

/db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1921 GATTGTTCTGTTTC 1936  
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Db 2 GATTCTCTGTTTC 17

## RESULT 1699

AX217443 AX217443 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001  
LOCUS Sequence 2885 from Patent WO0159103.  
DEFINITION AX217443  
ACCESSION AX217443  
VERSION AX217443.1 GI:15527504  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Blatt, L., Mcswiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and  
nogo gene expression  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 2885 16-AUG-2001;  
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);  
Mcswiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES  
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Location/Qualifiers  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1921 GATTGTTCTGTTTC 1936  
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Db 1 GATTCTCTGTTTC 16

## RESULT 1700

AX218228 AX218228 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001  
LOCUS Sequence 3670 from Patent WO0159103.  
DEFINITION AX218228  
ACCESSION AX218228  
VERSION AX218228.1 GI:15528289  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Blatt, L., Mcswiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and  
nogo gene expression  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3670 16-AUG-2001;  
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);  
Mcswiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES  
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/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1782 AAGACAAACTCTCTGAA 1797  
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Db 17 AAGACATCTCTCTGAA 2

## RESULT 1701

AX218229/c AX218229 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001  
LOCUS Sequence 3671 from Patent WO0159103.  
DEFINITION AX218229  
ACCESSION AX218229  
VERSION AX218229.1 GI:15528290  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Blatt, L., Mcswiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and  
nogo gene expression  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3671 16-AUG-2001;  
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);  
Mcswiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1782 AAGACAAACTCTCTGAA 1797  
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Db 16 AAGACATCTCTCTGAA 1

## RESULT 1702

AX227236 AX227236 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001  
LOCUS Sequence 608 from Patent WO0157206.  
DEFINITION AX227236  
ACCESSION AX227236  
VERSION AX227236.1 GI:15556377  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Fattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., Mcswiggen, J., Boober, R.N. and Holman, P.S.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk  
1) enzyme  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 608 09-AUG-2001;  
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Fattaey, Ali R. (US)

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Location/Qualifiers  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1964 CAAGAAACACTGCCTG 1979  
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Db 1 CAAGAGACACTTCCTG 16

## RESULT 1703

AX227504 AX227504 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001  
LOCUS Sequence 876 from Patent WO0157206.  
DEFINITION

CESSION AX227504  
 SESSION AX227504.1 GI:15556645  
 EWORDS  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM synthetic construct  
 artificial sequences.  
 EREFERENCE  
 1 Pattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.  
 AUTHORS Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk  
 TITLE 1) enzyme  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 876 09-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Pattaey, Ali R. (US)  
 EATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 /mol\_type="unassigned RNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1525 AGCTCTGGCTTCCTGC 1540  
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 2 AGGTTTGGCTTCCTGC 17  
 RESULT 1704  
 X227722  
 OCUS AX227722 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1094 from Patent WO0157206.  
 CESSION AX227722  
 ESSION AX227722.1 GI:15556683  
 EWORDS  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM synthetic construct  
 artificial sequences.  
 EREFERENCE  
 1 Pattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.  
 AUTHORS Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk  
 TITLE 1) enzyme  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 1094 09-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Pattaey, Ali R. (US)  
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 Y 1329 TTCTGAAGAGGAGGGA 1344  
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 2 TTCTGAAGAGGAGGGA 17  
 RESULT 1705  
 X263500  
 OCUS AX263500 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 891 from Patent WO0173002.  
 CESSION AX263500  
 ESSION AX263500.1 GI:16512299  
 EWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 EREFERENCE  
 1 Kmiec,E.B., Gampier,H.B. and Rice,M.C.  
 AUTHORS Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single  
 TITLE stranded oligonucleotides  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 892 04-OCT-2001;  
 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)  
 EATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="unassigned DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 891 04-OCT-2001;  
 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)  
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 QY 1915 TTTTGTAGTTGGTTCT 1930  
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 2 TTTCTTGATTGGTTCT 17  
 Db  
 RESULT 1706  
 AX263501/c  
 LOCUS AX263501 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 892 from Patent WO0173002.  
 CESSION AX263501  
 ESSION AX263501.1 GI:16512300  
 EWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 EREFERENCE  
 1 Kmiec,E.B., Gampier,H.B. and Rice,M.C.  
 AUTHORS Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single  
 TITLE stranded oligonucleotides  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 892 04-OCT-2001;  
 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)  
 EATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1915 TTTTGTAGTTGGTTCT 1930  
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 16 TTTCTTGATTGGTTCT 1  
 Db  
 RESULT 1707  
 AX266551  
 LOCUS AX266551 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 3942 from Patent WO0173002.  
 CESSION AX266551  
 ESSION AX266551.1 GI:16515350  
 EWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 EREFERENCE  
 1 Kmiec,E.B., Gampier,H.B. and Rice,M.C.  
 AUTHORS Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single  
 TITLE stranded oligonucleotides  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 3942 04-OCT-2001;  
 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)  
 EATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1915 TTTTGTAGTTGGTTCT 1930  
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 16 TTTCTTGATTGGTTCT 1



Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;									
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1744	GCCAGGTCGGTGAA	1759						
Db	1	GCCAGCTCTCGTGAA	16						
RESULT 1708									
AX266552/c									
LOCUS	AX266552	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 26-OCT-2001				
DEFINITION	Sequence 3943 from Patent WO0173002.								
ACCESSION	AX266552								
VERSION	AX266552.1 GI:16515351								
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)								
SOURCE	Homo sapiens								
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.								
REFERENCE	1. Kniec, E.B., Gamber, H.B. and Rice, M.C.								
AUTHORS	Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single								
TITLE	stranded oligonucleotides								
JOURNAL	PATENT: WO 0173002-A 3943 04-OCT-2001;								
FEATURES	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)								
source	Location/Qualifiers								
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	/db_xref="taxon:9606"								
Query Match	0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;								
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;								
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;								
QY	1744	GCCAGGTCGGTGAA	1759						
Db	17	GCCAGCTCTCGTGAA	2						
RESULT 1709									
AX272712									
LOCUS	AX272712	17 bp	RNA	linear	PAT 29-OCT-2001				
DEFINITION	Sequence 281 from Patent WO0162911.								
ACCESSION	AX272712								
VERSION	AX272712.1 GI:16545449								
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)								
SOURCE	Homo sapiens								
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.								
REFERENCE	1. Jarvis, T., von Carlwitz, I., Mcswiggen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and Ellis, J.H.								
AUTHORS	Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid								
TITLE	Patent: WO 0162911-A 281 30-AUG-2001;								
JOURNAL	RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
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	/mol_type="unassigned RNA"								
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"								
Query Match	0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;								
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;								
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;								
QY	1515	GGACCTCTCCAGTCT	1530						
Db	2	GGACTTCTCCATCTCT	17						
RESULT 1710									

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REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
St Croix,B., Kinzler,K.W. and Vogelstein,B.
TITLE
Endothelial cell expression patterns
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0210217-A 338 07-FEB-2002;
The Johns Hopkins University (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1684 TCTTCAGGAGCCACC 1699
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b 1 TCCCCCAGGAGCCACC 16

RESULT 1713
AX398166/c
OCUS
AX398166
DEFINITION
Sequence 43 from Patent WO0220837.
ACCESSION
AX398166
VERSION
AX398166.1 GI:21260981
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Ronachi,M., Ekstroem,B. and Pourmand,N.
TITLE
Method
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0220837-A 43 14-MAR-2002;
Pyrosequencing AB (SE) ; The Board of Trustees of The Leland
Stanford Junior University (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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1. .17
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/notes="PCR primer - PS0112FPB"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1667 AGCTGCTGCTGGTGAG 1682
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b 16 AGGTGCTGCTGGTGAG 16

RESULT 1714
X419917
OCUS
AX419917
DEFINITION
Sequence 254 from Patent WO0198537.
ACCESSION
AX419917
VERSION
AX419917.1 GI:21524284
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Lyamichev,V., Allawi,H., Dong,F., Neri,B.P. and Vener,I.T.
TITLE
Nucleic acid accessible hybridization sites
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0198537-A 254 27-DEC-2001;
THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
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Y 1599 TATTATATAAAATT 1614
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b 2 TTATTATATAATT 17

RESULT 1715
AX421821
LOCUS
AX421821
DEFINITION
Sequence 157 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION
AX421821
VERSION
AX421821.1 GI:21525203
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE
Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0188124-A 157 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 96 CTGTTACTACTAGCAC 111
||| ||||| |||||
b 1 CCGTTACTACTATGAC 16

RESULT 1716
AX422074
LOCUS
AX422074
DEFINITION
Sequence 410 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION
AX422074
VERSION
AX422074.1 GI:21525456
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE
Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0188124-A 410 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1599 TATTATATAAAATT 1614
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b 2 TTATTATATAATT 17
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RESULT 1717
AX422323      AX422323      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 659 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX422323
VERSION      AX422323.1  GI:21525705
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 659 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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             /db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 251 AGATGACCAAGTACCA 266
db 2 AGATGACCAAGGACGA 17
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RESULT 1718
AX423055      AX423055      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 1391 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423055
VERSION      AX423055.1  GI:21526437
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 1391 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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QY 1148 TCAAAACAGCGACTGTT 1163
db 17 TCACACACGACTGGT 2
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|||||

RESULT 1719
AX423624      AX423624      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 1960 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423624
VERSION      AX423624.1  GI:21527006
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 1960 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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source       1..17
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             /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 TTCTTCCCAACCC 1569
db 17 TTCCTTCCCAAGCCCC 2
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1720
AX423625      AX423625      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 1961 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423625
VERSION      AX423625.1  GI:21527007
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 1961 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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             /db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 TTCTTCCCAACCC 1569
db 16 TTCCTTCCCAAGCCCC 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1721
AX423694      AX423694      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 2030 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423694
VERSION      AX423694.1  GI:21527076
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 2030 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Y 1483 GGGGTCAAGGAGGAGG 1498
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b 1 GGGGTGAAGAGGAGG 16

ESULT 1722
X474999 AX474999 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 220 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474999
VERSION AX474999.1 GI:22214284
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 220 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1536 CCTGCTGAGTCCCTCA 1551
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b 2 CCTGCTGACTCCAC 17

ESULT 1723
X475001 AX475001 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 222 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475001
VERSION AX475001.1 GI:22214286
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 222 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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source 1. .17
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1537 CTGCTGAGTCCCTCAC 1552
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Db 1 CTGCTGACTCCAC 16

RESULT 1724
AX475563/c
LOCUS AX475563 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 784 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475563
VERSION AX475563.1 GI:22214848
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 784 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1196 GGGTCCAAATGCAGGC 1211
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Db 16 GGCACCAATGCAGGC 1

RESULT 1725
AX498735/c
LOCUS AX498735 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 42 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498735
VERSION AX498735.1 GI:23381017
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 42 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 328 AAGCAGATGCAGAGAT 343
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Db 17 AAGCAGCTGGGAGAT 2

RESULT 1726
AX498736/c
LOCUS AX498736 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 43 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498736
VERSION AX498736.1 GI:23381018
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 43 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 328 AAGCAGATCGCAGAGAT 343
Db 16 AAGCAGCTGCGGAGAT 1

RESULT 1727
AX499280
LOCUS AX499280 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 587 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499280
VERSION AX499280.1 GI:23381573
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan, J.
AUTHORS Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE Patent: EP 1229046-A 587 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1409 AAGAGAAAGACCCAGCA 1424
Db 2 AAGAGAGAGACCTAGA 17

RESULT 1728
AX499285
LOCUS AX499285 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 592 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499285
VERSION AX499285.1 GI:23381578
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan, J.
AUTHORS Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE Patent: EP 1229046-A 592 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan, J.
AUTHORS Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE Patent: EP 1229046-A 593 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1415 AAGACCCAGAGAGAA 1430
Db 1 AAGACCTAGAGAGCA 16

RESULT 1729
AX499286
LOCUS AX499286 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 593 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499286
VERSION AX499286.1 GI:23381579
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan, J.
AUTHORS Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE Patent: EP 1229046-A 593 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1415 AAGACCCAGAGAGAA 1430
Db 1 AAGACCTAGAGAGCA 16

RESULT 1730
AX499287
LOCUS AX499287 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 594 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499287
VERSION AX499287.1 GI:23381580
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhan, J.
AUTHORS Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE Patent: EP 1229046-A 594 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1415 AAGACCCAGAGAGAA 1430
Db 2 AAGACCTAGAGAGCA 17
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RESULT 1731
AX500429 AX500429 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
OCUS Sequence 1736 from Patent EP1229046.
CESSION AX500429
ERSON AX500429.1 GI:23382722
EYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
OURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1736 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 936 TAACCTGCCTATGCTG 951
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b 2 TAGTCTGCCTATGCTG 17

RESULT 1732
AX500430 AX500430 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
OCUS Sequence 1737 from Patent EP1229046.
CESSION AX500430
ERSON AX500430.1 GI:23382723
EYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
OURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1737 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 936 TAACCTGCCTATGCTG 951
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b 1 TAGTCTGCCTATGCTG 16

RESULT 1733
AX500551 AX500551 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
OCUS Sequence 1858 from Patent EP1229046.
CESSION AX500551
ERSON AX500551.1 GI:23382844
EYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
OURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1858 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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source 1..17
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
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QY 2034 TTTTGTGAGATACTATT 2049
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Db 2 TTTTGTGAGATACTATT 17

RESULT 1734
AX500554 AX500554 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS Sequence 1861 from Patent EP1229046.
DEFINITION AX500554
ACCESSION AX500554
VERSION AX500554.1 GI:23382847
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1861 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2036 TTTGAGATACTATT 2051
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Db 1 TTTTGTGAGATACTATT 16

RESULT 1735
AX530650/c AX530650 17 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
LOCUS Sequence 159 from Patent EP1239051.
DEFINITION AX530650
ACCESSION AX530650
VERSION AX530650.1 GI:25253107
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 159 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 1163 TTGAGAACCTTAGAAT 1178
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Db 17 TTGAGAACCTCAGAAT 2

RESULT 1736
AX530651/c
LOCUS AX530651 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 160 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX530651
VERSION AX530651.1 GI:25253109
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 160 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1163 TTGAGAACCTTAGAAT 1178
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Db 16 TTGAGAACCTCAGAAT 1

RESULT 1737
AX532500/c
LOCUS AX532500 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2009 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532500
VERSION AX532500.1 GI:25256771
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 2009 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 940 CTGCCTATGCTGATGC 955
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Db 17 CTGCCCCCTGCTGATGC 2

RESULT 1740
AX580159
LOCUS AX580159 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1997 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX580159
VERSION AX580159.1 GI:27649361
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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AX532501/c
LOCUS AX532501 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2010 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532501
VERSION AX532501.1 GI:25256773
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 2010 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 16 CTGCCCCCTGCTGATGC 1

RESULT 1739
AX579298
LOCUS AX579298 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1136 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX579298
VERSION AX579298.1 GI:27648500
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., McKenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.
and Grupe,A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (Clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1136 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 236 AAGCCAATGCTGAGGA 251
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Db 1 AAGCCAATCTGAGGA 16

RESULT 1740
AX580159
LOCUS AX580159 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1997 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX580159
VERSION AX580159.1 GI:27649361
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1 Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.  
and Grupe, A.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride  
channel-1 (clca-1)

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1997 14-FEB-2002;  
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ;  
Thompson, James (US)

FEATURES  
source  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 465 TTGGGCTGGGGGCTG 480  
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b 2 TTGAGCTGGGCTCTG 17

RESULT 1741

LOCUS AX580160 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 1998 from Patent WO0211674.  
ACCESSION AX580160  
VERSION AX580160.1 GI:27649362

KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE  
1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.  
and Grupe, A.

TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride  
channel-1 (clca-1)

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1998 14-FEB-2002;  
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ;  
Thompson, James (US)

FEATURES  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 465 TTGGGCTGGGGGCTG 480  
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b 1 TTGAGCTGGGCTCTG 16

RESULT 1742

LOCUS AX649490 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 1330 from Patent EP1273660.  
ACCESSION AX649490

VERSION AX649490.1 GI:29152308  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
REFERENCE  
1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Gu, Y.  
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 1330 08-JAN-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
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QY 1334 AAGAGGAGGAGAGGG 1349  
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Db 16 AGGAGGAGGAGAGGG 1

RESULT 1743

LOCUS AX671562 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX671562

VERSION AX671562.1 GI:29329910  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
REFERENCE  
1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as  
medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 7 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 206 ACCGAAAATCGAAAT 221  
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Db 2 ATCAAAAATCGAAAT 17

RESULT 1744

LOCUS AX671886 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 331 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX671886

VERSION AX671886.1 GI:29330234  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
REFERENCE  
1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as  
medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 331 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1745  
AX671944/c  
LOCUS AX671944 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 389 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX671944  
VERSION AX671944.1 GI:29330292  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as  
medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 389 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1746  
AX671946/c  
LOCUS AX671946 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 391 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX671946  
VERSION AX671946.1 GI:29330294  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as  
medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 391 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1747  
AX671947/c  
LOCUS AX671947 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 392 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX671947  
VERSION AX671947.1 GI:29330295  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as  
medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 392 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1748  
AX671952/c  
LOCUS AX671952 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 397 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX671952  
VERSION AX671952.1 GI:29330300  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as  
medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 397 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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Db 16 CTGACCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1749  
AX671953/c  
LOCUS AX671953 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 398 from Patent WO03004526.

CCESION AX671953  
ERSON AX671953.1 GI:29330301  
YWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
OURCE Homo sapiens  
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 398 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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16 CTGGACTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1750  
X671954/c  
LOCUS AX671954 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 399 from Patent WO03004526.  
CCESION AX671954  
ERSON AX671954.1 GI:29330302  
YWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
OURCE Homo sapiens  
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 399 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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16 CTGGACTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1751  
X672684/c  
LOCUS AX672684 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 1129 from Patent WO03004526.  
CCESION AX672684  
ERSON AX672684.1 GI:29331032  
YWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
OURCE Homo sapiens  
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1129 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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QY 836 TCTTACAGTGTGGCTC 851  
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16 TCTTACAGTCTGGATC 1

RESULT 1752  
AX673156/c  
LOCUS AX673156 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 1601 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX673156  
VERSION AX673156.1 GI:29331504  
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
SOURCE Homo sapiens  
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1601 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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16 CTGGCCTCAAGGGATC 1

RESULT 1753  
AX673444/c  
LOCUS AX673444 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 1889 from Patent WO03004526.  
ACCESSION AX673444  
VERSION AX673444.1 GI:29331792  
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
SOURCE Homo sapiens  
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1889 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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(US)</p> <p>LOCATION/QUALIFIERS</p> <p>1..17</p> <p>/organism="Homo sapiens"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned DNA"</p> <p>/db_xref="taxon:9606"</p>	<p><b>Query Match</b></p> <p>Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;</p> <p>Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</p> <p><b>Qy</b> 1560 CCCCAACCCTCAGAT 1575</p> <p>     </p> <p><b>Db</b> 17 CCCCAACCCTCGCAT 2</p>	<p><b>RESULT 1756</b></p> <p>AX687559/c</p> <p>LOCUS AX687559 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003</p> <p>DEFINITION Sequence 291 from Patent EP1281758.</p> <p>ACCESSION AX687559</p> <p>VERSION AX687559.1 GI:29410255</p> <p>KEYWORDS</p> <p>SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)</p> <p>ORGANISM Homo sapiens</p> <p>REFERENCE 1</p> <p>AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.</p> <p>TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12</p> <p>JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 291 05-FEB-2003;</p> <p>Aeomica, Inc. (US)</p> <p>LOCATION/QUALIFIERS</p> <p>1..17</p> <p>/organism="Homo sapiens"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned DNA"</p> <p>/db_xref="taxon:9606"</p>	<p><b>Query Match</b></p> <p>Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;</p> <p>Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</p> <p><b>Qy</b> 1192 CCTGGGTCCAATGC 1207</p> <p>     </p> <p><b>Db</b> 17 CCTGGGTCCAGCTGC 2</p>	<p><b>RESULT 1757</b></p> <p>AX688076/c</p> <p>LOCUS AX688076 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003</p> <p>DEFINITION Sequence 808 from Patent EP1281758.</p> <p>ACCESSION AX688076</p> <p>VERSION AX688076.1 GI:29410774</p> <p>KEYWORDS</p> <p>SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)</p> <p>ORGANISM Homo sapiens</p> <p>REFERENCE 1</p> <p>AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.</p> <p>TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12</p> <p>JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 808 05-FEB-2003;</p> <p>Aeomica, Inc. (US)</p> <p>LOCATION/QUALIFIERS</p> <p>1..17</p> <p>/organism="Homo sapiens"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned DNA"</p> <p>/db_xref="taxon:9606"</p>	<p><b>Query Match</b></p> <p>Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;</p> <p>Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</p> <p><b>Qy</b> 1192 CCTGGGTCCAATGC 1207</p> <p>     </p> <p><b>Db</b> 16 CCTGGGTCCAGCTGC 1</p>	<p><b>Query Match</b></p> <p>Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;</p> <p>Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</p> <p><b>Qy</b> 1560 CCCCAACCCTCAGAT 1575</p> <p>     </p> <p><b>Db</b> 17 CCCCAACCCTCGCAT 2</p>	<p><b>RESULT 1758</b></p> <p>AX688077/c</p> <p>LOCUS AX688077 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003</p> <p>DEFINITION Sequence 808 from Patent EP1281758.</p> <p>ACCESSION AX688077</p> <p>VERSION AX688077.1 GI:29410775</p> <p>KEYWORDS</p> <p>SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)</p> <p>ORGANISM Homo sapiens</p> <p>REFERENCE 1</p> <p>AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.</p> <p>TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12</p> <p>JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 808 05-FEB-2003;</p> <p>Aeomica, Inc. (US)</p> <p>LOCATION/QUALIFIERS</p> <p>1..17</p> <p>/organism="Homo sapiens"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned DNA"</p> <p>/db_xref="taxon:9606"</p>
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OCUS      AX688077      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 809 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688077
VERSION   AX688077.1 GI:29410775
FEATURES
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  ORGANISM
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    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
  TITLE   Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
  JOURNAL mdz12
  PATENT: EP 1281758-A 809 05-FEB-2003;
  ACOMICA, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1560 CCCCAACCCCTCAGAT 1575
b 16 CCCCAACCCCTGGCAT 1

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OCUS      AX688704      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1436 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688704
VERSION   AX688704.1 GI:29411408
FEATURES
  SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
  TITLE   Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
  JOURNAL mdz12
  PATENT: EP 1281758-A 1436 05-FEB-2003;
  ACOMICA, Inc. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1681 AGCTCTTCCAGAGGCC 1696
b 17 AGCTCTTCCAGAGGC 2

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OCUS      AX688705      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1437 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688705
VERSION   AX688705.1 GI:29411409
FEATURES
  SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
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    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
  TITLE   Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
  JOURNAL mdz12
  PATENT: EP 1281758-A 1437 05-FEB-2003;
  ACOMICA, Inc. (US)
  LOCATION/Qualifiers
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    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1681 AGCTCTTCCAGAGGCC 1696
Db 16 AGCTCTTCCAGAGGC 1

RESULT 1761
AX692027/c
LOCUS      AX692027      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4759 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692027
VERSION   AX692027.1 GI:29414971
FEATURES
  SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
  TITLE   Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
  JOURNAL mdz12
  PATENT: EP 1281758-A 4759 05-FEB-2003;
  ACOMICA, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1425 GGAGAGAGAAAGAGTC 1440
Db 17 GGAGAGAGAGAGGC 2

RESULT 1762
AX722729
LOCUS      AX722729      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 416 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722729
VERSION   AX722729.1 GI:30423230
FEATURES
  SOURCE  Mus musculus (house mouse)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
  TITLE   Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  JOURNAL reversal, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
  PATENT: WO 03025176-A 416 27-MAR-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
  LOCATION/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1874 GATCTCTGTTTTTTT 1889
Db 1 GATCTCTTTTTTTTTT 16

RESULT 1763
AX722949
LOCUS AX722949 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 636 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722949
VERSION AX722949.1 GI:30423450
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 636 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 ATCCCCAGGCAGAA 1644
Db 2 ATCCCCAGGGAAGGA 17

RESULT 1764
AX723027
LOCUS AX723027 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 714 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723027
VERSION AX723027.1 GI:30423528
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 714 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 1096 ATCAGTCCTTCAATA 1111
Db 2 ATCAGTCCTTCAATA 17

RESULT 1767
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QY 2061 GAGCCTCTTTGTAATA 2076
Db 1 GATCCTCTTTGTCATA 16

RESULT 1765
AX723654/c
LOCUS AX723654 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1341 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723654
VERSION AX723654.1 GI:30502997
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1341 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1308 CTGTGAGGAAGATTC 1323
Db 16 CTGTGATGAAGAGATC 1

RESULT 1766
AX724591
LOCUS AX724591 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2278 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724591
VERSION AX724591.1 GI:30503934
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2278 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1096 ATCAGTCCTTCAATA 1111
Db 2 ATCAGTCCTTCAATA 17

RESULT 1767
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K727040  
 OCUS AX727040 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 4727 from Patent WO03025176.  
 CCESSION AX727040  
 ERSION AX727040.1 GI:30506383  
 EYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 SOURCE  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4727 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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 y 2061 GAGCCTCTTTGTAATA 2076  
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 b 1 GATCCTCTTTGCAATA 16  
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 RESULT 1768  
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 OCUS AX727350 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 5037 from Patent WO03025176.  
 CCESSION AX727350  
 ERSION AX727350.1 GI:30506693  
 EYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 SOURCE  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 5037 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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 y 1369 AACTTCAAAAAAGCCA 1384  
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 b 2 ATTCCTCAAAAAAGCCA 17  
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 RESULT 1769  
 X727661/c  
 OCUS AX727661 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 5348 from Patent WO03025176.  
 CCESSION AX727661  
 ERSION AX727661.1 GI:30507004  
 EYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 SOURCE

ORGANISM Mus musculus  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 5348 27-MAR-2003;  
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 Db 16 GGACCTGGAGAGATC 1  
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 LOCUS AX728381 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent WO03025175.  
 CCESSION AX728381  
 VERSION AX728381.1 GI:30507724  
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
 SOURCE  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 15 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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 Db 16 CAGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1  
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 RESULT 1771  
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 LOCUS AX728475 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 109 from Patent WO03025175.  
 CCESSION AX728475  
 VERSION AX728475.1 GI:30507818  
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
 SOURCE  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as

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Patent: WO 03025175-A 109 27-MAR-2003;
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QY 2041 GATACATTTTTCATTT 2056
Db 1 GATCCTATTTTCTTTT 16

RESULT 1772
AX730732
LOCUS AX730732 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2366 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730732
VERSION AX730732.1 GI:30510075
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
  medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2366 27-MAR-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 166 ATCCGCTGACTCATA 181
Db 2 ATCCGCTGACTCAGA 17

RESULT 1773
AX731220/c
LOCUS AX731220 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2854 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731220
VERSION AX731220.1 GI:30510563
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2854 27-MAR-2003;
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Patent: WO 03025175-A 109 27-MAR-2003;
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QY 2041 ATAAATGGTACATTT 2089
Db 2 ATCAAATGGACATTT 17

RESULT 1775
AX731533/c
LOCUS AX731533 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3167 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731533
VERSION AX731533.1 GI:30510876
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3167 27-MAR-2003;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
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 AUTHORS  
 TITLE  
 Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
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 Patent: WO 03025175-A 5123 27-MAR-2003;  
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 QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
 Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1  
 RESULT 1781  
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 Sequence 5638 from Patent WO03025175.  
 ACCESSION  
 AX734004  
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 AX734004.1 GI:30513347  
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 SOURCE  
 Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM  
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 Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
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 QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
 Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1  
 RESULT 1782  
 AX734126  
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 Sequence 5760 from Patent WO03025175.  
 ACCESSION  
 AX734126  
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 AX734126.1 GI:30513469  
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 Homo sapiens (human)  
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 AUTHORS  
 TITLE  
 Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
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 Patent: WO 03025175-A 5760 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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 QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
 Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1  
 RESULT 1783  
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 Sequence 5764 from Patent WO03025175.  
 ACCESSION  
 AX734130  
 VERSION  
 AX734130.1 GI:30513473  
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 ORGANISM  
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 Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
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 Patent: WO 03025175-A 5764 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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 RESULT 1784  
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 LOCUS  
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 Sequence 5781 from Patent WO03025175.  
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 AX734147  
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 AX734147.1 GI:30513490  
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 Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
 reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
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 JOURNAL  
 Patent: WO 03025175-A 5781 27-MAR-2003;  
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Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
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 Db 2 ATCAGACTAACCCAGAA 17  
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 AX734130/c  
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 AUTHORS  
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 Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
 reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
 medicines  
 JOURNAL  
 Patent: WO 03025175-A 5764 27-MAR-2003;  
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 AX734147.1 GI:30513490  
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 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
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 Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
 reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
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 JOURNAL  
 Patent: WO 03025175-A 5781 27-MAR-2003;  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Caps 0;

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RESULT	1785
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OCUS	AX734148
DEFINITION	Sequence 5782 from Patent WO03025175.
CCSSION	AX734148
ERTION	AX734148.1 GI:30513491
EYWORDS	
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. 1
REFERENCE	Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
TITLE	
JOURNAL	Patient: WO 03025175-A 5782 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR) Location/Qualifiers 1..17

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14: Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
b 16 CTGACCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT	1786
LX34717/C	
ACUS	AX734717      17 bp    DNA                  linear     PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION	Sequence 307 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESION	AX734717
VERSION	AX734717.1 GI:30513994
KEYWORDS	.
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. 1
REFERENCE	Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
TITLE	Patient: WO 03025177-A 307 27-MAR-2003;
JOURNAL	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR) Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES	source 1..17

Query Match	0.6%;	Score 12.8;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	87.5%;	Pred. No. 8.7e+02;		
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Gaps	0;			

2y 239 CCAATGCTGAGGAGAT 254  
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2b 17 CCAAGGCAGAGGAGAT 2

RESULT 1787  
AX735630/c

LOCUS	AX735630	17 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence	1220 from Patent	WO03025177.
ACCESSION	AX735630		
VERSION	AX735630.1	GI:30514907	

SOURCE	ORGANISM
Homo sapiens (human)	Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Eureleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominoidea; Homo.	Homo sapiens

1. Tolerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.  
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use  
thereof as medicaments  
Patent: WO 03025177-A 1220 27-MAR-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Query Match	0.6%	Score 12.8;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	87.5%;			
Matches 14;	Conservative	Pred. No. 8.7e+02;		
		Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
Db 16 CTGCCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1788				
AX737400/c	AX737400	17 bp	DNA	linear
LOCUS				
DEFINITION	Sequence 2990 from Patent WO03025177.			
ACCESSION	AX737400			
VERSION	AX737400.1	GI:30516688		
KEYWORDS				

SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as adjuvants
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025177-A 2990 27-MAR-2003; Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers

Query Match	0.6%	Score 12.8;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	87.5%	Pred. No. 8.7e+02;		
Matches 14;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;
Gaps 0;				

QY            1948 CTGGCCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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Db            16 CTGGACTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT	1789
AX737940/C	
LOCUS	AX737940
DEFINITION	Sequence 3530 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION	AX737940
	linear
	17 bp DNA
	EAT 08-MAY-2003



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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1794
LOCUS AX738796 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4386 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738796
VERSION AX738796.1 GI:30518086
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4386 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1

RESULT 1795
LOCUS AX738914 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4504 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738914
VERSION AX738914.1 GI:30518204
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4504 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 836 TCTTACAGTCTGGTC 851
16 TCTTACAGTCTGGATC 1

RESULT 1796
LOCUS AX739288 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4878 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739288
VERSION AX739288.1 GI:30518585
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4878 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
16 CAGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1797
LOCUS AX739581 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5171 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739581
VERSION AX739581.1 GI:30518878
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 5171 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1609 AAAATTATTAAATAT 1624
17 AAAATTATTGAGAT 2

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RESULT 1798
AX744950
LOCUS AX744950 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 915 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744950
VERSION AX744950.1 GI:30723617
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 915 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1086 CAAGCTCCACATCAGT 1101
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Db 2 CAAGCTCAACATCACT 17

RESULT 1799
AX744951
LOCUS AX744951 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 916 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744951
VERSION AX744951.1 GI:30723618
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 916 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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1. .17
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1086 CAAGCTCCACATCAGT 1101
|||||
Db 1 CAAGCTCAACATCACT 16

RESULT 1800
AX757009/c
LOCUS AX757009 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 330 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757009
VERSION AX757009.1 GI:32251625
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 330 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 800 CCAAGTAATGGAGAT 815
|||||
Db 17 CCAAGGAATGGAGAT 2

RESULT 1801
AX757191/c
LOCUS AX757191 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 512 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757191
VERSION AX757191.1 GI:32251807
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 512 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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1. .17
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
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QY 18 GGAGGGGGGACGACC 33
|||||
Db 16 GGAGGGGGGACGGATC 1

RESULT 1802
AX757278
LOCUS AX757278 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 599 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757278
VERSION AX757278.1 GI:32251894
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 599 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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RESULT 1807
AX758934
LOCUS AX758934 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2255 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX758934
VERSION AX758934.1 GI:32253550
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2255 15-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
1. .17
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1874 GATCTCTCTTTT 1889
Db 1 GATCTCTTTTCT 16

RESULT 1808
AX759015/c
LOCUS AX759015 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2336 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759015
VERSION AX759015.1 GI:32253631
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2336 15-MAY-2003;
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1. .17
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCCTTAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1809
AX759067/c
LOCUS AX759067 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2388 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759067
VERSION AX759067.1 GI:32253683
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2388 15-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
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1. .17
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCCTTAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1810
AX759474/c
LOCUS AX759474 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2795 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759474
VERSION AX759474.1 GI:32254090
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2795 15-MAY-2003;
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1. .17
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1811
AX760533/c
LOCUS AX760533 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3854 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX760533
VERSION AX760533.1 GI:32255149
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3854 15-MAY-2003;
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1. .17
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 GTACCTGGAGAGATC 1149
Db 16 GTCTCTGGAGAGATC 1

RESULT 1812
AX760533/c
LOCUS AX760533 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3854 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX760533
VERSION AX760533.1 GI:32255149
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3854 15-MAY-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 GTACCTGGAGAGATC 1149
Db 16 GTCTCTGGAGAGATC 1

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TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3854 15-MAY-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1812  
X761366/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003  
OCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 4687 from Patent WO03040369.  
ACCESSION AX761366  
VERSION AX761366.1 GI:32255982  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4687 15-MAY-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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RESULT 1813  
X761786/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 5107 from Patent WO03040369.  
ACCESSION AX761786  
VERSION AX761786.1 GI:32256402  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5107 15-MAY-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
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16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1

Db

RESULT 1814  
AX761817 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 5138 from Patent WO03040369.  
ACCESSION AX761817  
VERSION AX761817.1 GI:32256433  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5138 15-MAY-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 ATATGACTAACCAGAA 1124  
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2 ATCAGACTAACCAGAA 17

Db

RESULT 1815  
AX762040/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 5361 from Patent WO03040369.  
ACCESSION AX762040  
VERSION AX762040.1 GI:32256656  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5361 15-MAY-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;





Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE  
JOURNAL  
FEATURES  
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Guo, J.  
Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1  
Patent: WO 03050284-A 1730 19-JUN-2003;  
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)  
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b 1 TATCGTGTGGCCATC 16

RESULT 1821  
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DEFINITION Sequence 1854 from Patent WO03050284.  
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VERSION AX783523.1 GI:32951372  
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SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE  
JOURNAL  
FEATURES  
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Guo, J.  
Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1  
Patent: WO 03050284-A 1854 19-JUN-2003;  
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)  
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Y 1462 GAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 1477  
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b 17 GAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 2

RESULT 1822  
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LOCUS AX783864 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 2195 from Patent WO03050284.  
ACCESSION AX783864  
VERSION AX783864.1 GI:32951713  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE  
JOURNAL  
FEATURES  
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Guo, J.  
Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1  
Patent: WO 03050284-A 2195 19-JUN-2003;  
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)  
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Db 17 CCCCTCAGATTTCATA 2

RESULT 1823  
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DEFINITION Sequence 2196 from Patent WO03050284.  
ACCESSION AX783865  
VERSION AX783865.1 GI:32951714  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
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REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE  
JOURNAL  
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Guo, J.  
Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1  
Patent: WO 03050284-A 2196 19-JUN-2003;  
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)  
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DEFINITION Sequence 2344 from Patent WO03050284.  
ACCESSION AX784013  
VERSION AX784013.1 GI:32951862  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE  
JOURNAL  
FEATURES  
source  
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Guo, J.  
Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1  
Patent: WO 03050284-A 2344 19-JUN-2003;  
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)  
LOCATION/Qualifiers  
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Qy 1458 CAAGGAGGAGCA 1473  
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Db 17 CAAGGAGGAGCA 2

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BD067174
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DEFINITION    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
              to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION    BD067174
VERSION      JP 2001511003-A/14.
KEYWORDS     unidentified
SOURCE       unclassified
ORGANISM     1 (bases 1 to 17)
REFERENCE    Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
AUTHORS      Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
TITLE        to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001511003-A 14 07-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT      OS Unidentified
              FN JP 2001511003-A/14
              PD 07-AUG-2001
              PR 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
              PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
              SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1680 GAGCTCTTCGAGGAGC 1695
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      2 GAGCTCTTCGGGAGC 17
Db

RESULT 1826
BD067175
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
              to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION    BD067175
VERSION      JP 2001511003-A/15.
KEYWORDS     unidentified
SOURCE       unclassified
ORGANISM     1 (bases 1 to 17)
REFERENCE    Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
AUTHORS      Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
TITLE        to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001511003-A 15 07-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT      OS Unidentified
              FN JP 2001511003-A/15
              PD 07-AUG-2001
              PR 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
              PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db

RESULT 1826
BD067175
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
              to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION    BD067175
VERSION      JP 2001511003-A/15.
KEYWORDS     unidentified
SOURCE       unclassified
ORGANISM     1 (bases 1 to 17)
REFERENCE    Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
AUTHORS      Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
TITLE        to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001511003-A 15 07-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT      OS Unidentified
              FN JP 2001511003-A/15
              PD 07-AUG-2001
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RESULT 1827
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LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
              to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION    BD067202
VERSION      JP 2001511003-A/42.
KEYWORDS     unidentified
SOURCE       unclassified
ORGANISM     1 (bases 1 to 17)
REFERENCE    Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
AUTHORS      Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
TITLE        to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001511003-A 42 07-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT      OS Unidentified
              FN JP 2001511003-A/42
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              PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
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              CL2N9/00,C07K14/71
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QY 113 GGGATGTTGGAATTA 128
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Db

RESULT 1828
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LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
              designating self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
              operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.

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CCESSION      BD087509
VERSION       BD087509.1 GI:22633119
KEYWORDS      JP 2001525193-A/20.
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
TITLE         Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
              operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis
JOURNAL       NANOGEN INC
COMMENT       OS Homo sapiens (human)
              PN JP 2001525193-A/20
              PD 11-DEC-2001
              PF 01-DEC-1998 JP 2000524303
              PR 05-DEC-1997 US 08/986065
              PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI, WILLIAM F BUTLER, EUGENE TU, MICHAEL I PI
              NERENBERG,
              PI MICHAEL J HELLER, CARL F EDMAN
              PC C1201/68, C12N15/09, C12N15/00
              CC Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
              CC designating
              CC self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and CC
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DEFINITION Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
            designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
            operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.
ACCESSION  BD087535
VERSION     BD087535.1 GI:22633145
KEYWORDS    JP 2001525193-A/46.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Sosnowski, R.G., Butler, W.F., Tu, E., Nerenberg, M.I., Heller, M.J. and
            Edman, C.F.
TITLE        Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
            designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
            operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis
            Patent: JP 2001525193-A 46 11-DEC-2001;
JOURNAL      NANOGEN INC
COMMENT      OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2001525193-A/46
            PD 11-DEC-2001
            PF 01-DEC-1998 JP 2000524303
            PR 05-DEC-1997 US 08/986065
            PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI, WILLIAM F BUTLER, EUGENE TU, MICHAEL I PI
            NERENBERG,
            PI MICHAEL J HELLER, CARL F EDMAN
            PC C1201/68, C12N15/09, C12N15/00
            CC Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
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PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI, WILLIAM F BUTLER, EUGENE TU, MICHAEL I PI
NERENBERG,
PI MICHAEL J HELLER, CARL F EDMAN
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CC Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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LOCUS      BD087544/c
DEFINITION Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
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            operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.
ACCESSION  BD087544
VERSION     BD087544.1 GI:22633154
KEYWORDS    JP 2001525193-A/55.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Sosnowski, R.G., Butler, W.F., Tu, E., Nerenberg, M.I., Heller, M.J. and
            Edman, C.F.
TITLE        Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
            designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
            operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis
            Patent: JP 2001525193-A 55 11-DEC-2001;
JOURNAL      NANOGEN INC
COMMENT      OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2001525193-A/55
            PD 11-DEC-2001
            PF 01-DEC-1998 JP 2000524303
            PR 05-DEC-1997 US 08/986065
            PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI, WILLIAM F BUTLER, EUGENE TU, MICHAEL I PI
            NERENBERG,
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            PC C1201/68, C12N15/09, C12N15/00
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGA 1346  
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 Db 17 CTGAGAGGAGGAGA 2

RESULT 1831  
 BD197714/c  
 LOCUS  
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003  
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197714  
 VERSION BD197714.1 GI:33007484  
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/740.  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE  
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 740 02-APR-2002;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC  
 OS Homo sapiens (human)  
 PN JP 2002509721-A/740  
 PD 02-APR-2002  
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291  
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678  
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,  
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN  
 PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC  
 A61P29/00,  
 PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC  
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 Db 17 CCAGAAGGGAAGGGG 2

RESULT 1833  
 BD197755  
 LOCUS  
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003  
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197755  
 VERSION BD197755.1 GI:33007525  
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/781.  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE  
 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 781 02-APR-2002;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC  
 OS Homo sapiens (human)  
 PN JP 2002509721-A/781  
 PD 02-APR-2002  
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291  
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678  
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,  
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN  
 PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC  
 A61P29/00,  
 PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
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QY 1328 ATTCTGAAGAGGGG 1343  
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 Db 16 ATTCTGAAGAGGGG 1

RESULT 1832  
 BD197747/c  
 LOCUS  
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003  
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197747  
 VERSION BD197747.1 GI:33007517  
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/773.  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE  
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL molecule participating in vasculogenic response  
 Patent: JP 2002509721-A 773 02-APR-2002;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC  
 OS Homo sapiens (human)  
 PN JP 2002509721-A/773  
 PD 02-APR-2002  
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291  
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678  
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,  
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN  
 PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC  
 A61P29/00,  
 PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC  
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 concerning molecule  
 CC participating in vasculogenic response  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
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QY 1471 CCAGAAGCCAAAGGG 1486  
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 Db 17 CCAGAAGGGAAGGGG 2

RESULT 1833  
 BD197755  
 LOCUS  
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003  
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197755  
 VERSION BD197755.1 GI:33007525  
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/781.  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE  
 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning  
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 781 02-APR-2002;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC  
 OS Homo sapiens (human)  
 PN JP 2002509721-A/781  
 PD 02-APR-2002  
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291  
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678  
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,  
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN  
 PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC  
 A61P29/00,  
 PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC  
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 CC participating in vasculogenic response  
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y 1892 GGCTCTCTAAAGTAACA 1907
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b 2 GCCTCTCTAAAGCTAACA 17

RESULT 1834
LOCUS      BD201409          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
CCSSION    BD201409.1 GI:33011179
KEYWORDS   JP 2002509721-A/4435.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response
Patent: JP 2002509721-A 4435 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/4435
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO, ELISABETH ROBERTS, THALE JARVIS, CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09, A61K31/7088, A61K31/7125, A61K48/00, A61P3/10, A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00, A61P43/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/00//A61K35/76, C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
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concerning molecule
participating in vasculogenic response
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1621 ATATAAATATCCCCAG 1636
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 16 ATACAAATATCCACAG 1

RESULT 1836
LOCUS      BD202933          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION   BD202933
VERSION     BD202933.1 GI:33012703
KEYWORDS    JP 2002509721-A/5959.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response
Patent: JP 2002509721-A 5959 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/5959
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO, ELISABETH ROBERTS, THALE JARVIS, CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09, A61K31/7088, A61K31/7125, A61K48/00, A61P3/10, A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00, A61P43/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/00//A61K35/76, C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
concerning molecule
participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1892 GGCTCTCTAAAGTAACA 1907
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 17 GCCTCTCTAAAGTAAAA 2

RESULT 1835
LOCUS      BD201662/c          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION   BD201662
VERSION     BD201662.1 GI:33011432
KEYWORDS    JP 2002509721-A/4688.

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CC	Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning molecule	CC
CC	participating in vasculogenic response	
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Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;	
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	844 TGTGGCTCAGACTCCC 859	
LB	1	
LB	2 TCTGGCTCAGCCTCCC 17	
RESULT 1837		
BD202990	17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUN-2003	
LOCUS		
DEFINITION	Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning molecule participating in vasculogenic response.	
ACCESSION	BD202990	
VERSION	BD202990.1 GI:33012760	
KEYWORDS	JP 2002509721-A/6016	
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)	
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens	
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 17)	
TITLE	Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.	
JOURNAL	Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning molecule participating in vasculogenic response	
COMMENT	Patent: JP 2002509721-A 6016 02-APR-2002; RTBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC	
OS	Homo sapiens (human)	
PN	JP 2002509721-A/6016	
PD	02-APR-2002	
PR	24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291	
PF	27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678	
PI	PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,	
PI	JAMES A MCSWIGGEN	
PC		
C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06,PC		
A61P29/00,		
PC	A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00,PC	
C12N5/00		
CC	Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning molecule	CC
CC	participating in vasculogenic response	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers	
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Query Match	0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;	
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1593 TCTGTGTTATTATATA 1608	
LB	1	
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RESULT 1838		

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Y 1655 CGAGCTCAGGCAGCT 1670
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b 1 CGAGCGCAGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1840
LOCUS A13219 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-DEC-1993
DEFINITION oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION A13219
VERSION A13219.1 GI:491547
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Slijkhuis, H., Selten, G.C.M., and Smaal, E.B.
TITLE Process for the biochemical oxidation of steroids and genetically
engineered cells to be used therefor
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0340878-A 40 08-NOV-1989;
GIST-BROCADES N.V.; ROUSSEL-UCIAP
FEATURES
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1655 CGAGCTCAGGCAGCT 1670
||||| ||| |||||
b 1 CGAGCGCAGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1841
LOCUS A64829 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO9730178.
ACCESSION A64829
VERSION A64829.1 GI:4530820
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Neri, C., Cann, H.M. and Cohen, D.
TITLE DIAGNOSING TRINUCLEOTIDE REPEAT DISEASES AND GENES INVOLVED THEREIN
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9730178-A 5 21-AUG-1997;
FONDATION JEAN DAUSSET CRPH (FR)
COMMENT Other publication FR 2745007 19970822.
FEATURES
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GENETICS"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 350 TTGGTGAGGAGCTGCC 365
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b 16 TTAGTGAGGAGCTGTC 1

RESULT 1842
LOCUS A87588 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION
ACCESSION A87588
VERSION A87588.1 GI:3969317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Perkus, M.E., Taylor, J., Tartaglia, J., Norton, E.K.,
Riviere, M., de Taisne, C., Limbach, K.J., Johnson, G.P., Pincus, S.E.,
Cox, W.I., Audonnet, J.-C., Francis, and Gettig, R. Robert.
TITLE Modified recombinant vaccinia virus and expression vectors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 5762938-A 196 09-JUN-1998;

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DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO9836091.
ACCESSION A87588
VERSION A87588.1 GI:6736228
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Morris, C.M.
TITLE METHOD OF DETERMINING SUSCEPTIBILITY TO LATE-ONSET ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE AND DEMENTIA WITH LEWY BODIES
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9836091-A 3 20-AUG-1998;
MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (GB); MORRIS CHRISTOPHER MILES (GB)
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/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 GAGGAGGCTCAAGTTGG 1507
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Db 1 GAGGAGGCTTAAGTTTG 16

RESULT 1843
LOCUS AR009062 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from patent US 5756102.
ACCESSION AR009062
VERSION AR009062.1 GI:3967867
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Tartaglia, J. and Taylor, J.
TITLE Poxvirus-canine distemper virus (CDV) recombinants and compositions
and methods employing the recombinants
JOURNAL Patent: US 5756102-A 53 26-MAY-1998;
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 200 GTCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215
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Db 18 GTCTCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1844
LOCUS AR011327 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 196 from patent US 5762938.
ACCESSION AR011327
VERSION AR011327.1 GI:3969317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Perkus, M.E., Taylor, J., Tartaglia, J., Norton, E.K.,
Riviere, M., de Taisne, C., Limbach, K.J., Johnson, G.P., Pincus, S.E.,
Cox, W.I., Audonnet, J.-C., Francis, and Gettig, R. Robert.
TITLE Modified recombinant vaccinia virus and expression vectors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 5762938-A 196 09-JUN-1998;

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  Db 18 GTCTTACTCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1845
LOCUS AR011414/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 287 from patent US 5762938.
ACCESSION AR011414
VERSION AR011414.1 GI:3969404
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Perkus,M.E., Taylor,J., Tartaglia,J., Norton,E.K.,
Riviere,M., de Taisne,C., Limbach,K.J., Johnson,G.P., Pincus,S.E.,
Cox,W.I., Audonnet,J.-C.Francis. and Gething,R.Robert.
TITLE Modified recombinant vaccinia virus and expression vectors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 5762938-A 287 09-JUN-1998;
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  Db 16 GCATCTGTTAAGTCAA 1

RESULT 1846
LOCUS AR021163 18 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 5789389.
ACCESSION AR021163
VERSION AR021163.1 GI:3975778
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Tarasiewicz,D.G., Schott,B., Holzmayer,T.A. and Robinson,I.B.
TITLE BCL2 derived genetic elements associated with sensitivity to
chemotherapeutic drugs
JOURNAL Patent: US 5789389-A 15 04-AUG-1998;
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    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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  Db 1 CCTGAGGACGCCATCC 16

RESULT 1847
LOCUS AR034026 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 5869283.
ACCESSION AR034026
VERSION AR034026.1 GI:5949631
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Slijkhuis,H., Smaal,E.Bastiaan. and Seltan,G.Cornelis.Maria.
TITLE Expression cassette operable in a recombinant host
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869283-A 45 09-FEB-1999;
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  QY 1655 CGAGCTCAGCGCAGCT 1670
  Db 1 CGAGCGCAGCGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1848
LOCUS AR051130/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 5830653.
ACCESSION AR051130
VERSION AR051130.1 GI:5974494
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Froehner,B., Wagner,R., Matteucci,M., Jones,R.J., Gutierrez,A.J.
and Pudlo,J.
TITLE Methods of using oligomers containing modified pyrimidines
JOURNAL Patent: US 5830653-A 11 03-NOV-1998;
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  QY 1403 ATGAAAAAGAGAAAGA 1418
  Db 18 AGGAAAAAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1849
LOCUS AR052715/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 5833975.
ACCESSION AR052715
VERSION AR052715.1 GI:5977577
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J. and Cox,W.I.
TITLE Canarypox virus expressing cytokine and/or tumor-associated antigen
DNA sequence
JOURNAL Patent: US 5833975-A 51 10-NOV-1998;
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    Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

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y 200 GTCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215
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b 18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1850
LOCUS AR067027 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 375 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR067027
VERSION AR067027.1 GI:5998249
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Evans,G.A. and Smith,M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 375 22-DEC-1998,
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/organism="unknown"
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1689 CAGGAGCCACCTGCC 1704
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b 2 CATGAGCCACCATGCC 17

RESULT 1851
LOCUS AR072264 18 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 5948611.
ACCESSION AR072264
VERSION AR072264.1 GI:9999028
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Prockop,D.J., Ala-Kokko,L., Williams,C.J., Ritvaniemi,P.,
Baldwin,C., Hopkinson,I. and Ahmad,N.Nina.
TITLE Primers and methods for detecting mutations in the procollagen II
gene (COL2A1) that indicate a genetic predisposition for a
COL2A1-associated disease
JOURNAL Patent: US 5948611-A 67 07-SEP-1999;
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/organism="unknown"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1496 AGGTCAAGTTGGCCTG 1511
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b 2 AGGTCAAGTGTCTG 17

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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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b 2 AGGTCAAGTGTCTG 17

RESULT 1853
LOCUS AR104833 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6093874.
ACCESSION AR104833
VERSION AR104833.1 GI:12817541
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jofuku,K.Diane. and Okamuro,J.K.
TITLE Methods for improving seeds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093874-A 83 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
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/organism="unknown"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1245 CGATGAGCAGAGAC 1260
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b 1 CGATGAGCAGAGAC 16

RESULT 1853
LOCUS AR106773 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6107091.
ACCESSION AR106773
VERSION AR106773.1 GI:12821303
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of G-alpha-16 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6107091-A 21 22-AUG-2000;
FEATURES
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 322 TACAGCAAGCAGATGC 337
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b 16 TTATCAAGCAGATGC 1

RESULT 1854
LOCUS AR124035 18 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 6171836.
ACCESSION AR124035
VERSION AR124035.1 GI:14109396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Slijkhuis,H., Smaal,E.Bastiaan. and Selden,G.Cornelis.Maria.
TITLE Process for oxidation of steroids and genetically engineered cells
used therein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6171836-A 45 09-JAN-2001;
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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RESULT 1860  
R153751/c  
OCUS AR153751 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6235887.  
ACCESSION AR153751  
VERSION AR153751.1 GI:15121283  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Froehner,B. and Jones,R.J.  
TITLE Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation directed by  
oligonucleotides containing modified pyrimidines  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6235887-A 12 22-MAY-2001;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/mol\_type="unassigned DNA"  
Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAGA 1418  
18 AGGAAAAGAGAGAGA 3  
RESULT 1861  
R153853/c  
OCUS AR153853 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6238624.  
ACCESSION AR153853  
VERSION AR153853.1 GI:15121906  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Heller,M.J., Tu,B., Evans,G.A. and Sosnowski,R.G.  
TITLE Methods for transport in molecular biological analysis and  
diagnostics  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6238624-A 6 29-MAY-2001;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1331 CTGAAGAGAGGAGAGA 1346  
17 CTGGAGAGGAAGGAGA 2  
RESULT 1862  
R154228/c  
OCUS AR154228 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6238871.  
ACCESSION AR154228  
VERSION AR154228.1 GI:15122281  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Taylor,J. and Gettig,R.  
TITLE Poxvirus-canine distemper virus (CDV) or measles virus  
recombinants and compositions and methods employing the  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6309647-A 53 30-OCT-2001;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 200 GTCTCTACGAAAAAT 215  
18 GTCTCTACGAAAAAT 3  
RESULT 1863  
R154228/c  
OCUS AR154228 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from patent US 6309647.  
ACCESSION AR154228  
VERSION AR154228.1 GI:17916449  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Taylor,J. and Gettig,R.  
TITLE Poxvirus-canine distemper virus (CDV) or measles virus  
recombinants and compositions and methods employing the  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6309647-A 53 30-OCT-2001;  
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Koster,H.  
TITLE DNA sequences by mass spectrometry  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6238871-A 6 29-MAY-2001;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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RESULT 1863  
R161976/c  
LOCUS AR161976 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-OCT-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6258538.  
ACCESSION AR161976  
VERSION AR161976.1 GI:16229014  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Koster,H., Little,D.P. and Braun,A.  
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6258538-A 33 10-JUL-2001;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 2004 CTCGAGGTGGAGTTG 2019  
18 CTCGAGGTGGAGGTG 3  
RESULT 1864  
R175150/c  
LOCUS AR175150 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from patent US 6309647.  
ACCESSION AR175150  
VERSION AR175150.1 GI:17916449  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Taylor,J. and Gettig,R.  
TITLE Poxvirus-canine distemper virus (CDV) or measles virus  
recombinants and compositions and methods employing the  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6309647-A 53 30-OCT-2001;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
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Y 200 GTCTCTACGAAAAAT 215  
18 GTCTCTACGAAAAAT 3

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Db      18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1865
BD241068/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION  BD241068
VERSION     BD241068.1 GI:33050838
KEYWORDS   JP 2002525127-A/15.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE     Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002525127-A 15 13-AUG-2002;
            MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT    OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2002525127-A/15
            PD 13-AUG-2002
            PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
            PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
            PI JOHN E LANDERS,BARBARA JORDAN,DAVID E HOUSMAN,ALAIN CHAREST PC
            C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,G01N33/58,G01N37/00,PC
            G01N37/00.
            PC C12N15/00
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1768 TTTTATGCAACCAATA 1783
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      17 TTTTATGCTCCATAA 2

RESULT 1866
E08475/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Primer.
ACCESSION  E08475
VERSION     E08475.1 GI:2176591
KEYWORDS   JP 1994321991-A/11.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Uchida,T. and Shikata,T.
TITLE     POLYPEPTIDE DERIVED FROM HEPATITIS B VIRUS AND GENE CODING THE SAME
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 1994321991-A 11 22-NOV-1994;
            MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP
COMMENT    OS None
            OC Artificial sequences.
            PN JP 1994321991-A/11
            PD 22-NOV-1994
            PF 14-MAY-1993 JP 1993113136
            PI UCHIDA TOSHIKAZU, SHIKATA TOSHIO
            PC C07K13/00,C12N15/51,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,PC
            G01N33/576//A61K37/02,
            PC A61K39/29;
            CC strandedness: Single;
            CC topology: Linear;

Db      18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

CC      hypothetical: No;
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FH      source 1. .18
FH      FT      Location/Qualifiers
FT      /organism='Artificial sequences'.

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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1466 AGAAGCCAGAGCCAA 1481
      |||||
      16 AGAAGTCAGAGGCCAA 1

Db      16 AGAAGTCAGAGGCCAA 1

RESULT 1867
E36601
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Plasmid.
ACCESSION  E36601
VERSION     E36601.1 GI:18626500
KEYWORDS   JP 2000166558-A/3.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Nakamura,M. and Hino,T.
TITLE     Plasmid
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2000166558-A 3 20-JUN-2000;
            LINESSTOCK EXPERIMENT STATION MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND
            FISHERIES GENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL
            OS Artificial Sequence
            PN JP 2000166558-A/3
            PD 20-JUN-2000
            PF 07-DEC-1998 JP 1998347017
            PR MUTSUMI NAKAMURA,TSUNEO HINO
            PC C12N15/09//(C12N15/09,C12R1.46),C12N15/00,(C12N15/00,C12R1.46)
            CC
            FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
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            Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 241 AATGCTGAGGAGATGA 256
      |||||
      1 ACTGCTGAAGAGATGA 16

Db      1 ACTGCTGAAGAGATGA 16

RESULT 1868
I17965/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1996
DEFINITION Sequence 196 from patent US 5494807.
ACCESSION  I17965
VERSION     I17965.1 GI:1598320
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)

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QY	1496	AGGTCAAGTTGGCTG	1511
Db	2	AGGTCAAGATGGTCTG	17
RESULT	1871		
I27898/c			
LOCUS	I27898	18 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 70 from patent US 5567809.	linear	PAT 06-FEB-1997
ACCESSION	I27898		
VERSION	I27898.1	GI:1818674	
KEYWORDS	.		
SOURCE	Unknown.		
ORGANISM	Unclassified.		
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 18)		
AUTHORS	Apple,R.J.; Erlich,H.A.; Griffith,R.L. and Scharf,S.J.		
TITLE	Methods and reagents for HLA DRbeta DNA typing		
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5567809-A 70 22-OCT-1996;		
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
source	1..18		
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Query Match	0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;		
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;		
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
QY	1492	GAGGAGTCAGTTGG	1507
Db	18	GAGGAGTTAAGTTTG	3
RESULT	1872		
I30792			
LOCUS	I30792	18 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 230 from patent US 5580971.	linear	PAT 06-FEB-1997
ACCESSION	I30792		
VERSION	I30792.1	GI:1821583	
KEYWORDS	.		
SOURCE	Unknown.		
ORGANISM	Unclassified.		
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 18)		
AUTHORS	Mitsuhashi,M.		
TITLE	Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes		
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5580971-A 230 03-DEC-1996;		
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
source	1..18		
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	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"		
Query Match	0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;		
Best Local Similarity	82.4%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;		
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
QY	314	TGTCGGAGTACAGCAG	330
Db	1	TGTCGGAGNCCAGCGAG	17
RESULT	1873		
I36170/c			
LOCUS	I36170	18 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 6 from patent US 5605662.	linear	PAT 13-MAY-1997
ACCESSION	I36170		
VERSION	I36170.1	GI:2086683	
KEYWORDS	.		
SOURCE	Unknown.		
ORGANISM	Unclassified.		
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 18)		
AUTHORS	Heller,M.J. and Tu,E.		

TITLE Active programmable electronic devices for molecular biological analysis and diagnostics  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5605662-A 6 25-FEB-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..18  
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/mol\_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAGAGAGGAGGAGA 1346  
Db 17 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGA 2

RESULT 1874  
LOCUS I40116 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997  
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 5618709.  
ACCESSION I40116  
VERSION I40116.1 GI:2083121  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Gewirtz,A.M., Small,D. and Civin,C.I.  
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides specific for STK-1 and method for inhibiting expression of the STK-1 protein  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5618709-A 9 08-APR-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1535 TCCTGCTGAGTCCTC 1550  
Db 2 TCGGCTGAGGCCCTC 17

RESULT 1875  
LOCUS I46251 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997  
DEFINITION Sequence 230 from patent US 5639612.  
ACCESSION I46251  
VERSION I46251.1 GI:2470216  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.  
TITLE Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5639612-A 230 17-JUN-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/organism="unknown"  
/mol\_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 TGTCCGAGTACAGCAAG 330  
Db 1 TGTCCGAGNCCAGCGAG 17

RESULT 1876  
LOCUS I51690 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997  
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 5645985.  
ACCESSION I51690  
VERSION I51690.1 GI:2472891  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Froehler,B., Wagner,R., Matteucci,M., Jones,R.J., Gutierrez,A.J. and Pudlo,J.  
TITLE Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation with oligomers containing modified pyrimidines  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5645985-A 11 08-JUL-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1403 ATGAAAGAGAGAAAGA 1418  
Db 18 AGGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1877  
LOCUS I72018 18 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998  
DEFINITION Sequence 54 from patent US 5683872.  
ACCESSION I72018  
VERSION I72018.1 GI:3008157  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Rudert,W.A. and Trucco,M.  
TITLE Polymers of oligonucleotide probes as the bound ligands for use in reverse dot blots  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5683872-A 54 04-NOV-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 GAGGAGGTCAAGTTGG 1507  
Db 1 GAGGAGGTTAAGTTTG 16

RESULT 1878  
LOCUS I72058 18 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998  
DEFINITION Sequence 94 from patent US 5683872.  
ACCESSION I72058  
VERSION I72058.1 GI:3008197  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Rudert,W.A. and Trucco,M.

TITLE Polymers of oligonucleotide probes as the bound ligands for use in reverse dot blots  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5683872-A 94 04-NOV-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Y 1865 GTCTTCAGGATCTCC 1880  
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b 16 GTCTTCAGGATGTC 1

RESULT 1879  
74737/c  
LOCUS I74737 18 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998  
DEFINITION Sequence 77 from patent US 5688920.  
CESSION I74737  
VERSION I74737.1 GI:3010878  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Paoletti,E. and Limbach,K.J.  
TITLE Nucleotide and amino acid sequences for canine herpesvirus GB, GC and GD and uses therefor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5688920-A 77 18-NOV-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..18  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 200 GTCTTACCGAAATAAT 215  
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b 18 GTGTCTACCTAAATAAT 3

RESULT 1880  
R187572  
LOCUS AR187572 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 3060 from patent US 6346398.  
CESSION AR187572  
VERSION AR187572.1 GI:20233537  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 3060 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..18  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 419 CAACTGCTGTCAACT 434  
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b 3 CAACTGCTTTGAACT 18

RESULT 1881  
AR200096  
LOCUS AR200096 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6355777.  
ACCESSION AR200096  
VERSION AR200096.1 GI:20250170  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Walker,D.H. and McBride,J.W.  
TITLE P43 antigen for the immunodiagnosis of canine ehrlichiosis and uses thereof  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6355777-A 7 12-MAR-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1557 CTTCCCAACCCCTCA 1572  
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Db 2 CTTCCCAACCCCTTA 17

RESULT 1882  
AR221835/c  
LOCUS AR221835 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6428955.  
ACCESSION AR221835  
VERSION AR221835.1 GI:23328950  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Koster,H., Tang,K., Fu,D.-J., Siegart,C.W., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Darnhofer-Demar,B., Jurinke,C. and Van den Boom,D.  
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6428955-A 16 06-AUG-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..18  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTGCAGGTGAGGTTG 2019  
||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 18 CTGCAGGTGAGGTTG 3

RESULT 1883  
AR229576  
LOCUS AR229576 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6449562.  
ACCESSION AR229576  
VERSION AR229576.1 GI:27269203  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Chandler,V.S., Fulton,J.R. and Chandler,M.B.  
TITLE Multiplexed analysis of clinical specimens apparatus and method



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JOURNAL Patent: US 6449562-A 21 10-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1346
Db 3 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 18

RESULT 1884
LOCUS AR229577/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6449562.
ACCESSION AR229577
VERSION AR229577.1 GI:27269204
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Chandler,V.S., Fulton,J.R. and Chandler,M.B.
TITLE Multiplexed analysis of clinical specimens apparatus and method
JOURNAL Patent: US 6449562-A 22 10-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1346
Db 16 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 1885
LOCUS AR266204/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6492173.
ACCESSION AR266204
VERSION AR266204.1 GI:29695050
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 16 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1406 AAAAAGAGAAACCC 1421
Db 18 AAAAAGAGAAACCC 3

RESULT 1886
LOCUS AR266272/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 84 from patent US 6492173.
ACCESSION AR266272
VERSION AR266272.1 GI:29695118
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 84 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 691 GACCTACGGGATATCG 706
Db 16 GACGTGCGGGATATCG 1

RESULT 1887
LOCUS AR268743/c 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6500621.
ACCESSION AR268743
VERSION AR268743.1 GI:29699359
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6500621-A 33 31-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTTG 2019
Db 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTTG 3

RESULT 1888
LOCUS AR288028/c 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 6537594.
ACCESSION AR288028
VERSION AR288028.1 GI:31675307
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paolletti,E., Tartaglia,J. and Cox,W.I.
TITLE Vaccina virus comprising cytokine and/or tumor associated antigen
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537594-A 51 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 200 GTCTCTACCGAAAAT 215
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Db 18 GTGCTACCTAAAAT 3

RESULT 1889
LOCUS AR292455 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4190 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR292455
VERSION AR292455.1 GI:31679739
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 4190 25-MAR-2003;
          Location/Qualifiers
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1334 AAGAGGGGAGAGGG 1349
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Db 3 AAGAGGTGAAGAGGG 18

RESULT 1890
LOCUS AR293175 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4910 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293175
VERSION AR293175.1 GI:31680459
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 4910 25-MAR-2003;
          Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1398 AGAGGATGAAAAGAG 1413
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Db 16 AGAGGAAGACAAAGAG 1

RESULT 1891
LOCUS AR293317 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5052 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293317
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VERSION AR293317.1 GI:31680601
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 5052 25-MAR-2003;
          Location/Qualifiers
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1422 AGAGGAGAGAAAGAA 1437
   |||||
Db 17 AGAGGAGAGAAATGGA 2

RESULT 1892
LOCUS AR295450 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7185 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR295450
VERSION AR295450.1 GI:31682734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 7185 25-MAR-2003;
          Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1279 TCGATCTGCTCCTCTG 1294
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Db 3 TCGATCTCCTCTCTG 18

RESULT 1893
LOCUS AR296929 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8664 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR296929
VERSION AR296929.1 GI:31684213
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 8664 25-MAR-2003;
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1327 GATTCTGAAGAGGAGG 1342
Db 16 GAATGTGAAGAGGAGG 1

RESULT 1894
LOCUS AR306110/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 6548251.
ACCESSION AR306110
VERSION AR306110.1 GI:31695797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Kozvaykin,S.A., Malykh,A.G., Polouchine,N.N. and Slesarev,A.I.
TITLE Inhibition of molecular and biological processes using modified
JOURNAL oligonucleotides
PATENT Patent: US 6548251-A 51 15-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 639 GGTCATGACGTGTCTCT 655
Db 18 GGTCATGACGTGTCTCT 2

RESULT 1895
LOCUS AR324086 18 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1488 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324086
VERSION AR324086.1 GI:33709894
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
JOURNAL related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
PATENT Patent: US 6566127-A 1488 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 419 CAACTGCTTGAACACT 434
Db 3 CAACTGCTTGAACACT 18

RESULT 1896
LOCUS AR338246 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6569618.
ACCESSION AR338246
VERSION AR338246.1 GI:33724997

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Cox,W.I., Gallo,R. and Franchini,G.
TITLE Immunodeficiency recombinant poxvirus
JOURNAL Patent: US 6596279-A 51 22-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1560 CCCCAACCCCTCAGAT 1575
Db 1 CTCACGCCCTCAGAT 16

RESULT 1897
LOCUS AR351930/c 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6589485.
ACCESSION AR351930
VERSION AR351930.1 GI:33756809
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE Solid support for mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6589485-A 33 08-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mrna"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTCACGCTGAGGTTG 2019
Db 18 CTCACGCTGAGGGTG 3

RESULT 1898
LOCUS AR360162/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 6596279.
ACCESSION AR360162
VERSION AR360162.1 GI:33767043
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Cox,W.I., Gallo,R. and Franchini,G.
TITLE Immunodeficiency recombinant poxvirus
JOURNAL Patent: US 6596279-A 51 22-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Y 200 GTCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215
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b 18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1899
R367489
OCUS AR367489 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6329567.
ACCESSION AR367489
VERSION AR367489.1 GI:34600704
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jofuku,K.D. and Okamuro,J.K.
TITLE Methods for improving seeds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6329567-A 83 11-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1245 CGATGAGGACGAAGAC 1260
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b 1 CGATGGAGACGAAGAC 16

RESULT 1900
R369493/c
OCUS AR369493 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6300076.
ACCESSION AR369493
VERSION AR369493.1 GI:34605610
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6300076-A 33 09-OCT-2001;
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019
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b 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1901
R373010/c
OCUS AR373010 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6602662.
ACCESSION AR373010
VERSION AR373010.1 GI:40074933
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H., Little,D.P. and Braun,A.

TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6602662-A 33 05-AUG-2003;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019
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b 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1902
R408685
OCUS AR408685 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 6632633.
ACCESSION AR408685
VERSION AR408685.1 GI:40159078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Slijkhuis,H., Smaal,E.B. and Selten,G.C.M.
TITLE Process for oxidation of steroids and genetically engineered cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6632633-A 45 14-OCT-2003;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
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Y 1655 CGAGCTCAGGCGAGCT 1670
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b 1 CGAGCGCAGAGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1903
AX108763
LOCUS AX108763 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0123867.
ACCESSION AX108763
VERSION AX108763.1 GI:13923955
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chaton,P., Poupinet,L., Ginot,F. and novelli Rousseau,A.
TITLE Method and device for detecting a molecular recognition reaction
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0123867-A 7 05-APR-2001;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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/note="Detection oligonucleotide for ELK1"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2046 TATTTCATTTTGTG 2061  
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Db

RESULT 1913  
AX599340/c  
LOCUS AX599340  
DEFINITION Sequence 680 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599340  
VERSION AX599340.1 GI:28399484  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 680 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
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QY 1776 AACCATAGACAACT 1791  
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18 AACCAATACACAACT 3

Db

RESULT 1914  
AX599816  
LOCUS AX599816  
DEFINITION Sequence 1156 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599816  
VERSION AX599816.1 GI:28399964  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1156 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

FEATURES  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288  
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3 TTACTACATTAAATTC 18

Db

RESULT 1915  
AX599882/c  
LOCUS AX599882  
DEFINITION Sequence 1222 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599882  
VERSION AX599882.1 GI:28400032  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1222 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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/note="Detection oligonucleotide for Humos"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
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QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288  
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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

Db

RESULT 1916  
AX599901  
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DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599901  
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
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QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288  
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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

Db

RESULT 1916  
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DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599901  
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288  
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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

Db

RESULT 1916  
AX599901  
LOCUS AX599901  
DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599901  
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288  
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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

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RESULT 1916  
AX599901  
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DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599901  
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288  
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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

Db

RESULT 1916  
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LOCUS AX599901  
DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599901  
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.  
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;  
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

Db

RESULT 1916  
AX599901  
LOCUS AX599901  
DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.  
ACCESSION AX599901  
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pellet,C. and Ziebarth,H.

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Y      2046 TATTTTCATTTTGTG 2061
b      3 TATTTTCGTTTGGG 18

RESULT 1917
X705614/c
OCUS      AX705614      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 283 from Patent WO03014388.
ACCESSION      AX705614
VERSION      AX705614.1 GI:29562279
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Distler,J., Model,F. and Taubert,H.
TITLE      Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of colon cancer
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03014388-A 283 20-FEB-2003;
EPIGENOMICS AG (DE)
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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b      18 TTCCACCCATTATTC 3

RESULT 1918
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DEFINITION      Sequence 285 from Patent WO03014388.
ACCESSION      AX705616
VERSION      AX705616.1 GI:29562281
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Distler,J., Model,F. and Taubert,H.
TITLE      Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of colon cancer
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03014388-A 285 20-FEB-2003;
EPIGENOMICS AG (DE)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="synthetic construct"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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b      1 TTTCCACCCATTATTC 16

RESULT 1919
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OCUS      AX710912      18 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 11-APR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 212 from Patent EP1288296.
ACCESSION      AX710912

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VERSION      AX710912.1 GI:29787293
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Hepatitis C virus
ORGANISM      Hepatitis C virus
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Draper,K.G., Mcswiggen,J.A., Holecck,J.J., Dudycz,L.W.,
Macejak,D.G. and Mamone,J.A.
TITLE      Method and reagent for inhibiting HBV viral replication
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1288296-A 212 05-MAR-2003;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
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Y      645 GACTGTGTCCTTCAT 660
b      1 GACTGGGTCCTTCTT 16

RESULT 1920
AX746260
LOCUS      AX746260      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 13-JUN-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 13 from Patent WO0236815.
ACCESSION      AX746260
VERSION      AX746260.1 GI:31746218
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM      unidentified
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Minter,S., Prosser,J.I. and Phillips,C.J.
TITLE      Genetic analysis of microorganisms
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0236815-A 13 10-MAY-2002;
NCIMB Ltd. (GB)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..18
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/note="Primer for AmoA gene of ammonia oxidising
bacteria."

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity      87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
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RESULT 1921
AX767680/c
LOCUS      AX767680      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 02-JUL-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 328 from Patent WO03044226.
ACCESSION      AX767680
VERSION      AX767680.1 GI:32436285
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Burger,M., Caldwell,C., Genc,B., Becker,E., Maier,S. and
Nimmrich,I.
TITLE      Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lymphoid cell

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JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03044226-A 328 30-MAY-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
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QY
273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288
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Db
16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

RESULT 1922
AX767725
LOCUS
AX767725
DEFINITION
Sequence 373 from Patent WO03044226.
ACCESSION
AX767725
VERSION
AX767725.1 GI:32436330
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Burger,M., Caldwell,C., Genc,B., Becker,E., Maier,S. and
Nimmrich,I.
TITLE
Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lymphoid cell
proliferative disorder
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03044226-A 373 30-MAY-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
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RESULT 1923
AX796163
LOCUS
AX796163
DEFINITION
Sequence 506 from Patent WO03052135.
ACCESSION
AX796163
VERSION
AX796163.1 GI:37516829
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Burger,M., Field,J.K., Genc,B., Liloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
and Nimmrich,I.
TITLE
Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
proliferative disorder
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03052135-A 506 26-JUN-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES
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RESULT 1923
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DEFINITION
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ACCESSION
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VERSION
AX796163.1 GI:37516829
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS
Burger,M., Field,J.K., Genc,B., Liloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
and Nimmrich,I.
TITLE
Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
proliferative disorder
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03052135-A 506 26-JUN-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
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Matches
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RESULT 1924
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LOCUS
AX796214
DEFINITION
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ACCESSION
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VERSION
AX796214.1 GI:37516880
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Burger,M., Field,J.K., Genc,B., Liloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
and Nimmrich,I.
TITLE
Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
proliferative disorder
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03052135-A 557 26-JUN-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
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1776 AACCATAGACAAACT 1791
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Db
18 AACATAACACAAACT 3

RESULT 1925
AX796349/c
LOCUS
AX796349
DEFINITION
Sequence 692 from Patent WO03052135.
ACCESSION
AX796349
VERSION
AX796349.1 GI:37517015
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Burger,M., Field,J.K., Genc,B., Liloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
and Nimmrich,I.
TITLE
Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
proliferative disorder
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03052135-A 692 26-JUN-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
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RESULT 1926
X811352/c
OCUS AX811352 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 41 from Patent WO03062469.
ACCESSION AX811352
JOURNAL AX811352
KEYWORDS AX811352.1 GI:38635583
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stefanoson,S.E.
TITLE Gene matn3 or matrilin-3 linked to osteoarthritis treatment
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03062469-A 41 31-JUL-2003;
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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b 17 GGAGGTGGTTGCA 2

RESULT 1927
X822811/c
OCUS AX822811 18 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 703 from Patent EP1340818.
ACCESSION AX822811
JOURNAL AX822811
KEYWORDS AX822811.1 GI:39749447
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Adorjan,P., Burger,M., Maier,S., Nimmrich,I., Becker,E., Lesche,R.,
Rujan,T. and Schmitt,A.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a colon cell
JOURNAL proliferative disorder
Patent: EP 1340818-A 703 03-SEP-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Y 1776 AACCATAGACAACT 1791
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RESULT 1928
AX826451/c
LOCUS AX826451 18 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 703 from Patent WO03072821.

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ACCESSION AX826451
VERSION AX826451.1 GI:39751965
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
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ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Adorjan,P., Burger,M., Maier,S., Nimmrich,I., Becker,E., Lesche,R.,
Rujan,T. and Schmitt,A.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a colon cell
JOURNAL proliferative disorder
Patent: WO 03072821-A 703 04-SEP-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
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Db 17 AACCATAGACTACT 2

RESULT 1929
BD001053
LOCUS BD001053 18 bp RNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Method and reagent for inhibiting viral replication.
ACCESSION BD001053
VERSION BD001053.1 GI:18625612
KEYWORDS JP 2000342285-A/213.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Dadykzt,L.W., Macswigen,J.A., Maysejak,D.G.,
Holesek,J.J. and Mamone,A.J.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting viral replication
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000342285-A 213 12-DEC-2000;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000342285-A/213
PD 12-DEC-2000
PF 01-MAY-2000 JP 2000132616
PR 11-MAY-1992 US 07/882689,14-MAY-1992 US 07/882712 PR
14-MAY-1992 US 07/882713,14-MAY-1992 US 07/882714 PR
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07-DEC-1992 US 07/987130,07-DEC-1992 US 07/987133 PR
KENNETH G DRAPER,LEC W DADYKZ,JAMES A MACSWIGEN, PI DENNIS G
MAYSEJAK,
PI JAMES J HOLESEK,ANTHONY J MAMONE
PC C12N15/09,C12N5/10,C12N7/00,C12N9/22//(C12N5/10,C12R1:91), PC
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PC C12N5/00,(C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
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Db 1 GACTGGGTCCTTTCCT 16

RESULT 1930
LOCUS
  BD087495 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION
  Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
  designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
  operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.
ACCESSION
  BD087495
VERSION
  BD087495.1 GI:22633105
KEYWORDS
  JP 2001525193-A/6.
SOURCE
  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
  Sosnowski,R.G., Butler,W.F., Tu,E., Nerenberg,M.I., Heller,M.J. and
  Edman,C.F.
TITLE
  Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
  designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
  operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis
JOURNAL
  Patent: JP 2001525193-A 6 11-DEC-2001;
  NANOGEN INC
COMMENT
  OS Homo sapiens (human)
  EN JP 2001525193-A/6
  PD 11-DEC-2001
  PF 01-DEC-1998 JP 2000524303
  PR 05-DEC-1997 US 08/986065
  PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI, WILLIAM F BUTLER, EUGENE TU, MICHAEL I PI
  NERENBERG,
  FI MICHAEL J HELLER, CARL F EDMAN
  PC C12Q1/68, C12N15/09, C12N15/00
  CC Synthesized with U at 3' terminus to provide ribonucleic acid
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  FH Key
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  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAGAGAGGAGGAGA 1346
Db 17 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGA 2

RESULT 1932
LOCUS
  BD089337 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION
  A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION
  BD089337
VERSION
  BD089337.1 GI:22634947
KEYWORDS
  JP 2001321190-A/1581.
SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  artificial sequences.
  Soeda,E.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
  TITLE
  A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL
  Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1581 20-NOV-2001;
  THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
  GENOTECHS
COMMENT
  OS Artificial Sequence
  EN JP 2001321190-A/1581

FEATURES
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Query Match
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  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 GACTGTGTCCTTTCAT 660
Db 1 GACTGGGTCCTTTCCT 16

RESULT 1930
LOCUS
  BD001482 18 bp RNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION
  Method and reagent for inhibiting viral replication.
ACCESSION
  BD001482
VERSION
  BD001482.1 GI:18626041
KEYWORDS
  JP 2000342286-A/213.
SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  artificial sequences.
  Draper,K.G., Dadyktz,L.W., Macswigen,J.A., Maysejak,D.G.,
  Holesek,J.J. and Mamone,A.J.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
  TITLE
  Method and reagent for inhibiting viral replication
JOURNAL
  Patent: JP 2000342286-A 213 12-DEC-2000;
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
  OS Artificial Sequence
  EN JP 2000342286-A/213
  PD 12-DEC-2000
  PF 01-MAY-2000 JP 2000132651
  PR 11-MAY-1992 US 07/882689, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/882712 PR
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  14-MAY-1992 US 07/882823, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/882824 PR
  14-MAY-1992 US 07/882886, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/882888 PR
  14-MAY-1992 US 07/882889, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/882921 PR
  14-MAY-1992 US 07/882922, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/883823 PR
  14-MAY-1992 US 07/883849, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/884073 PR
  14-MAY-1992 US 07/884074, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/884333 PR
  14-MAY-1992 US 07/884422, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/884431 PR
  14-MAY-1992 US 07/884436, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/884521 PR
  31-JUL-1992 US 07/923738, 26-AUG-1992 US 07/935854 PR
  26-AUG-1992 US 07/936086, 18-SEP-1992 US 07/948359 PR
  15-OCT-1992 US 07/963322, 07-DEC-1992 US 07/987129 PR
  07-DEC-1992 US 07/987130, 07-DEC-1992 US 07/987133 PI
  KENNETH G DRAPER, LEC W DADYKTZ, JAMES A MACSWIGEN, FI DENNIS G
  MAYSEJAK,
  PI JAMES J HOLESEK, ANTHONY J MAMONE
  PC C12N15/09, C12N5/10, C12N7/00//A61K38/43, A61K39/125, A61K39/13,
  PC A61K39/135,
  PC A61K39/145, A61K39/21, A61K39/23, A61K39/245, A61K39/29, A61K48/00,
  PC A61P1/16,
  PC A61P31/14, A61P31/16, A61P31/18, A61P31/22, A61P35/02, C12Q1/68, PC
  (C12N15/09, C12R1:93), C12N15/00, C12N5/00, A61K37/48, (C12N15/00, PC
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Y 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGTTG 2019
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b 3 CTGCAGGTGGTTG 18

RESULT 1933
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OCUS
DEFINITION DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry.
ACCESSION D132084
VERSION D132084.1 GI:23227029
KEYWORDS JP 2002507883-A/16.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
Koster,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Lough,D.M., Xiang,G.,
Boom,D.V.D., Jurinke,C. and Rupert,A.
DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry
Patent: JP 2002507883-A 16 12-MAR-2002;
SEQUENCE INC
PN JP 2002507883-A/16
PD 12-MAR-2002
PF 06-NOV-1997 JP 1998521832
PR 06-NOV-1996 US 08/744481,06-NOV-1996 US 08/746036 PR
06-NOV-1996 US 08/746055,06-NOV-1996 US 08/744590 PR
23-JAN-1997 US 08/786988,23-JAN-1997 US 08/787639 PR
19-SEP-1997 US 08/933792,08-OCT-1997 US 08/947801 PI HUBERT
KOSTER,DANIEL P LITTLE,ANDREAS BRAUN,DAVID M LOUGH, PI GUOBING
XIANG.
PI DIRK VAN DEN BOOM,CHRISTIAN JURINKE,ANDREAS RUPERT PC
C12Q1/68,C07H21/00,C07F9/24
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
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b 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGTTG 3

RESULT 1934
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LOCUS

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DEFINITION
ACCESSION
BD140470.1 GI:23235415
VERSION
BD140470.1 GI:23235415
KEYWORDS
JP 2002506611-A/20.
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Marberg,D., Treacy,M., Agostino,M.J., Ii,R.J.S., Wong,G.G.,
Clark,H.F. and Fechtel,K.
TITLE
Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2002506611-A 20 05-MAR-2002;
GENETICS INSTITUTE INC
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002506611-A/20
PD 05-MAR-2002
PF 24-NOV-1998 JP 2000522118
PR 26-NOV-1997 US 60/066804,23-NOV-1998 US 09/197886 PI
KENNETH JACOBS,JOHN M MCCOY,EDWARD R LAVALLIE,LISA A COLLINS PI
RACIE.
PI CHERYL EVANS,DAVID MERBERG MAURICE TREACY,MICHAEL J AGOSTINO,
PI ROBERT J STEININGER II,GORDON G WONG,HILARY F CLARK,KIM PI
FECHTEL
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/00,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12P19/34,C12P21/02,PC
C12Q1/68//
PC A61P29/00,A61P35/00,A61P37/04,A61P37/06,C12N15/00,C12N5/00 CC
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Db 18 CCTGTGAGGAGTGTC 3

RESULT 1935
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LOCUS
AB069066
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-R139H5R
at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB069066
VERSION AB069066.1 GI:15129870
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
TITLE
A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL
Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE
21269192
PUBMED
11374902
REFERENCE
2 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Horii,A.
TITLE
Direct Submission
JOURNAL
Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,

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Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them.
BD140470
ACCESSION
BD140470.1 GI:23235415
VERSION
BD140470.1 GI:23235415
KEYWORDS
JP 2002506611-A/20.
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Marberg,D., Treacy,M., Agostino,M.J., Ii,R.J.S., Wong,G.G.,
Clark,H.F. and Fechtel,K.
TITLE
Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2002506611-A 20 05-MAR-2002;
GENETICS INSTITUTE INC
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002506611-A/20
PD 05-MAR-2002
PF 24-NOV-1998 JP 2000522118
PR 26-NOV-1997 US 60/066804,23-NOV-1998 US 09/197886 PI
KENNETH JACOBS,JOHN M MCCOY,EDWARD R LAVALLIE,LISA A COLLINS PI
RACIE.
PI CHERYL EVANS,DAVID MERBERG MAURICE TREACY,MICHAEL J AGOSTINO,
PI ROBERT J STEININGER II,GORDON G WONG,HILARY F CLARK,KIM PI
FECHTEL
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/00,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12P19/34,C12P21/02,PC
C12Q1/68//
PC A61P29/00,A61P35/00,A61P37/04,A61P37/06,C12N15/00,C12N5/00 CC
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 18 CCTGTGAGGAGTGTC 3

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LOCUS
AB069066
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-R139H5R
at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB069066
VERSION AB069066.1 GI:15129870
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS
Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
TITLE
A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL
Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE
21269192
PUBMED
11374902
REFERENCE
2 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Horii,A.
TITLE
Direct Submission
JOURNAL
Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,

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Local Sines 14;

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Leibowitz,M.J. and Liu,Y.
TITLE In vitro assay for inhibitors of the intron self-splicing reaction
in Pneumocystis carinii
JOURNAL Patent: US 5849484-A 26 15-DEC-1998;
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Y 498 CGAGGCATCTGGCTTC 513
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b 3 CGAGGCATTGGCTAC 18

RESULT 1941
LOCUS AR065090 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
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ACCESSION AR065090
VERSION AR065090.1 GI:5995306
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unassigned.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Leibowitz,M.J. and Liu,Y.
TITLE In vitro assay for inhibitors of the intron self-splicing reaction
in Pneumocystis carinii
JOURNAL Patent: US 5849484-A 34 15-DEC-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 498 CGAGGCATCTGGCTTC 513
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b 3 CGAGGCATTGGCTAC 18

RESULT 1942
LOCUS AR106844 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6107092.
ACCESSION AR106844
VERSION AR106844.1 GI:12821374
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unassigned.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cowsett,L.M., Bennett,C.Frank, and O'Malley,B.W.
TITLE Antisense modulation of SRA expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6107092-A 5 22-AUG-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 3 GGCCACCAAGGAAGC 18

RESULT 1943
LOCUS AR131427/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 6194144.
ACCESSION AR131427
VERSION AR131427.1 GI:14120330
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unassigned.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE DNA sequencing by mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194144-A 11 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGTTG 3

RESULT 1944
LOCUS AR137072 19 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6162965.
ACCESSION AR137072
VERSION AR137072.1 GI:14478322
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unassigned.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Hansen,G.
TITLE Plant transformation methods
JOURNAL Patent: US 6162965-A 1 19-DEC-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1438 GTCACCGAAGAGGAGA 1453
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Db 2 GTCACCGAAGAGGAGA 17

RESULT 1945
LOCUS AR145161/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 6211164.
ACCESSION AR145161
VERSION AR145161.1 GI:15107028
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unassigned.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Luo,Y., Giranda,V.L. and Rockow-Magnone,S.K.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chkl gene and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6211164-A 9 03-APR-2001;

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Db	17 TTCTGAAGAGAGAGA 2	
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DEFINITION	Sequence 11 from patent US 6238871.	linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
ACCESSION	ARI54233	
VERSION	ARI54233.1	
KEYWORDS	GI:15122286	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 19)	
TITLE	DNA sequences by mass spectrometry	
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6238871-A 11-29-MAY-2001;	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers	
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Db	18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3	
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DEFINITION	Sequence 15 from patent US 6271362.	linear PAT 17-OCT-2001
ACCESSION	ARI64220	
VERSION	ARI64220.1	
KEYWORDS	GI:16235255	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 19)	
TITLE	Morikawa,M. and Harada,N.	
JOURNAL	Gene encoding IGG FC region-binding protein	
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Db	18 TCGCTGCCCACTATG 3	
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LOCUS	BD234473	
DEFINITION	Sequence 19 from patent US 6238871.	linear PAT 17-JUL-2003

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Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1819 GCTTTGGAAGTGCC 1834	
Db	1 GCTGTGGAAGGTTC 16	
RESULT 1949		
LOCUS	BD247466/c	
DEFINITION	Antisense oligonucleotide for inhibiting VEGF expression.	19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
ACCESSION	BD247466	
VERSION	BD247466.1	
KEYWORDS	GI:33057236	
SOURCE	JP 2002523335-A/17.	
ORGANISM	synthetic construct	
	artificial sequences.	
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)	
AUTHORS	Uhlmann,E., Peyman,A., Bitonti,A. and Woessner,R.	
TITLE	Antisense oligonucleotide for inhibiting VEGF expression	
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 2002523335-A 17 30-JUL-2002;	
COMMENT	OS Artificial Sequence	
	PN JP 2002523335-A/17	
	PD 30-JUL-2002	

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PF 29-JUL-1999 JP 2000563767
PR 07-AUG-1998 EP 98114854.7
PI EUGEN UHLWANN,ANUSCHIRWAN PEYMAN,ALAN BITONTI,RICHARD WOBESSNER
PC C07H21/04,A61K31/7088,A61K48/00,A61P13/12,A61P17/06,A61P27/02,
PC A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00//C12N15/09,C12N15/00
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y 214 ATGGAATCTATCGCC 229
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b 18 ATGGAGATCTATCGTC 3

RESULT 1950
D251860
OCUS 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION RING finger protein ZAPO3.
ACCESSION BD251860
VERSION BD251860.1 GI:33061630
KEYWORDS JP 2002530061-A/14.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Venezia,D. and Grossmann,A.
TITLE RING finger protein ZAPO3
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002530061-A 14 17-SEP-2002;
COMMENT ZYMOGENETICS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002530061-A/14
PD 17-SEP-2002
PE 04-NOV-1999 JP 2000582416
PR 12-NOV-1998 US 09/191500
PI DOMENICK VENEZIA,ANGELIKA GROSSMANN
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/PC
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b 1 AAGGAGCTTCAGACA 16

RESULT 1951
14429/c
OCUS 19 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-1995
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5449768.

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ACCESSION I14429
VERSION I14429.1 GI:996912
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Chakraborty,P.R., Dashkevicz,M., Elbrecht,A., Feighner,S.D.,
Liberator,P.A. and Profous-Juchelka,H.
TITLE Eimeria praecox 16S rDNA probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5449768-A 3 12-SEP-1995;
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
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b 18 TCCGATTCCGAGAGG 3

RESULT 1952
I27272/c
LOCUS I27272 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5563256.
ACCESSION I27272
VERSION I27272.1 GI:1818048
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Chakraborty,P.R., Dashkevicz,M., Elbrecht,A., Feighner,S.D.,
Liberator,P.A. and Profous-Juchelka,H.
TITLE Eimeria tenella 16S rDNA probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5563256-A 3 08-OCT-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
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b 18 TCCGATTCCGAGAGG 3

RESULT 1953
AR211879
LOCUS AR211879 19 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 89 from patent US 6399373.
ACCESSION AR211879
VERSION AR211879.1 GI:21515318
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Bougueleret,L.
TITLE Nucleic acid encoding a retinoblastoma binding protein (RBP-7) and
polymorphic markers associated with said nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: US 6399373-A 89 04-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/mol_type="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1712 CTTCCTGTTCTTAACT 1727  
b 2 CTTCCTGTTCTTAACT 17  
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 1959  
LOCUS AR293666 19 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 5401 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR293666  
VERSION AR293666.1 GI:31680950  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)  
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.  
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density  
disequilibrium map of the human genome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5401 25-MAR-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1462 GAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477  
b 19 GTGGAGAGCCAGATG 4  
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RESULT 1960  
LOCUS AR294727 19 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 6462 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR294727  
VERSION AR294727.1 GI:31682011  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)  
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.  
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density  
disequilibrium map of the human genome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 6462 25-MAR-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1165 GAGAACCTTAGAATGC 1180  
b 4 GAGAACCTCAGATAC 19  
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RESULT 1961  
LOCUS AR393761 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6617129.  
ACCESSION AR393761  
VERSION AR393761.1 GI:40120689  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.  
Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)  
AUTHORS He,W.-W. and Carter,K.C.  
TITLE Human NK-3 related prostate specific gene-1  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6617129-A 24 09-SEP-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/organism="unknown"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1375 AAAAAGCCAGAGAG 1390  
b 16 AAAAAGCCATTAGAG 1  
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RESULT 1962  
LOCUS AR411295 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 52 from patent US 6635751.  
ACCESSION AR411295  
VERSION AR411295.1 GI:40163382  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)  
AUTHORS Haze,K., Yoshida,H., Mori,K., Yanagi,H. and Yura,T.  
TITLE Isolated nucleic acids encoding activated and suppressive forms of  
ATP6  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6635751-A 52 21-OCT-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..19  
/organism="unknown"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 178 CATTAATTGCTGCTCA 193  
b 2 CATCTTTCGCTCA 17  
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 1963  
LOCUS AX022510 19 bp DNA PAT 24-NOV-2000  
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from Patent WO9937763.  
ACCESSION AX022510  
VERSION AX022510.1 GI:10046108  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE unidentified  
ORGANISM unidentified  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Flegel,W.A. and Wagner,F.F.  
TITLE Novel nucleic acid molecules correlated with the rhesus weak d  
phenotype  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9937763-A 37 29-JUL-1999;  
FLEGEL WILLY A (DE); WAGNER FRANZ F (DE); DRK BLUTSPENDEDIENST  
BADEN WUE (DE)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..19  
/organism="unidentified"  
/mol\_type="unassigned DNA"  
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;

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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1198 GTCCAAATGCAGCGA 1213
DB 3 GTACAAATGCAGGCA 18

RESULT 1964
AX129111/c
LOCUS AX129111 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 329 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX129111
VERSION AX129111.1 GI:14135416
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
PATENT: WO 0130362-A 329 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdk3 ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1671 GTGTGGGTGAGCTCT 1686
DB 19 GTGCAGGGGAGCTCT 4

RESULT 1965
AX129703/c
LOCUS AX129703 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 921 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX129703
VERSION AX129703.1 GI:14136008
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
PATENT: WO 0130362-A 921 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdk8 ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 425 CTGTGAACCTTAATAA 440
DB 16 CTGTGAACCTTGATTA 1

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RESULT 1966
AX131175/c
LOCUS AX131175 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2393 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131175
VERSION AX131175.1 GI:14137480
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
PATENT: WO 0130362-A 2393 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cyclin F ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GAGATCCCTAATGAGC 1045
DB 19 GACATCCCTGATGAGC 4

RESULT 1967
AX131733/c
LOCUS AX131733 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2951 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131733
VERSION AX131733.1 GI:14138038
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
PATENT: WO 0130362-A 2951 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cyclin H ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 442 CAGCAGCGGACATCG 457
DB 16 CAGCAGATGACATCG 1

RESULT 1968
AX131836
LOCUS AX131836 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3054 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131836
VERSION AX131836.1 GI:14138141

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**KEYWORDS**  
**SOURCE** Homo sapiens (human)  
**ORGANISM** Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
**REFERENCE**  
**AUTHORS** Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.  
**TITLE** Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases  
**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 0130362-A 3054 03-MAY-2001;  
 IMMUSOL, INC. (US)  
**FEATURES**  
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 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 /note="Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site"  
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 y 1322 TCTCCGATTCCTGAAGA 1337  
 |||||  
 3 1 TCTCCGATTCCTGAAGA 16  
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**RESULT 1969**  
**LOCUS** AX132133 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 3351 from Patent WO0130362.  
**ACCESSION** AX132133  
**VERSION** AX132133.1 GI:14138438  
**KEYWORDS**  
**SOURCE** Homo sapiens (human)  
**ORGANISM** Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
**REFERENCE**  
**AUTHORS** Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.  
**TITLE** Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases  
**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 0130362-A 3351 03-MAY-2001;  
 IMMUSOL, INC. (US)  
**FEATURES**  
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 y 642 CATGACTGTCTCCATT 657  
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 b 1 CATGACTGTCTCCATT 16  
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**RESULT 1970**  
**LOCUS** AX135883 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAY-2001  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 49 from Patent WO0132702.  
**ACCESSION** AX135883  
**VERSION** AX135883.1 GI:14272118  
**KEYWORDS**  
**SOURCE** synthetic construct  
**ORGANISM** synthetic construct  
 artificial sequences.  
**REFERENCE**  
**AUTHORS** Flegel,W.A. and Wagner,F.F.  
**TITLE** Molecular structure of (rhi) negative

**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 0132702-A 49 10-MAY-2001;  
 DRK Blutspendedienst Baden-Wuerttemberg GmbH (DE)  
**FEATURES**  
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 /mol\_type="unassigned DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
 /note="artificial primer"  
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1198 GTCCAAATGCAGCGA 1213  
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 Db 3 GTACAAATGCAGCAA 18  
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**RESULT 1971**  
**LOCUS** AX201550 19 bp DNA linear PAT 30-AUG-2001  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 229 from Patent WO0153486.  
**ACCESSION** AX201550  
**VERSION** AX201550.1 GI:15391394  
**KEYWORDS**  
**SOURCE** synthetic construct  
**ORGANISM** synthetic construct  
 artificial sequences.  
**REFERENCE**  
**AUTHORS** Ashkenazi,A.J., Goddard,A., Godowski,P.J., Gurney,A.L.,  
 Hillan,K.J., Marsters,S.A., Pan,J., Pitti,R.M., Roy,M.A., Smith,V.,  
 Stone,D.M., Watanabe,C.K. and Wood,W.I.  
**TITLE** Compositions and methods for the treatment of tumour  
**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 0153486-A 229 26-JUL-2001;  
 Genentech, Inc. (US)  
**FEATURES**  
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 /organism="synthetic construct"  
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 /db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
 /note="Synthetic Oligonucleotide Probe."  
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
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 QY 1527 CTCGGCTTCCTGCTG 1542  
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 Db 2 CTCGGGATTCCTGCTG 17  
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**RESULT 1972**  
**LOCUS** AX282494 19 bp DNA linear PAT 02-NOV-2001  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 9 from Patent WO0168837.  
**ACCESSION** AX282494  
**VERSION** AX282494.1 GI:16609624  
**KEYWORDS**  
**SOURCE** synthetic construct  
**ORGANISM** synthetic construct  
 artificial sequences.  
**REFERENCE**  
**AUTHORS** Luo,Y., Giranda,V.L. and Rockow-Magnone,S.K.  
**TITLE** Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chk1 gene and uses thereof  
**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 0168837-A 9 20-SEP-2001;  
 ABBOTT LABORATORIES (US)  
**FEATURES**  
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1329 TTCTGAAGAGGAGGA 1344
DB 17 TTCTGAAGAGAGAGA 2

RESULT 1973
AX328524/c
LOCUS AX328524 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent EP1164203.
ACCESSION AX328524
VERSION AX328524.1 GI:18101723
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Koester,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Jurinke,C., van den Boom,D.,
Xiang,G., Lough,D.M., Ruppert,A. and Hillenkamp,F.
TITLE Dna diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1164203-A 21 19-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
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QY 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019
DB 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1974
AX342543/c
LOCUS AX342543 19 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0198491.
ACCESSION AX342543
VERSION AX342543.1 GI:18151971
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Bailemans,W., Ebeling,M., Foerzler,D., Patel,N., van Hul,W. and
Vickery,B.H.
TITLE Osteolevin gene polymorphisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0198491-A 9 27-DEC-2001;
F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG (CH) ; UNIVERSITAIRE INSTELLING ANTWERPEN
(BE)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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/note="synthetic, no natural origin"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 315 GTCGGAGTACAGCAAG 330
DB 19 GTGGGAGTCCAGCAAG 4

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1404 TGAAGAGAGAGAGAC 1419
DB 1 TGAAGAGAGAGAGATC 16

RESULT 1975
AX353096
LOCUS AX353096 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 302 from Patent EP1174518.
ACCESSION AX353096
VERSION AX353096.1 GI:18618178
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Loukachov,V.V., van Gemen,B. and Goudsmit,J.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1174518-A 302 23-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
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1. .19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="position 103"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1404 TGAAGAGAGAGAGAC 1419
DB 1 TGAAGAGAGAGAGATC 16

RESULT 1976
AX362941
LOCUS AX362941 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 302 from Patent WO0208463.
ACCESSION AX362941
VERSION AX362941.1 GI:18695081
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Loukachov,V.V., Goudsmit,J. and van Gemen,B.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0208463-A 302 31-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1404 TGAAGAGAGAGAGAC 1419
DB 1 TGAAGAGAGAGAGATC 16

RESULT 1977
AX458669/c
LOCUS AX458669 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0246461.
ACCESSION AX458669
VERSION AX458669.1 GI:21725333
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE

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Qy 1600 ATTATATATAAAAAATTT 1615  
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Db 16 ATTTTTTTTAAAAAAATTT 1

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RESULT 1982
AX643366
LOCUS AX643366 19 bp DNA linear PAT 24-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 232 from Patent WO0209099.
ACCESSION AX643366
VERSION AX643366.1 GI:28551008
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Penger,A., Sprenger,R. and Brinkmann,U.
AUTHORS Polymorphisms in the human gene for cytochrome p450 polypeptide 2c8
TITLE and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0209099-A 232 12-DEC-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1600 ATTATATAAAATTT 1615
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Db 3 ATTTTATAAAATTT 18

RESULT 1983
AX643369/C
LOCUS AX643369 19 bp DNA linear PAT 24-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 235 from Patent WO0209099.
ACCESSION AX643369
VERSION AX643369.1 GI:28551012
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Penger,A., Sprenger,R. and Brinkmann,U.
AUTHORS Polymorphisms in the human gene for cytochrome p450 polypeptide 2c8
TITLE and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0209099-A 235 12-DEC-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1600 ATTATATAAAATTT 1615
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Db 17 ATTTTATAAAATTT 2

RESULT 1984
AX786822/C
LOCUS AX786822 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 125 from Patent WO03050283.
ACCESSION AX786822
VERSION AX786822.1 GI:32954177
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

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REFERENCE
1 Houtzager,E., Vijn,I.M. and Sijmons,P.C.
AUTHORS A structure for presenting desired peptide sequences
TITLE Patent: WO 03050283-A 125 19-JUN-2003;
JOURNAL CatchMabs B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .19
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="primer Pr304"
Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 261 GTACCACAGCGATGAC 276
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Db 19 GCACCACAGCGAAGAC 4

RESULT 1985
AX795185
LOCUS AX795185 19 bp DNA linear PAT 04-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent EP1323825.
ACCESSION AX795185
VERSION AX795185.1 GI:37515946
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Giuliano,G., Rosati,C., Dharmapuri,S., Pallara,P. and Camara,B.
AUTHORS Recombinant plants and dna constructs
TITLE Patent: EP 1323825-A 15 02-JUL-2003;
JOURNAL ENEA ENTE PER LE NUOVE TECNOLOGIE, L'ENERGIA E L'AMBIENTE (IT);
Biogen S.r.l. (IT)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/note="Upstream primer used to detect the expression of
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1208 AGCGATTTCCTGAGGA 1223
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Db 1 AGGTGATTCATCAGGA 16

RESULT 1986
BD007044/C
LOCUS BD007044 19 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Insulin homologs.
ACCESSION BD007044
VERSION BD007044.1 GI:18635415
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Conklin,D.C., Del,C.E.R., Roch,S. and Jaspers,S.R.
TITLE Insulin homologs
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001502177-A 2 20-FEB-2001;
ZYMOGENETICS INC
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001502177-A/2

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PD 20-FEB-2001
PR 15-OCT-1997 JP 1998518559
PR 15-OCT-1996 US 60/028177
PI DARERU C CONKLIN,CATHARINE E ROFUYON DEI,SHII ROCH, PI
STEVEN R JASPEERS
PC C12N15/09,A01K67/027,C07K14/62,C07K16/26,C12N5/10,C12N15/00,
C12N5/00
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CC Topology: Linear;
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 615 AGAGGGCTTCTACACC 630
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3 18 AGATGCTTCTCCACC 3

RESULT 1987
LOCUS D061183 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Composition and method for inducing an immune response against
tumor-related antigens.
ACCESSION BD061183
VERSION BD061183.1 GI:22606789
KEYWORDS JP 2001516226-A/9.
SOURCE Medicago sativa
ORGANISM Medicago sativa
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
rosids; eurosids I; Fabales; Fabaceae; Papilionoideae; Trifolieae;
Medicago.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Laus,R., Ruegg,C., Shapero,M.H. and Yang,D.
TITLE Composition and method for inducing an immune response against
tumor-related antigens
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001516226-A 9 25-SEP-2001;
COMMENT DENDREON CORP
PN JP 2001516226-A/9
PD 25-SEP-2001
PR 10-APR-1998 JP 1998544103
PR 11-APR-1997 US 60/043301
PI REINER LAUS,CURTIS RUEGG,MICHAEL H SHAPERO,DEMAO YANG PC
C12N15/55,C12N9/16,C12N15/86,A61K38/46
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CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1533 CTTCTGCTGAGTCC 1548
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b 4 CTTCTGCTGAGTCC 19

RESULT 1988
LOCUS D088787/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD088787
VERSION BD088787.1 GI:22634397
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1031.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1376 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1376
PD 20-NOV-2001
PR 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SORDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 958 GGAGGGCGTGTGTACA 973
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Db 19 GGACGGCGTGTGTACA 4

RESULT 1989
LOCUS BD089132/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089132
VERSION BD089132.1 GI:22634742
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1376.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1376 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1376
PD 20-NOV-2001
PR 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SORDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
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Db 18 ATCCCGAGGACAGAA 3

RESULT 1990
BD089465
LOCUS BD089465 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089465
VERSION BD089465.1 GI:22635075
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1709
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Soeda,E
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1709 20-NOV-2001;
GENOTECHE
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1709
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001069285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
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Db 3 GCAGGTGGATGGCT 18

RESULT 1991
BD107726
LOCUS BD107726 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Plant transformation methods.
ACCESSION BD107726
VERSION BD107726.1 GI:23202544
KEYWORDS JP 2002502252-A/1.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Hansen,G.
TITLE Plant transformation methods
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002502252-A 1 22-JAN-2002;
NOVARTIS AG
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2002502252-A/1
PD 22-JAN-2002
PF 29-MAY-1998 JP 1999501451

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

PR 02-JUN-1997 US 08/867869
PI GENEVIEVE HANSEN
PC A01N
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CC Plant transformation methods
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QY 1438 GTCACCGAGGAGGAGA 1453
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Db 2 GTCACCGAGGAGGAGA 17

RESULT 1992
BD124098
LOCUS BD124098 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Novel nucleic acid molecule correlating to Rhesus weak D phenotype.
ACCESSION BD124098
VERSION BD124098.1 GI:23219043
KEYWORDS JP 2002500884-A/37.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Fregel,V.A. and Wagner,F.F.
TITLE Novel nucleic acid molecule correlating to Rhesus weak D phenotype
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002500884-A 37 15-JAN-2002;
DRK BLUTSPENDEDIENST BADEN WUERTEMBERG GGMHB
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2002500884-A/37
PD 15-JAN-2002
PF 18-DEC-1998 JP 2000528671
PR 23-JAN-1998 EP 98101203.2
PI VILLY A FREGEL, FRANZ F WAGNER
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/ PC
C12N5/00
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CC Topology: Linear;
CC /desc = 'oligonucleotide'
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 3 GTACAAATGCAGCAA 18

RESULT 1993
BD132089/c

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FEATURE	source	19 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 18-SEP-2000
DEFINITION					
ACCESSION					
VERSION					
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE					
ORGANISM					
REFERENCE					
AUTHORS					
TITLE					
JOURNAL					
COMMENT					
FEATURES					
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Best Local Similarity		87.5%;	Pred. No. 1.1e-03;		
Matches 14;		Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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OCUS	B0171900	Novel clock gene Bmal2.			PAT 18-FEB-2003
DEFINITION					
ACCESSION	B0171900				
VERSION	B0171900.1	GI:28413196			
KEYWORDS	JP 2002238567-A/26.				
SOURCE		synthetic construct			
ORGANISM		artificial sequences.			
REFERENCE	1	(bases 1 to 19)			
AUTHORS	Fukada,Y. and Okano,T.				
TITLE	Novel clock gene Bmal2				
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 2002238567-A 26 27-AUG-2002;				
COMMENT	JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORP				
OS	Artificial Sequence				
PN	JP 2002238567-A/26				
PD	27-AUG-2002				
PI	13-FEB-2001	JP 2001035743			
PC	C12N15/09,A01K67/027,A61K45/00,A61P25/00,A61P43/00,C07K14/465,				
PC	C07K14/47,				
PC	C07K16/18,C07K19/00,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12Q1/				
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Location/Qualifiers	1..19				
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FT	Location/Qualifiers				
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PN	JP 2002510974-A/13
PD	09-APR-2002
PF	26-JUN-1998 JP 1999505740
PR	27-JUN-1997 US 60/051080
PI	KENNETH C CARTER, WEI WU HE
PC	Cl2N15/12, C07K14/47, Cl2Q1/68, A61K48/00, A61K38/17, C07K16/18 CC
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CC	Topology: Linear;
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Db	16 AAAAAAGCCATTAG 1
RESULT 1997	
BD196863	
LOCUS	19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION	Prostatic cancer gene.
ACCESSION	BD196863
VERSION	BD196863.1 GI:33006633
KEYWORDS	JP 2002516657-A/452.
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS	Cohen,D.; Blumenfeld,M., Chumakov,I. and Bougueleret,L.
TITLE	Prostatic cancer gene
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 2002516657-A 452 11-JUN-2002;
COMMENT	OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN	JP 2002516657-A/452
PD	11-JUN-2002
PF	22-DEC-1998 JP 2000525562
PR	22-DEC-1997 US 08/996306, 09-SEP-1998 US 60/099658 PI
DANIEL COHEN, MARTA BLUMENFELD, ILYA CHUMAKOV, LYDIE BOUGUELERET PC	
Cl2N15/09, Cl2N15/09, A01K67/027, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, Cl2N1/15, PC	
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Qy	1403 ATGAAAAGAGGAGA 1418
Db	2 ATGAAAAGAGCATGA 17
RESULT 1998	
BD221949	
LOCUS	19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION	Nucleic acid encoding retinoblastoma-binding protein (RBP-7) and
polymorphic marker relating to the nucleic acid.	
ACCESSION	BD221949
VERSION	BD221949.1 GI:33031719
KEYWORDS	JP 2002519027-A/88.
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS	Bougueleret,L.
TITLE	Nucleic acid encoding retinoblastoma-binding protein (RBP-7) and
JOURNAL	Polymorphic marker relating to the nucleic acid
COMMENT	Patent: JP 2002519027-A 88 02-JUL-2002;
OS	Homo sapiens (human)
PN	JP 2002519027-A/88
PD	02-JUL-2002
PF	30-JUN-1999 JP 2000557360
PR	30-JUN-1998 US 60/091315, 10-DEC-1998 US 60/111909 PI
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Qy	1150 AAACAGCGACTGTTTG 1165
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RESULT 1999	
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LOCUS	19 bp DNA linear PRI 05-JUN-1997
DEFINITION	Homo sapiens TN-R gene donor splice site intron 2.
ACCESSION	Y13497.Y07980
VERSION	Y13497.1 GI:2181911
KEYWORDS	tenascin-R.
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS	Lepini,A., Gherzi,R., Siri,A., Querze,G., Viti,F. and Zardi,L.
TITLE	The human tenascin-R gene
JOURNAL	J. Biol. Chem. 271 (49), 31251-31254 (1996)
MEDLINE	97094894
PUBMED	8940128
REFERENCE	2 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS	Zardi,L.
TITLE	Direct Submission
JOURNAL	Submitted (11-SEP-1996) L. Zardi, Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro, Laboratory of Cell Biology, Largo R.Benzi, 10, 16132 Genova, ITALY
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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b 18 CTGCTACCTGCTGAG 3

RESULT 2000
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LOCUS      AB067917      19 bp      DNA      linear      SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, reverse primer for human STS sts-R244M15F
at 1p36.
CESSION    AB067917
ERSION     AB067917.1 GI:15128721
KEYWORDS   synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
            Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
            Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
            and Soeda,E.
            A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
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            Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
            21269192
            11374902
            2 (bases 1 to 19)
            Horii,A.
            Direct Submission
            Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
            Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
            Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
            Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
            Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
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Db 3 GCAGGTGGAGTGTGCT 18

RESULT 2002
AB068062/c
LOCUS      AB068062      19 bp      DNA      linear      SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-R167H13R
at 1p36.
ACCESSION  AB068062
VERSION     AB068062.1 GI:15128866
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE       artificial sequences.
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
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            and Soeda,E.
            A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
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            Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
            21269192
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            Horii,A.
            Direct Submission
            Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
            Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
            Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
            Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
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b 18 ATCCCCAGGACAGAA 3

RESULT 2001
AB067928
LOCUS      AB067928      19 bp      DNA      linear      SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-T49963 at
1p36.
ACCESSION  AB067928
ERSION     AB067928.1 GI:15128732
KEYWORDS   synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 19 GGACGGCGTGGTTACA 4

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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

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Title: us-09-745-167a-3

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Searched: 2143 seqs, 43050 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 4286

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 2162 summaries

Database : rng3.seq:\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

# SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match %	Length	DB ID	Description
C 1	33	1.6	41	1	ABG58339
C 2	27	1.3	27	1	ABZ83014
C 3	27	1.3	27	1	ABZ83012
C 4	27	1.3	40	1	ABG58338
C 5	26	1.2	26	1	AAA55804
C 6	26	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 7	26	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 8	26	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 9	26	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 10	25	1.2	35	1	ABG58349
C 11	25	1.2	35	1	ABG58348
C 12	24.4	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 13	24.4	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 14	24.4	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 15	24.4	1.2	26	1	AAH43114
C 16	24	1.1	24	1	AAH43114
C 17	23.4	1.1	26	1	AAH43114
C 18	23.4	1.1	26	1	AAH43114
C 19	23	1.1	23	1	AAH43114
C 20	23	1.1	23	1	AAH43114
C 21	22.8	1.1	26	1	AAH43114
C 22	22.8	1.1	26	1	AAH43114
C 23	22.8	1.1	26	1	AAH43114
C 24	22.8	1.1	26	1	AAH43114
C 25	22	1.1	22	1	AAH43114
C 26	22	1.1	22	1	AAH43114
C 27	21.8	1.0	33	1	AAI66088
C 28	21.4	1.0	23	1	AAH43114
C 29	21.4	1.0	23	1	AAH43114
C 30	21	1.0	30	1	AAH43114
C 31	21	1.0	30	1	AAH43114
C 32	21	1.0	30	1	AAH43114
C 33	21	1.0	30	1	AAH43114

34	20.8	1.0	32	1	AAH43114	Primer for amplify
C 35	20.4	1.0	22	1	AAA55809	Human histone deac
C 36	20.4	1.0	22	1	AAH43119	Antisense oligo, t
C 37	20	1.0	20	1	AAA55799	Human histone deac
C 38	20	1.0	20	1	AAA55800	Human histone deac
C 39	20	1.0	20	1	AAA55801	Human histone deac
C 40	20	1.0	20	1	AAA55798	Human histone deac
C 41	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43108	Antisense oligo, t
C 42	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43111	Antisense oligo, t
C 43	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43110	Antisense oligo, t
C 44	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43109	Antisense oligo, t
C 45	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43108	Human HDAC-1 antis
C 46	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43107	Human HDAC-1 PCR p
C 47	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43106	Human histone deac
C 48	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43105	Human histone deac
C 49	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43104	Human HDAL antisen
C 50	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43103	Human HDAL antisen
C 51	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43102	Human HDAL antisen
C 52	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43101	Human HDAL antisen
C 53	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43100	Human HDAL antisen
C 54	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43099	Human HDAL antisen
C 55	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43098	Human HDAL antisen
C 56	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43097	Human HDAL antisen
C 57	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43096	Human HDAL antisen
C 58	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43095	Human HDAL antisen
C 59	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43094	Human HDAL antisen
C 60	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43093	Human HDAL antisen
C 61	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43092	Human HDAL antisen
C 62	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43091	Human HDAL antisen
C 63	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43090	Human HDAL antisen
C 64	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43089	Human HDAL antisen
C 65	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43088	Human HDAL antisen
C 66	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43087	Human HDAL antisen
C 67	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43086	Human HDAL antisen
C 68	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43085	Human HDAL antisen
C 69	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43084	Human HDAL antisen
C 70	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43083	Human HDAL antisen
C 71	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43082	Human HDAL antisen
C 72	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43081	Human HDAL antisen
C 73	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43080	Human HDAL antisen
C 74	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43079	Human HDAL antisen
C 75	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43078	Human HDAL antisen
C 76	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43077	Human HDAL antisen
C 77	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43076	Human HDAL antisen
C 78	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43075	Human HDAL antisen
C 79	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43074	Human HDAL antisen
C 80	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43073	Human HDAL antisen
C 81	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43072	Human HDAL antisen
C 82	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43071	Human HDAL antisen
C 83	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43070	Human HDAL antisen
C 84	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43069	Human HDAL antisen
C 85	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43068	Human HDAL antisen
C 86	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43067	Human HDAL antisen
C 87	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43066	Human HDAL antisen
C 88	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43065	Human HDAL antisen
C 89	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43064	Human HDAL antisen
C 90	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43063	Human HDAL antisen
C 91	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43062	Human HDAL antisen
C 92	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43061	Human HDAL antisen
C 93	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43060	Human HDAL antisen
C 94	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43059	Human HDAL antisen
C 95	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43058	Human HDAL antisen
C 96	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43057	Human HDAL antisen
C 97	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43056	Human HDAL antisen
C 98	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43055	Human HDAL antisen
C 99	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43054	Human HDAL antisen
C 100	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43053	Human HDAL antisen
C 101	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43052	Human HDAL antisen
C 102	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43051	Human HDAL antisen
C 103	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43050	Human HDAL antisen
C 104	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43049	Human HDAL antisen
C 105	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43048	Human HDAL antisen
C 106	20	1.0	20	1	AAH43047	Human HDAL antisen

C 107	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40961	Human HDAL antisense	180	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABV81345	Human HTPL scannin
C 108	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40909	Human HDAL antisense	C 181	17.2	0.8	25	1	ADK07913	Human microarray D
C 109	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40931	Human HDAL antisense	C 182	17.2	0.8	25	1	ADC49237	Hyaluronic acid sy
C 110	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40940	Human HDAL antisense	C 183	17	0.8	17	1	ABT39526	Tumour suppression
C 111	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40953	Human HDAL antisense	C 184	17	0.8	17	1	ABT39292	Tumour suppression
C 112	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40959	Human HDAL antisense	C 185	17	0.8	17	1	ADB43269	Human blood myocar
C 113	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40883	Human HDAL antisense	C 186	17	0.8	25	1	AZ235677	Human GMMLP-1 25-m
C 114	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40891	Human HDAL antisense	C 187	17	0.8	25	1	ABN13978	Human HTPL scannin
C 115	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40900	Human HDAL antisense	C 188	17	0.8	25	1	ABV81341	Human MD23 scannin
C 116	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40890	Human HDAL antisense	C 189	17	0.8	25	1	ADB01782	Human microarray D
C 117	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40954	Human HDAL antisense	C 190	17	0.8	25	1	ACK26927	Human microarray D
C 118	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40922	Human HDAL antisense	C 191	17	0.8	25	1	ACI00094	Human microarray D
C 119	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40895	Human HDAL antisense	C 192	17	0.8	25	1	ACK29349	Human microarray D
C 120	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40903	Human HDAL antisense	C 193	17	0.8	25	1	ACI16379	Human microarray D
C 121	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40901	Human HDAL antisense	C 194	17	0.8	25	1	ADC14166	Human microarray D
C 122	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40918	Human HDAL antisense	C 195	17	0.8	26	1	ACD19581	Novel human protei
C 123	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40920	Human HDAL antisense	C 196	17	0.8	26	1	ABX37673	Novel human protei
C 124	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40927	Human HDAL antisense	C 197	17	0.8	26	1	ABQ93091	T. tauschii/wheat
C 125	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40934	Human HDAL antisense	C 198	16.8	0.8	20	1	ABZ92578	Human oligonucleot
C 126	20	1.0	20	1	AAD40927	Human HDAL antisense	C 199	16.8	0.8	20	1	ACC42207	Human histone deac
C 127	20	1.0	20	1	ABV73074	Human HDAL antisense	C 200	16.8	0.8	20	1	ACC96770	Human VEGFR-1 chim
C 128	20	1.0	20	1	ABV73073	Human HDAC-1 mRNA	C 201	16.8	0.8	24	1	ABL56624	PCR primer #1 for
C 129	20	1.0	20	1	ABK87723	Human histone deac	C 202	16.8	0.8	24	1	ADE43369	Human UPA primer,
C 130	20	1.0	20	1	ABK87724	Human histone deac	C 203	16.8	0.8	25	1	ABQ64985	Human KTM1a porti
C 131	20	1.0	20	1	ABZ76476	Human HDAC1 mRNA t	C 204	16.8	0.8	25	1	ABQ64984	Human KTM1a porti
C 132	20	1.0	20	1	ABZ76477	Human HDAC1 mRNA t	C 205	16.8	0.8	25	1	ACI45495	Human microarray D
C 133	20	1.0	20	1	ADC21704	Human HDAC-1 antis	C 206	16.8	0.8	25	1	ACK01647	Human microarray D
C 134	20	1.0	20	1	ADK21703	Human HDAC-1 antis	C 207	16.6	0.8	17	1	ADD94313	Mouse HUI77/HUIV26
C 135	19.8	0.9	29	1	AAK59141	Human HDAC-1 antis	C 208	16.6	0.8	23	1	AAD36075	Human CMCK gene e
C 136	19.4	0.9	29	1	AAK54024	Human factor IX (h	C 209	16.6	0.8	23	1	ABL57990	Manganese dependen
C 137	19.2	0.9	24	1	ACF64263	Mouse tramdorin 3	C 210	16.6	0.8	24	1	AAV12155	Pseudomonas exotox
C 138	19.2	0.9	25	1	ABZ80222	Human reference po	C 211	16.6	0.8	24	1	ABL49870	Human CHD protein
C 139	19.2	0.9	25	1	ACF64263	Human histone deac	C 212	16.6	0.8	24	1	AAD38985	Human GDD DNA ampl
C 140	19	0.9	19	1	ADK40877	Human histone deac	C 213	16.6	0.8	24	1	AAL54353	Kruppel type zinc
C 141	18.6	0.9	25	1	ACI16378	Moraxella catarrha	C 214	16.6	0.8	25	1	AAA68477	Bacteriophage 3A O
C 142	18.2	0.9	24	1	AAH04388	SNP specific SNPE	C 215	16.6	0.8	25	1	AAS02982	Human CHM1 revers
C 143	18.2	0.9	25	1	ABN13568	Human GMMLP-1 25-m	C 216	16.6	0.8	25	1	AAS13862	TH5-based transpos
C 144	18.2	0.9	25	1	ABN13570	Human GMMLP-1 25-m	C 217	16.6	0.8	25	1	AAS08716	Forward PCR primer
C 145	18.2	0.9	25	1	ABN13569	Human GMMLP-1 25-m	C 218	16.6	0.8	25	1	ABN13979	Human GMMLP-1 25-m
C 146	18.2	0.9	25	1	ABQ64987	Human KTM1a porti	C 219	16.6	0.8	25	1	ABN13975	Human GMMLP-1 25-m
C 147	18.2	0.9	25	1	ABQ64989	Human KTM1a porti	C 220	16.6	0.8	25	1	ABN13980	Human GMMLP-1 25-m
C 148	18.2	0.9	25	1	ABQ64988	Human KTM1a porti	C 221	16.6	0.8	25	1	AAL55376	Kan-2 reverse PCR
C 149	18.2	0.9	25	1	ACK06937	Human microarray D	C 222	16.6	0.8	25	1	ACK06936	Human microarray D
C 150	18.2	0.9	26	1	AAV41479	Human alpha-1-AI m	C 223	16.6	0.8	25	1	ACI77704	Human microarray D
C 151	18.2	0.9	27	1	AAQ15089	Human flt1 VEGF re	C 224	16.6	0.8	25	1	ACK07889	Human microarray D
C 152	18.2	0.9	27	1	AAQ15089	T-cell receptor pr	C 225	16.6	0.8	25	1	ACK07888	Human microarray D
C 153	18	0.9	24	1	AAQ91957	T-cell Receptor be	C 226	16.6	0.8	25	1	ACI07344	Human microarray D
C 154	18	0.9	24	1	AAQ92754	Vbeta18 T-cell rec	C 227	16.6	0.8	25	1	AAT27507	Human c-raf kinase
C 155	18	0.9	24	1	AAQ92754	Phosphodiester oli	C 228	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAZ36464	Chimeric 2'-O-meth
C 156	18	0.9	27	1	ABT34050	ZP1 receptor prote	C 229	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAT59728	Human raf inhibito
C 157	18	0.9	27	1	ABT34050	Human microarray D	C 230	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAT62157	Human c-raf and de
C 158	17.8	0.9	24	1	ACI32771	Human microarray D	C 231	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAH15070	Human c-raf kinase
C 159	17.8	0.9	25	1	ACI18427	Human microarray D	C 232	16.4	0.8	20	1	AZ211537	Chimeric antisense
C 160	17.8	0.9	25	1	ABZ22095	Polyanionic poly	C 233	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAZ05468	Oligonucleotide us
C 161	17.6	0.8	24	1	ABN13976	Human GMMLP-1 25-m	C 234	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAZ10296	C-raf chimeric pho
C 162	17.6	0.8	25	1	ABN13977	Human GMMLP-1 25-m	C 235	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAZ48166	C-raf kinase antis
C 163	17.6	0.8	25	1	ABV81343	Human HTPL scannin	C 236	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAZ73515	Human c-raf kinase
C 164	17.6	0.8	25	1	ACP64264	Human variant poly	C 237	16.4	0.8	20	1	AAD44740	Antisense oligonuc
C 165	17.6	0.8	25	1	ACI98293	Human microarray D	C 238	16.4	0.8	20	1	ACD42099	Human c-raf mRNA a
C 166	17.6	0.8	25	1	ACI15742	Human microarray D	C 239	16.4	0.8	20	1	ACA61359	Human c-Raf antis
C 167	17.6	0.8	25	1	ACI97470	Human microarray D	C 240	16.4	0.8	20	1	ADD44696	Human microarray D
C 168	17.6	0.8	25	1	AAV21943	Nuclease resistant	C 241	16.4	0.8	20	1	ACI29393	Human polymorphic
C 169	17.6	0.8	27	1	AAQ46535	Nucleotide cis-d(G	C 242	16.2	0.8	21	1	AAH88951	Adenovirus E1B-55K
C 170	17.2	0.8	22	1	ABK99281	Hepatitis C virus	C 243	16.2	0.8	22	1	ABK11249	Adenovirus E1B-55K
C 171	17.2	0.8	24	1	ABN13567	Human GMMLP-1 25-m	C 244	16.2	0.8	22	1	ABK11250	Human UCHL3 gene P
C 172	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABN13571	Human GMMLP-1 25-m	C 245	16.2	0.8	22	1	ABT04630	Human myoglobin PC
C 173	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABN13571	Human KTM1a porti	C 246	16.2	0.8	22	1	ACF62838	Human PCTAIRE prot
C 174	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABQ64986	Human KTM1a porti	C 247	16.2	0.8	22	1	AAH61693	PCR primer 116 use
C 175	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABQ64986	Human HTPL scannin	C 248	16.2	0.8	22	1	ADH54448	Human KTM1a porti
C 176	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABV81346	Human HTPL scannin	C 249	16.2	0.8	17	1	ABQ64004	Human KTM1a porti
C 177	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABV81347	Human HTPL scannin	C 250	16	0.8	17	1	ABQ64003	Human NAIP PCR pri
C 178	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABV81344		C 251	16	0.8	24	1	AAZ02900	
C 179	17.2	0.8	25	1	ABV81344		C 252	16	0.8	24	1		



C 253	16	0.8	24	1	AAE80467	Probe used to detect
C 254	16	0.8	24	1	AAE80467	E coli uidA gene P
C 255	16	0.8	24	1	AAE80467	Human thioredoxin
C 256	16	0.8	24	1	AAE80467	Human PTMAX coding
C 257	16	0.8	24	1	AAE80467	Human PTMAX coding
C 258	16	0.8	24	1	AAE80467	Simple repeat motif
C 259	15.8	0.8	20	1	AAE80467	Arabidopsis thaliana
C 260	15.8	0.8	20	1	AAE80467	Human protein phosphatase
C 261	15.8	0.8	20	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 262	15.8	0.8	20	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 263	15.8	0.8	20	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
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C 272	15.8	0.8	20	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
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C 290	15.6	0.7	22	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
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C 292	15.6	0.7	22	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 293	15.6	0.7	22	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
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C 300	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 301	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 302	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 303	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
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C 305	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 306	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
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C 321	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 322	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 323	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 324	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide
C 325	15.4	0.7	17	1	AAE80467	Human oligonucleotide

C 326	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAZ11666	EBV latent membran
C 327	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAZ92183	PCR primer used to
C 328	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAZ62287	Caenorhabditis ele
C 329	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAZ81352	Human Y-box bindin
C 330	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAF86761	Human cytohesin-2
C 331	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAZ13510	RT-PCR primer 19 u
C 332	15.2	0.7	20	1	ABT07417	Human protein phos
C 333	15.2	0.7	20	1	ABL44342	Human chromosome 1
C 334	15.2	0.7	20	1	ABL58291	Human GLUT 10 SSCP
C 335	15.2	0.7	20	1	ABZ93790	Murine capn12 exon
C 336	15.2	0.7	20	1	ABZ92266	Human oligonucleot
C 337	15.2	0.7	20	1	ADA66548	Transforming growt
C 338	15.2	0.7	20	1	ACC49420	Human VEGF PCR pri
C 339	15.2	0.7	20	1	ACC70551	Sphingosine-1-phos
C 340	15.2	0.7	20	1	ACC86802	Human VEGFR-1 chim
C 341	15.2	0.7	20	1	ACD06805	Reverse RT-PCR pri
C 342	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAL61707	Human PCTAIRE prot
C 343	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAD56974	Human mucin 1 tran
C 344	15.2	0.7	20	1	ACC98327	AKA910 polymorphis
C 345	15.2	0.7	20	1	AAD62163	Human haematopoiet
C 346	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAT05918	COX II sense probe
C 347	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAV52598	Primer HTS-4A, use
C 348	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAF97526	Human gene single
C 349	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAF95880	Human gene single
C 350	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAF68892	COXII probe #5. H
C 351	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAF57528	PCR primer R2. Pa
C 352	15.2	0.7	21	1	ABK68034	Mouse HPLIPI locu
C 353	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAL48401	Human c-mos gene p
C 354	15.2	0.7	21	1	ABK70938	Mouse HPLIPI locu
C 355	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAL38023	Mouse HPLIPI locu
C 356	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAL38017	Schizophrenia-asso
C 357	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAZ13017	Schizophrenia-asso
C 358	15.2	0.7	21	1	AAZ10258	Haematopoietic cel
C 359	15.2	0.7	21	1	ADA49835	Human mitochondria
C 360	15.2	0.7	21	1	ADAL5077	Mouse HPLIPI locu
C 361	15.2	0.7	21	1	ABN95639	Mouse HPLIPI PCR
C 362	15.2	0.7	21	1	ADSB4242	Human lymphoid cel
C 363	15.2	0.7	21	1	ADSB7519	Bovine lactate deh
C 364	15.2	0.7	22	1	AAQ80052	3' primer for gene
C 365	15.2	0.7	22	1	AAQ85723	Intronic primer fo
C 366	15.2	0.7	22	1	AAQ09270	Human biallelic po
C 367	15.2	0.7	22	1	ABT34177	Human pigmentation
C 368	15.2	0.7	22	1	ACF03723	PCR primer WxR-F35
C 369	15.2	0.7	23	1	AAQ32317	HUVK4aBACK, a kapp
C 370	15.2	0.7	23	1	AAQ51816	mdr-1 mRNA ribozym
C 371	15.2	0.7	23	1	AAQ91442	PKD1 gene PCR prim
C 372	15.2	0.7	23	1	AAI08808	PKD1 OX114 mutatio
C 373	15.2	0.7	23	1	AAZ11039	PCR primer for hum
C 374	15.2	0.7	23	1	ABQ93627	Human DISC1/DISC2
C 375	15.2	0.7	23	1	ABZ59332	Arteriosclerosis-d
C 376	15	0.7	15	1	ABZ59336	Theobroma cacao ca
C 377	15	0.7	17	1	ABF53136	IGF-1 oligonucleot
C 378	15	0.7	17	1	ABQ64002	Human KTM1a porti
C 379	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ77502	Human KTM1a porti
C 380	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ36463	Human c-raf kinase
C 381	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ59723	Chimeric 2'-O-meth
C 382	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ62152	Human raf inhibito
C 383	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ15069	Human c-raf and de
C 384	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ10295	c-raf antisense ch
C 385	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ11532	Human c-raf kinase
C 386	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ05467	Chimeric antisense
C 387	15	0.7	20	1	AAZ01782	PCR primer used to

399	15	0.7	20	1	AD44695	Human c-Raf antise	472	14.8	0.7	21	1	AAA28046	PCR primer 12G10-1
400	15	0.7	21	1	AAZ28807	Primer CLXB for WA	C 473	14.8	0.7	21	1	AAA95353	B. cereus zwitterm
401	15	0.7	21	1	AA74516	Murine BAFF cDNA P	C 474	14.8	0.7	21	1	AAA80368	Human ASTH1 5' re
402	15	0.7	23	1	AA13814	Mycoplasma protect	C 475	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA96168	Human gene single
403	15	0.7	23	1	AA99098	Human Rab24 PCR pr	C 476	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA62525	Adrenergic alpha-2
404	15	0.7	23	1	AA92926	Primer ZC17516 for	C 477	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA66693	Human cytohesin-2
405	15	0.7	23	1	AA66344	Dog genomic marker	C 478	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Rat Htr7 DNA ampli
406	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	Murine cystatin T	C 479	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Fanconi anemia FA
407	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	Murine cystatin T	C 480	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Murine SAC1 gene s
408	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	HA probe #2 for h	C 481	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Cyclin 14-3-3 sigm
409	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	Haematopoietic cel	C 482	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	CYC12 PCR primer
410	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	Cardiovascular dis	C 483	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	GPAT 1 gene intron
411	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	PCR primer l1 used	C 484	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human CS198 DNA pr
412	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	Primer oligo used	C 485	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Platelet-derived g
413	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	Human Dnasel3 exo	C 486	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	HIV-2 long termina
414	15	0.7	23	1	AA66352	Human lymphoid cel	C 487	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	HIV protease and r
415	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Puro.1 PCR primer	C 488	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Single nucleotide
416	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Primer Puro.1 for	C 489	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human CS 198 ESI-s
417	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Streptomyces sp. e	C 490	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Tail primer #171 f
418	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Insecticidal gene	C 491	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human UDP-glucuron
419	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human cyclokin rec	C 492	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human CS198 gene a
420	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Oligonucleotide #5	C 493	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Primer F8-1732AS, s
421	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	CAT antisense olig	C 494	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Reverse transcript
422	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human zaphall rec	C 495	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Factor VIII PCR se
423	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	2'F-ANA antisense	C 496	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human cathepsin K
424	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human zaphall DNA	C 497	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Nucleotide fragmen
425	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human MPL-Zaphall	C 498	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human polymorphic
426	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Herpes simplex vir	C 499	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Primer OS469 for m
427	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Cyclin H ribozyme	C 500	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Western equine enc
428	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	cdk2 ribozyme bind	C 501	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human biallelic ma
429	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Forward PCR primer	C 502	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human gene single
430	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Cell-cycle depende	C 503	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human gene single
431	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Cyclin H ribozyme	C 504	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human gene single
432	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Forward PCR primer	C 505	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Enterovirus 71 DNA
433	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer #80 for	C 506	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	D. melanogaster pe
434	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	NANB hepatitis vir	C 507	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human polymorphis
435	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer #80, fo	C 508	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human ILF-2 antise
436	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer #80, fo	C 509	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human acetyl choli
437	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer #80, fo	C 510	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human FOXF3 gene e
438	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Hepatitis C virus	C 511	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	C. elegans venom a
439	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human-specific APP	C 512	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	IL3 forward PCR pr
440	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human-specific APP	C 513	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Liver regeneration
441	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Mouse Ret tyrosine	C 514	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human SHP-1 5' PCR
442	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	STK 13 gene specifi	C 515	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Sequence of Primer
443	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	STK 6 gene specifi	C 516	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Chromosome 11 (loc
444	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	STK 20 gene specifi	C 517	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	5' - and 3' -Guanosi
445	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer used to	C 518	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	c-myc directed pho
446	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer used to	C 519	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	c-myc directed pho
447	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Oligonucleotide of	C 520	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Grapevine leafroll
448	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Oligodeoxyribonuc	C 521	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Primer hdi10103 use
449	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer for cDN	C 522	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Primer #2 for mous
450	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Humanised anti-Fas	C 523	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Primer A to isolat
451	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer used to	C 524	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human WRN genomic
452	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human Ig L chain s	C 525	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	TNF-alpha mRNA fra
453	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Primer LUXA-REV us	C 526	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	PCR primer used to
454	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Plasmodium vivax 5	C 527	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	CCR5/CCR2b PCR pri
455	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Murine SAC1 gene-s	C 528	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	CCR5/CCR2b PCR pri
456	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Transposon Tn4001	C 529	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human CTRP DNA rel
457	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Canine PCR primer	C 530	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Murine IL-beta fo
458	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Humanised anti-Fas	C 531	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	SNP specific upper
459	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Cyclin 14-3-3 sigm	C 532	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	Human NOV-4 expres
460	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Luciferase reporte	C 533	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
461	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer. #1, us	C 534	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
462	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Mouse Hepp 5'-olig	C 535	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
463	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human bifunctional	C 536	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
464	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human PDE4C oligon	C 537	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
465	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human oligonucleot	C 538	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
466	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human RANTES oligo	C 539	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
467	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Mouse HSL chimeric	C 540	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
468	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	PCR primer, LUXA-R	C 541	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
469	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human FGFR-3 antis	C 542	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
470	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Polymorphic fragme	C 543	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	
471	15	0.7	24	1	AA66352	Human biallelic ma	C 544	14.8	0.7	21	1	AA93607	

C 545	14.6	0.7	22	1	ABQ94637	Tumour suppression
C 546	14.6	0.7	22	1	ABQ94643	Tumour suppression
C 547	14.6	0.7	22	1	ABQ94634	Tumour suppression
C 548	14.6	0.7	22	1	ABQ94633	Tumour suppression
C 549	14.6	0.7	22	1	ABZ31366	Candida albicans G
C 550	14.6	0.7	22	1	ABX93392	Neisserial adhesin
C 551	14.6	0.7	22	1	ABX24096	Human Haemogen/EDA
C 552	14.6	0.7	22	1	ADE15309	Transcription inhi
C 553	14.4	0.7	17	1	AAX63944	Rabbit stromelysin
C 554	14.4	0.7	17	1	AAA17500	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C 555	14.4	0.7	17	1	AAA21211	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 556	14.4	0.7	17	1	AAA22756	Integrin subunit b
C 557	14.4	0.7	17	1	AAF03297	Hammerhead ribozym
C 558	14.4	0.7	17	1	AAF03300	Hammerhead ribozym
C 559	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABK03667	Human CD20 Ambrzy
C 560	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABK01358	Human NOGO Inozyme
C 561	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABK03088	Human CD20 Inozyme
C 562	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABN00979	Human CD20 Inozyme
C 563	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABN00980	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 564	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABN08954	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 565	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABN08953	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 566	14.4	0.7	17	1	ACD00535	G-protein coupled
C 567	14.4	0.7	17	1	ACD00534	Tumour suppression
C 568	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABT39917	Tumour suppression
C 569	14.4	0.7	17	1	ABT35671	HCV minus strand D
C 570	14.4	0.7	17	1	ACD64839	HCV DNAzyme substr
C 571	14.4	0.7	17	1	ACD57830	Tumour suppression
C 572	14.4	0.7	17	1	ADB45937	Tumour suppression
C 573	14.4	0.7	17	1	ADB45549	Target duplex from
C 574	14.4	0.7	18	1	AAQ11746	CHA255 light chain
C 575	14.4	0.7	18	1	AAQ68779	Zcyto7 cytokine r
C 576	14.4	0.7	18	1	AAV57517	Human genome biall
C 577	14.4	0.7	18	1	AAX52697	Sequencing primer
C 578	14.4	0.7	18	1	AAA49365	Human biallelic ma
C 579	14.4	0.7	18	1	AAZ74823	MTRF1 initiator pr
C 580	14.4	0.7	18	1	AAA56784	Human biallelic ma
C 581	14.4	0.7	19	1	AAZ71801	Human biallelic ma
C 582	14.4	0.7	19	1	ACA98740	Human CYP2C8 SNP d
C 583	14.4	0.7	19	1	ACA98737	Human CYP2C8 SNP d
C 584	14.4	0.7	19	1	ADB30271	Mitogen activated
C 585	14.4	0.7	19	1	ADE30480	Mitogen activated
C 586	14.4	0.7	20	1	AA550092	Sequence of probe
C 587	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAQ90792	Hepatitis C virus
C 588	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAT16367	AP-PCR primer RS f
C 589	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAV99610	Maize rpoB gene pr
C 590	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAK38344	PCR primer used to
C 591	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAK96851	Human biallelic ma
C 592	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAZ75715	Arbitrary primer R
C 593	14.4	0.7	20	1	AA504158	Immunostimulatory
C 594	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAK92699	Human Nck-2 phosph
C 595	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAK92699	Human RAIDD antis
C 596	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAK99708	Human antibody DAV
C 597	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABD29314	Human lysophosphol
C 598	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABK37060	Angiogenesis inhib
C 599	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABK77882	Human obesity-asso
C 600	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABK41264	Human cancer suppr
C 601	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABX34051	Capture oligonucle
C 602	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABT93676	PCR primer #2 for
C 603	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABX12750	Human oligonucleot
C 604	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABZ90848	Human oligonucleot
C 605	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABZ98537	Human c-jun oncoge
C 606	14.4	0.7	20	1	ACC42280	Neuroblastoma-rela
C 607	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABT43150	MCK DNA fragment a
C 608	14.4	0.7	20	1	ACC47989	Immunostimulatory
C 609	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABT32205	Neuroblastoma-rela
C 610	14.4	0.7	20	1	ACD99668	Immunostimulatory
C 611	14.4	0.7	20	1	ABD57025	Human mucin 1 tran
C 612	14.4	0.7	20	1	ACH66442	Antisense PCR prim
C 613	14.4	0.7	20	1	AAK57688	Human PLSCR4 antis
C 614	14.4	0.7	20	1	ADB36739	Immunostimulatory
C 615	14.4	0.7	20	1	ACF36520	ST2146 MAB kappa l
C 616	14.4	0.7	20	1	ADD32068	Human formyl pepti
C 617	14.4	0.7	21	1	AAT95440	Primer for breast

1	AAZ94562	BRCA2 cancer suscep
1	AAZ26210	Human polymorphic
1	AAZ17998	Homeobox conserved
1	AAA14889	PCR primer J15 for
1	AAZ76474	Human biallelic ma
1	AAH38670	SNP specific lower
1	AAH38230	Human probe #1 for h
1	ABX51833	Human cyclooxigena
1	ABX97437	Human connective t
1	ABA92276	Pre-C mutant hepat
1	AAQ52432	HBV gene PCR prime
1	AAQ94878	PCR primer for AV3
1	AAZ37259	Primer 793F, Unid
1	AAZ37259	Human Glypican-2 p
1	AAZ37259	Human Glypican-2 p
1	AAZ37259	PCR primer used to
1	AAZ37259	FargC promoter sho
1	AAZ37259	TaqMan PCR probe T
1	AAZ37259	Flatfish rhabdovir
1	AAZ37259	Human NOV protein-
1	AAZ37259	Human NOV protein-
1	AAZ37259	HIV-1 proviral DNA
1	AAZ37259	Human IL5 antisens
1	AAZ37259	Human endothelin E
1	AAZ37259	CAPS marker PCR pr
1	AAZ37259	Human IL-5 antisens
1	AAZ37259	Endothelin recepto
1	AAZ37259	Human genome biall
1	AAZ37259	Human genome biall
1	AAZ37259	Low adenosine anti
1	AAZ37259	cdk8 ribozyme bind
1	AAZ37259	cdk-we-hu ribozyme
1	AAZ37259	Human biallelic ma
1	AAZ37259	Endothelin ETA rec
1	AAZ37259	Human IL5 polynucl
1	AAZ37259	Primer egFP2 used
1	AAZ37259	Forward PCR primer
1	AAZ37259	Forward primer #13
1	AAZ37259	Cell-cycle depende
1	AAZ37259	Cdk-we-hu ribozyme
1	AAZ37259	Influenza A/Udorn/
1	AAZ37259	Human IL-5 antisens
1	AAZ37259	Mouse bmf DNA spec
1	AAZ37259	PAI102 polymorphis
1	AAZ37259	Antisense PCR prim
1	AAZ37259	NFh cDNA RT-PCR fo
1	AAZ37259	BRSV F protein mRN
1	AAZ37259	EAA5 receptor PCR
1	AAZ37259	Human gene signatu
1	AAZ37259	Primer SER-3, Syn
1	AAZ37259	Primer TCE-4, Syn
1	AAZ37259	Primer for exon 16
1	AAZ37259	Primer #1 to ampli
1	AAZ37259	Granzyme B forward
1	AAZ37259	Rat neurofilament
1	AAZ37259	Hepatocyte nuclear
1	AAZ37259	Atrial natriuretic
1	AAZ37259	Rat c-jun protein
1	AAZ37259	CCR5 gene inhibiti
1	AAZ37259	Human guanine nucl
1	AAZ37259	Oligonucleotide IS
1	AAZ37259	ASTH1 gene intron/
1	AAZ37259	PCR primer used to
1	AAZ37259	PCR primer used to
1	AAZ37259	PCR primer used to
1	AAZ37259	Primer used to amp
1	AAZ37259	Human GAPDH gene a
1	AAZ37259	Human protein phos

C 691	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAZ31452	Human neuropilin m
C 692	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAA55826	Human thymidylate
C 693	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAZ36403	Probe HG01.85R spe
C 694	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAA11848	Human MDMX antisense
C 695	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAA29827	Human jun N-termin
C 696	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAA29829	Human jun N-termin
C 697	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAA57979	Candida albicans T
C 698	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAC81236	Human tyrosine pho
C 699	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAC66160	Dog genomic marker
C 700	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAC62432	Serine/threonine p
C 701	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAA80569	Human ASTH11 gene
C 702	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAA63829	Primer DAGK1Arev
C 703	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAC79574	Human p39beta anti
C 704	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAF32981	Human B7-2 antisense
C 705	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAF55019	PCR primer used to
C 706	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAF73050	Human daxx inhibit
C 707	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAD17425	Human H2D3 gene sp
C 708	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAI70331	Human ABC1 gene G3
C 709	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAD21342	Human ABC1 gene po
C 710	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAAC62060	PCR primer for nuc
C 711	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAH47253	Human C-PLACE10032
C 712	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAH03155	Microorganism dete
C 713	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAH10291	Antisense oligonuc
C 714	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAH46134	Human CLC1 sequen
C 715	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAH46133	Human CLC1 sequen
C 716	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAH03048	Human MERK2 antisense
C 717	14.2	0.7	20	1	AAH930287	Bcl-2-targeting an
C 718	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 719	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Oligonucleotide #4
C 720	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 721	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 722	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 723	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 724	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 725	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 726	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 727	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 728	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 729	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 730	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 731	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 732	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 733	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 734	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 735	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 736	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 737	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 738	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 739	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 740	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 741	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 742	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 743	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 744	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 745	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 746	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 747	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 748	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 749	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 750	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 751	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 752	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 753	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 754	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 755	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 756	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 757	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 758	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 759	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 760	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 761	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 762	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense
C 763	14.2	0.7	20	1	ABK85426	Human REQL2 antisense

Probe CAMP P.1.	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Detecting multiple	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Anti-probe alphaCA	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Hepatocyte nuclear	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Oligonucleotide pr	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
PCR primer 34 used	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Campylobacter targ	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Campylobacter targ	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Sonic hedgehog pro	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Oligonucleotide de	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human KCNQ gene pr	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human biallelic ma	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human UCP3 protein	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
B. cereus zwittrerm	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
PCR primer for cDN	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Dog genomic marker	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Primer used to amp	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Cyanophycin PCR p	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Imperfect direct r	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Imperfect direct r	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human gene single	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Neuropilin 1 (NRP1	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Melanocortin 1 rec	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Arginine kinase se	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Immunostimulatory	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Grand fir monoterp	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Bacillus subtilis	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
HICS probe target	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
HICS probe target	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human polymorphic	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Gene 216 SSCP dete	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human single nucle	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human single nucle	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human tumor suppr	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Angiogenesis inhib	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Immunostimulatory	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human polymorphism	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human polymorphism	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human polymorphism	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human chromosome 1	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human chromosome 1	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human chromosome 1	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
S' SSI forward PCR	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human peroxisome p	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Novel human protei	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human gene 216 pol	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Immunostimulatory	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Immunostimulatory	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Anti-HCV agent LZ-	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Oreochromis niloti	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
DNA oligo (SeqID 2	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
DNA oligo (SeqID 4	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
DNA oligo (SeqID 2	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human relA hammett	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
IGF-I oligonucleot	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
IGF-I oligonucleot	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
junB gene antisense	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human KTM1a porti	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human KTM1a porti	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Necrosis factor ka	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
NFKB sub-unit modu	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Murine oligonucleo	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Murine oligonucleo	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Probe KIM 07 based	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Antisense inhibiti	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
CAPS marker PCR pr	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Primer rf51 used f	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human genome biall	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human GPCR forwar	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human CYP2C8 SNP d	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Human CYP2C8 SNP d	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin
Primer B3 (Group 4	1	AAZ60517	Human neurotrophin

C 837	14	0.7	20	1	AA92683	PCR primer used to
C 838	14	0.7	20	1	AA65053	Human bcl genes an
C 839	14	0.7	20	1	AAH23207	Human MMIF mRNA in
C 840	14	0.7	20	1	ABN9697	Human clusterin in
C 841	14	0.7	20	1	ABZ89443	Human oligonucleot
C 842	14	0.7	20	1	ABZ89443	HSD11B1 antisense
C 843	14	0.7	20	1	ABE14432	Pseudorabies virus
C 844	14	0.7	20	1	ABN87062	Human sodium chan
C 845	14	0.7	21	1	ABK98910	Human fibulin-1D D
C 846	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ30400	Oligomer IL2 403 f
C 847	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH81558	Human c-myc hamme
C 848	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH90267	Purine ring modifi
C 849	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH90268	Modified triplex f
C 850	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH90268	Human flt1 VEGF re
C 851	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH72749	Mouse flk-1 VEGF r
C 852	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH62803	Delta-9 desaturase
C 853	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH63011	Delta-9 desaturase
C 854	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH17513	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C 855	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH21210	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 856	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAA35998	Human genomic SNP
C 857	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAA24906	Oestrogen receptor
C 858	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 859	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 860	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 861	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 862	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 863	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 864	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 865	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 866	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 867	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 868	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 869	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 870	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 871	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 872	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 873	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 874	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 875	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 876	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 877	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 878	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 879	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 880	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 881	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 882	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 883	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 884	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 885	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 886	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 887	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 888	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 889	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 890	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 891	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 892	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 893	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 894	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 895	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 896	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 897	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 898	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 899	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 900	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 901	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 902	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 903	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 904	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 905	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 906	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 907	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 908	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym
C 909	13.8	0.7	17	1	AAH24906	Hammerhead ribozym

Bcl-XL mRNA specif  
TRAF4 antisense ol  
PCR primer Hmc30 u  
Human biallelic ma  
Human G-alpha-16 a  
Human TAP-2 PCR pr  
Oligonucleotide de  
Zmax1 gene region  
Human chromosome 1  
Human Zmax1 cDNA r  
Malignant disease  
Sequencing primer  
HLA Class II regio  
Human HBM STS mark  
Fragile X mental r  
Sequence tagged si  
HLA-DR beta subty  
Primer for amplif  
Human IL4 receptor  
Human genome biall  
RBP-7 microsequenc  
Oligonucleotide DR  
cdk-we-hu ribozyme  
Cyclin D2 ribozyme  
Human biallelic ma  
Human biallelic ma  
Human biallelic ma  
Human osterlin ex  
Cdk-we-hu ribozyme  
Cyclin D2 ribozyme  
F HyBeacon probe f  
SSO probe for HLA  
Histamine H4 recep  
Human PPAR-delta o  
Human endogenous r  
Human probe SSB24  
Human probe SSP13  
Human IDE sequenci  
PKC-eta 3'-UTR bin  
TYR 2 PCR primer f  
PNA oligomer targe  
Human knics express  
Human gene signatu  
Modified oligonucle  
PKC-eta antisense  
PKC-eta 3' UTR ant  
Human Machado-Jose  
Glucokinase PCR pr  
CGMP-regulated cha  
Probe for wild typ  
Forward PCR primer  
Oligo contained ac  
Bovine differentia  
Oligo ON50 targete  
PCR primer 82690.  
Human protein kina  
Human protein kina  
Antisense oligonuc  
Fragment of upstre  
Triple helix form  
Human PKC-eta olig  
Human PKC-eta olig  
Exemplary oligonuc  
PCR primer used to  
PCR primer used to  
Human protein kina  
Human protein kina  
PCR primer used to  
PCR primer used to  
PCR primer used to  
Primer used to amp  
PCR primer used to  
PCR primer used to

983	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA119176	Human PKC-eta anti	1056	13.8	0.7	20	1	AB293501	Human oligonucleot
984	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA119188	Human PKC-eta anti	1057	13.8	0.7	20	1	AB277267	Antisense oligonuc
985	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA198989	Spinoecerebellar at	1058	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABV74825	Murine OAS PCR pri
986	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273727	Human protein kina	1059	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACC42410	Acyl CoA cholesterol
987	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273735	Human protein kina	1060	13.8	0.7	20	1	AB221637	Human REG-like pro
988	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA279412	Rat JNK1-specific	1061	13.8	0.7	20	1	AB556998	Implantation serin
989	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABL41437	Universal primer 3	1062	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA553334	Probe used in huma
990	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABL41420	Universal primer 1	1063	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA553334	Human decorin gene
991	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABL41437	Human biallelic ma	1064	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABQ77167	Human ABC12 exon
992	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human Jun N-termin	1065	13.8	0.7	20	1	AB210392	Haematopoietic cel
993	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human antitense olig	1066	13.8	0.7	20	1	AB210253	Haematopoietic cel
994	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Intronic primer (1	1067	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABQ81007	Fibroblast Growth
995	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Dog genomic marker	1068	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABQ81007	Fibroblast Growth
996	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Dog genomic marker	1069	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACC80572	Pluripotent stem c
997	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	MD5 PCR primer	1070	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACC80572	Human phospholipid
998	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human tankyrase II	1071	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACC80572	Primer 9f2 for clo
999	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Oligonucleotide pr	1072	13.8	0.7	20	1	ABX93577	Probe for a mutant
1000	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	PCR primer used to	1073	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACC70524	Sphingosine-1-phos
1001	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human dact inhibi	1074	13.8	0.7	20	1	ADA26659	Rat Jun N-terminal
1002	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Beagle dog ob gene	1075	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACC62363	Human NOV5 reverse
1003	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human SHP-2 anise	1076	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACF05378	Human IDBP1 seque
1004	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Streptococcus pyog	1077	13.8	0.7	20	1	ADA89299	Human slalytransf
1005	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human caspase 3 an	1078	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA57575	Human PSCR3 antis
1006	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human DNA helicase	1079	13.8	0.7	20	1	ADA24256	Major allergenic s
1007	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human fascin assoc	1080	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA61706	Human PCTAIRE prot
1008	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human kinase marke	1081	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACH11182	Human protein kina
1009	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	PCR primer used fo	1082	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACH11182	Human protein kina
1010	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human kinase marke	1083	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACH11182	Murine embryonic c
1011	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Mouse caspase 8 mr	1084	13.8	0.7	20	1	ACF04217	AN gene amplifying
1012	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human COL9A2 PCR p	1085	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human ABC transpor
1013	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Rat Vascular cell	1086	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Complement C3 targ
1014	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Synthetic antisens	1087	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	PCR primer 110 use
1015	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	HIV-1 protease gen	1088	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	PCR primer 9 used
1016	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human gene methyla	1089	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Microsomal triglyc
1017	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human RELP gene-sp	1090	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Primer oligo used
1018	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human Her-1 antise	1091	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Rat RT-PCR primer
1019	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human hepsin antis	1092	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human E-cadherin r
1020	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Murine SAC1 gene-s	1093	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Mouse caspase-8 an
1021	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Murine SAC1 gene-s	1094	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human B-cell assoc
1022	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Murine SAC1 gene-s	1095	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	PCR primer #2 for
1023	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human AR PCR prime	1096	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human TPEP PCR pri
1024	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human hepsin antis	1097	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human lymphoid cel
1025	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human hepsin antis	1098	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	TGF-beta2 sense st
1026	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human hepsin antis	1099	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	TGF-beta2 antisens
1027	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	PCR primer #1 for	1100	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	LCW glycoprotein
1028	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human Fas target o	1101	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Antisense oligonuc
1029	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human protein kina	1102	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human TPO sense pr
1030	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human protein kina	1103	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	5'-Guanosine-cappe
1031	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human calreticulin	1104	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	c-myb directed pho
1032	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human TSPI domain	1105	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Triplex-forming ol
1033	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human damage speci	1106	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human galactokinase
1034	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Nestin cDNA amplif	1107	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Nucleotide fragmen
1035	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	HSV-tk gene PCR pr	1108	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Triple transgenic
1036	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human tau gene sin	1109	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Regulatory element
1037	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	HSV 1-TK gene spec	1110	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human equilibrativ
1038	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	VCAM-1 gene specif	1111	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human polymorphic
1039	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Nestin gene PCR pr	1112	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	DNA 1 encoding iso
1040	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	HIV-1 pol gene pro	1113	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Sequence of primer
1041	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human NOVX reverse	1114	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human biallelic ma
1042	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1115	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human biallelic ma
1043	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1116	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human biallelic ma
1044	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1117	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	PCR primer used to
1045	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1118	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	SNP flanking seque
1046	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1119	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human gene single
1047	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1120	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human gene single
1048	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1121	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Candida detection
1049	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1122	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Integrase gene seq
1050	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1123	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human LCAT gene seq
1051	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human PDE4A oligon	1124	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Human VCI cDNA PCR
1052	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human PDE4C oligon	1125	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Plasmodium falcipa
1053	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1126	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	Arteriosclerosis-d
1054	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1127	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	
1055	13.8	0.7	20	1	AA273368	Human oligonucleot	1128	13.8	0.7	20	1	AD58375	

c1129	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS97329	Aryl hydrocarbon n	1202	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAx10140	Human PKC-alpha an
c1130	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS98125	Human multifidrug re	1203	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ27279	Human protein kina
c1131	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS98293	Human lactoferrin	1204	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ89080	Human nitrin PCR p
c1132	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS97328	Aryl hydrocarbon n	1205	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAA27444	Transferrin recept
c1133	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS98126	Human multifidrug re	1206	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ61192	PCR primer used to
c1134	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS97856	Human sulfotransfe	1207	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ35012	Nijmegen breakage
c1135	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABK29205	Scopolariopsis cha	1208	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAA40828	Human TNFalpha ant
1136	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS66956	Human MRP-1 polymo	1209	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAA40912	Human TNFalpha ant
c1137	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS66957	Human MRP-1 polymo	c1210	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAA41252	Human TNFalpha ant
c1138	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABS54556	Interaction inhibi	c1211	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAA41003	Human TNFalpha ant
c1139	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABK12106	HIV Gag PCR primer	c1212	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ98766	Human TNFalpha ant
c1140	13.8	0.7	21	1	ABN98608	Fungi PCR primer S	c1213	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ93647	PCR primer #5 used
c1141	13.8	0.7	21	1	ACF62364	Cancer based on CY	1214	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ48645	Antisense oligonuc
c1142	13.8	0.7	21	1	ACF62365	MRP1 based cancer	c1215	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAA09079	TNF-alpha antisens
c1143	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB21036	MRP1 based cancer	1216	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ76845	Antisense phosphor
c1144	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB21035	MRP1 based cancer	c1217	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ77040	Human biallelic ma
c1145	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB88125	Human UGT1A1 varia	c1218	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ72157	Human biallelic ma
c1146	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB88124	Human UGT1A1 varia	c1219	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ76705	Human biallelic ma
c1147	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB97108	Human MRP1 variant	1220	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ35096	Human biallelic ma
c1148	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB97107	Human MRP1 variant	1221	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ40370	Poliovirus recepto
c1149	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB92298	Human MRP1 variant	1222	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ47924	Antisense inhibito
c1150	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADB92299	Human MRP1 variant	1223	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ29828	TNF-alpha phosphor
c1151	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADE78182	Human MRP1 variant	c1224	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ48127	Human jun N-termin
c1152	13.8	0.7	21	1	ADE77954	DNA oligo (SeqID 4	1225	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ48129	TNF-alpha targetin
c1153	13.8	0.7	24	1	ABQ82590	Human carbamylaspa	1226	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ49387	HPV targeting anti
c1154	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ15422	Probe to mutant se	1227	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ73714	TNF-alpha targette
c1155	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ15415	PKC 3'-UTR binding	1228	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ73691	Human IL-5 antisen
c1156	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ49670	PCR Primer #1 for	1229	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAA49026	Human IL-5 antisen
c1157	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ39557	PCR Primer #1 for	c1230	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ98576	PCR primer #1 targ
c1158	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ39547	Aspergillus aculea	c1231	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ87857	Human MAPK kinase
c1159	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ4658	PNA oligomer targe	1232	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ94546	Bacillus thuringie
c1160	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ97887	bcr/abl gene promo	c1233	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ81760	Example biological
c1161	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ3946	Human MNC PCR prim	c1234	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAZ72968	Plant tissue speci
c1162	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ76133	Chromosome 14 Alzh	c1235	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH24055	Human daxe inhibi
c1163	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ98519	Reverse transcript	1236	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABV72766	Competitor oligo K
c1164	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ75602	Human gene signatu	1237	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH56501	Human zinc finger
c1165	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ41353	Human gene signatu	c1238	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Escherichia coli g
c1166	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ41036	Human gene signatu	c1239	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	PCR primer for a m
c1167	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ41300	PKC-alpha 3' untra	c1240	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Forward primer #5
c1168	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Murine alpha-1,3-g	c1241	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human caspase 3 an
c1169	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Collagen II alpha	c1242	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human bcl-x antise
c1170	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	1243	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human Syne-2 gene
c1171	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	5' primer for lipo	c1244	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFRSF11B ge
c1172	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1245	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Oligonucleotide #1
c1173	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1246	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Rat PTIB antisens
c1174	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1247	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Den-1 PKK-13 virus
c1175	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1248	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human PKC-alpha an
c1176	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1249	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1177	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1250	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1178	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1251	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1179	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1252	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1180	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1253	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1181	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1254	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1182	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1255	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1183	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1256	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1184	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1257	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1185	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1258	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1186	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1259	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1187	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1260	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1188	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1261	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1189	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1262	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1190	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1263	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1191	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1264	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1192	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1265	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1193	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1266	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1194	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1267	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1195	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1268	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1196	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1269	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1197	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1270	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1198	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1271	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1199	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1272	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1200	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1273	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an
c1201	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAQ84172	Antisense sequence	c1274	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAH27963	Human TNFalpha an



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1275	13.6	0.7	20	1	AB567917	Human casein kinas	1348	0.7	20	1	ABX04345	Human Interleukin
1276	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABA98830	Human Syne-2 exon-	1349	0.7	20	1	ACC45870	Human HM SRS mark
1277	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABN79734	Human fas target o	1350	0.7	20	1	ACC49994	IHR primer used du
1278	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABL90867	Human protein kina	1351	0.7	20	1	ABX74976	Human gene 216 pol
1279	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABL40233	Rice PHGPx 5' RACE	1352	0.7	20	1	ABX75091	Human gene 216 pol
1280	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAD39522	Human calreticul in	1353	0.7	20	1	ABT32629	Microbial host con
1281	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABA02240	Human/mouse C/EBP	1354	0.7	20	1	ABT43376	Neuroblastoma-rela
1282	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAS97061	TRA-8 heavy and li	1355	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1283	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAS97059	TRA-8 heavy and li	1356	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1284	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABL43513	Human chromosome 1	1357	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1285	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABL43625	Human chromosome 1	1358	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1286	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABK95181	Rat liver tissue h	1359	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1287	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABK90408	HCV protease NS2/3	1360	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1288	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABK37420	Rat PTP1B mRNA lev	1361	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1289	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABD30329	Human ATP-binding	1362	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1290	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABD30329	Human PKD1 gene mu	1363	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1291	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABD30329	Human BSMR gene po	1364	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1292	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABD30329	Human RECQL5 inh	1365	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1293	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABT13086	Human hepatic lipa	1366	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1294	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABK32287	Human Zmax1 cDNA f	1367	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1295	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAD34878	Human E2f transcri	1368	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1296	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAL38188	Human BH3 interact	1369	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1297	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABL94389	Mouse C/EBP beta p	1370	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1298	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABL54728	Lactobacillus 23S	1371	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1299	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABK69495	Rat phosphorylase	1372	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1300	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX34052	Human cancer suppr	1373	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1301	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABI96809	Capture oligonucle	1374	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1302	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABI96832	Capture oligonucle	1375	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1303	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABI96997	Capture oligonucle	1376	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1304	13.6	0.7	20	1	AAI71040	Forward primer fla	1377	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1305	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABK69310	Chimeric phosphoro	1378	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1306	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABK69387	Human NOW7 forward	1379	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1307	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABN86953	Human casein kinas	1380	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1308	13.6	0.7	20	1	AB565096	Human oligonucleot	1381	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1309	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ92931	Human oligonucleot	1382	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1310	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ85611	Human oligonucleot	1383	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1311	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ86390	Human oligonucleot	1384	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1312	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ92931	Human oligonucleot	1385	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1313	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ86044	Human oligonucleot	1386	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1314	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ92579	Human oligonucleot	1387	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1315	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ85284	Human oligonucleot	1388	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1316	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ89083	Human oligonucleot	1389	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1317	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ89570	Human oligonucleot	1390	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1318	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ89267	Human oligonucleot	1391	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1319	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ92596	Human oligonucleot	1392	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1320	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ85284	Human oligonucleot	1393	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1321	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ91799	Human oligonucleot	1394	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1322	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ85669	Human oligonucleot	1395	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1323	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ85248	Human oligonucleot	1396	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1324	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ88445	Human oligonucleot	1397	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1325	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ90851	Human oligonucleot	1398	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1326	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ85215	Human oligonucleot	1399	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1327	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ88290	Human oligonucleot	1400	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1328	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ87753	Human oligonucleot	1401	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1329	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ92286	Human oligonucleot	1402	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1330	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ90092	Human oligonucleot	1403	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1331	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ91867	Human oligonucleot	1404	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1332	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ75974	TNFalpha gene targ	1405	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1333	13.6	0.7	20	1	ACC49177	TNF-alpha inhibito	1406	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1334	13.6	0.7	20	1	ADA19180	Human IRM10 gene 5	1407	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1335	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX33949	Human interleukin	1408	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1336	13.6	0.7	20	1	ADT26897	Human PRL-3 revers	1409	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1337	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABT344269	Serotonin receptor	1410	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1338	13.6	0.7	20	1	ACC49166	TNF-alpha inhibito	1411	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1339	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX09092	Human dual specif	1412	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1340	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX09079	Human dual specif	1413	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1341	13.6	0.7	20	1	AA161490	Human ATF3 antisen	1414	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1342	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABQ77095	Human CS 197 sequ	1415	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1343	13.6	0.7	20	1	AA160476	Mouse anti-human D	1416	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1344	13.6	0.7	20	1	AA160476	Mouse anti-human D	1417	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1345	13.6	0.7	20	1	AA160476	Mouse anti-human D	1418	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1346	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABZ23818	EGFR mRNA inhibiti	1419	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1347	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1420	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1348	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1421	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1349	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1422	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1350	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1423	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1351	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1424	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1352	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1425	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1353	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1426	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1354	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1427	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1355	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1428	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1356	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1429	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1357	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1430	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1358	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1431	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1359	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1432	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1360	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1433	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1361	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1434	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1362	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1435	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1363	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1436	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1364	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1437	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1365	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1438	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1366	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1439	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1367	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1440	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1368	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1441	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1369	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1442	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1370	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1443	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1371	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1444	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1372	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1445	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1373	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1446	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1374	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1447	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1375	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1448	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1376	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1449	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
1377	13.6	0.7	20	1	ABX04368	Human Interleukin	1450	0.7	20	1	ABT433140	Neuroblastoma-rela
13												



c1421	13.4	0.6	17	1	AA69758	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1494	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADC04840	Human Na/H exchang
c1422	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAV48482	TGF-beta-1 antisen	c1495	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADC04841	Human Na/H exchang
1423	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAAL7499	Aryl hydrocarbon n	c1496	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADB45869	Tumour suppression
c1424	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAAL7501	Aryl hydrocarbon n	c1497	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAQ11158	Probe, Ab1065, for
c1425	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAA36231	Human genomic SNP	c1498	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAQ30237	Oligomer HIV211 fo
c1426	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAA24905	Oestrogen receptor	c1499	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAQ30240	Oligomer HIV214 fo
1427	13.4	0.6	17	1	AACT2366	Single nucleotide	c1500	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAQ70358	Antisense oligonuc
1428	13.4	0.6	17	1	AACT2375	Hammerhead ribozym	c1501	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAQ82183	Chromosome 11 (loc
c1429	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAAF03037	Hammerhead ribozym	1502	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAQ82183	Mouse CD40 hairpin
c1430	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAAF02088	Hammerhead ribozym	c1503	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAQ70316	Human flt1 VEGF re
c1431	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAAF01731	Hammerhead ribozym	c1504	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAAT58646	Human flt1 for tyrin
c1432	13.4	0.6	17	1	AAAF03460	Hammerhead ribozym	1505	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAAT58670	Probe 11a for typl
1433	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK02097	Human CD20 Zinzyme	c1506	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAAT58670	Human CAX process
c1434	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK02332	Human NOGO DNzyme	c1507	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAZ41148	Human G-alpha-11 p
1435	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK02371	Human NOGO Amberzy	c1508	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAZ41148	Human G-alpha-11 p
1436	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK00496	Human NOGO Amberzy	c1509	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAZ19519	Human TNFR1 mRNA i
c1437	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK02723	Human NOGO Hammerh	c1510	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAZ48531	Human TNFR1 mRNA i
c1438	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK01546	Human CD20 Hammerh	c1511	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAZ39595	Human cBCL mRNA in
1439	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK01720	Human NOGO G-Cleav	c1512	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAZ72284	Human biallelic ma
c1440	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK017941	BRCA1 mutation cor	1513	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAAS3246	F450 polymorphism
1441	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABA77942	BRCA1 mutation cor	1514	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAAC60756	Human psoriasis-11
c1442	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN00981	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1515	13.4	0.6	18	1	AAAF79631	Human Akt-3 antise
1443	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN08678	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1516	13.4	0.6	18	1	ABK40976	Human obesity-asso
c1444	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN07093	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1517	13.4	0.6	18	1	ABT05027	TNFR1 expression m
c1445	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN02218	Human GMLP-1 17-m	c1518	13.4	0.6	18	1	ACCA60585	TNFR1 expression m
1446	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN02746	Human GMLP-1 17-m	c1519	13.4	0.6	18	1	ACA48899	Antisense inhibiti
c1447	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN00978	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1520	13.4	0.6	18	1	ACA48899	Rhodococcus ruber
c1448	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN02217	Human GMLP-1 17-m	c1521	13.4	0.6	19	1	ACA98740	Human CYP2C8 SNP d
1449	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN02744	Human GMLP-1 17-m	c1522	13.4	0.6	19	1	ACA98737	Human CYP2C8 SNP d
c1450	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN08677	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1523	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAQ96358	P53 gene hybrida
1451	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN06571	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1524	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAQ95237	Simple tandem repe
c1452	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN02219	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1525	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAV36331	Human BCL1 gene p
1453	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN06572	Human GMLP-1 17-m	c1526	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAA85488	Cyclin A1 ribozyme
1454	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN07094	Human GMLP-1 17-m	1527	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAA82721	cdk3 ribozyme bind
1455	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABN02745	Human GMLP-1 17-m	c1528	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAZ71467	Human biallelic ma
1456	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABV89534	Human GMLP-1 17-m	c1529	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAH60650	Cyclin A1 ribozyme
1457	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABV89536	Human POSHL1 scan	c1530	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAH57883	Cell-cycle depende
1458	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABV89535	Human POSHL1 scan	c1531	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAH47744	Ras gene PCR prime
1459	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK55719	Human POSHL1 scan	1532	13.4	0.6	19	1	ABU99370	Left PCR primer us
1460	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK57541	Human CLCA1 gene e	1533	13.4	0.6	19	1	AAH77178	Hoxa9 primer 2 for
1461	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABK56259	Human CLCA1 gene e	c1534	13.4	0.6	19	1	ACC62358	Human NOV5 forward
c1462	13.4	0.6	17	1	ACC53259	Human tumour suppr	1535	13.4	0.6	19	1	ADA25493	Human PKC-alpha sh
c1463	13.4	0.6	17	1	ACC51628	Human tumour suppr	c1536	13.4	0.6	19	1	ADA25368	Human PKC-alpha sh
1464	13.4	0.6	17	1	ACC53665	Human tumour suppr	1537	13.4	0.6	19	1	ADC56821	Mouse neuromedin p
1465	13.4	0.6	17	1	ACD00536	G-protein coupled	1538	13.4	0.6	19	1	ADD24344	CD2 binding protei
1467	13.4	0.6	17	1	ACD00533	G-protein coupled	c1539	13.4	0.6	19	1	ADE27258	Stearoyl-CoA desat
1468	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT35447	Tumour suppression	1540	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ20654	Detection probe #1
c1469	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT39790	Tumour suppression	c1541	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ48310	Cross-linking olig
1470	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT35969	Tumour suppression	1542	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ43483	PCR primer PV4 (3')
c1471	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT37699	Tumour suppression	c1543	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40527	2', protected funct
c1472	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT34688	Tumour suppression	c1544	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40548	BPV-1 functionalis
c1473	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT40012	Tumour suppression	c1545	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40540	2', functionalised
c1474	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT37435	Tumour suppression	c1546	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40536	2', functionalised
1475	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABT37128	Tumour suppression	c1547	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40537	2', functionalised
1476	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADA99857	Human MDZ3 scannin	c1548	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40538	2', functionalised
c1477	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADA99856	Human MDZ3 scannin	c1549	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40538	2', functionalised
1478	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADA99855	Human MDZ3 scannin	c1550	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40561	2', functionalised
c1479	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADB030776	Human MDZ3 scannin	c1551	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40528	2', protected funct
1480	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABZ61605	Human H-Ras DNzyme	c1552	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40534	Cholic acid label
c1481	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABZ60325	Human H-Ras DNzyme	c1553	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40535	2', functionalised
c1482	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABZ61268	Human K-Ras DNzyme	c1554	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40535	2', functionalised
c1483	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABZ60233	Human K-Ras DNzyme	c1555	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40539	2', functionalised
c1484	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABZ60906	Human K-Ras DNzyme	1556	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ40541	Human IL-2R gamma
1485	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABZ65988	Human K-Ras DNzyme	c1557	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ45150	Oligonucleotide us
c1486	13.4	0.6	17	1	ABZ60244	Human K-Ras DNzyme	c1558	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ45151	Oligonucleotide us
1487	13.4	0.6	17	1	ACC68598	Murine oligonucleo	c1559	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ85800	Alkylamino chemica
1488	13.4	0.6	17	1	ACC63568	Tumour suppression	c1560	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ85800	Alkylamino chemica
c1489	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADB40235	Tumour suppression	c1561	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ81117	Peptide nucleic ac
1490	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADB40896	Tumour suppression	c1562	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ81117	Peptide nucleic ac
1491	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADB41134	Tumour suppression	c1563	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ95776	Primer B (Group 8,
c1492	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADB39844	Tumour suppression	c1564	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ95768	Oligonucleotide us
c1493	13.4	0.6	17	1	ADB43625	Tumour suppression	c1565	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ95768	VEGF-B exon 1 bou
							1566	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAQ95768	Spinal muscular at

1567	13.4	0.6	20	1	AA748883	Complementary huma	1640	13.4	0.6	20	1	AB743413	Neuroblastoma-rela
1568	13.4	0.6	20	1	AA751583	Herpes virus (Type	1641	13.4	0.6	20	1	AB715715	Human cancer/testi
1569	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV33260	HPV type 16 gene a	1642	13.4	0.6	20	1	AB732503	Neuroblastoma-rela
1570	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV07421	Oligonucleotide co	1643	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAU60306	Human HNF-3 alpha
1571	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV85773	LRP5 exon primer 5	1644	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67183	Derivatised oligon
1572	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV85851	LRP5 SNP primer 58	1645	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67160	Derivatised oligon
1573	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV06674	Modified oligonucle	1646	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67168	Derivatised oligon
1574	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV54680	Human papillomavir	1647	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67175	Derivatised oligon
1575	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV41288	Antisense oligonuc	1648	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67196	Derivatised oligon
1576	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV99211	Antisense oligo ma	1649	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67170	Derivatised oligon
1577	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAV08781	Sense primer for i	1650	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67166	Derivatised oligon
1578	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ01467	ApoAI antioxidant	1651	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67174	Derivatised oligon
1579	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ01588	PCR primer used to	1652	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67171	Derivatised oligon
1580	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ03315	PCR primer used to	1653	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67154	Derivatised oligon
1581	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ04937	PCR primer used to	1654	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67172	Derivatised oligon
1582	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ06762	Lymphocyte activat	1655	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67173	Derivatised oligon
1583	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ25834	Primer #2 for bact	1656	13.4	0.6	20	1	ACD67169	Derivatised oligon
1584	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ32599	PCR primer used to	1657	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1585	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ35370	PCR primer used to	1658	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1586	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1659	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1587	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1660	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1588	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1661	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1589	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1662	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1590	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1663	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1591	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1664	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1592	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1665	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1593	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1666	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1594	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1667	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1595	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1668	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1596	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1669	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1597	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1670	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1598	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1671	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1599	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1672	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1600	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1673	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1601	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1674	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1602	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1675	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1603	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1676	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1604	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1677	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1605	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1678	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1606	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1679	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1607	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1680	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1608	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1681	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1609	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1682	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1610	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1683	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1611	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1684	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1612	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1685	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1613	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1686	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1614	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1687	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1615	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1688	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1616	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1689	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1617	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1690	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1618	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1691	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1619	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1692	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1620	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1693	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1621	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1694	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1622	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1695	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1623	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1696	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1624	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1697	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1625	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1698	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1626	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1699	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1627	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1700	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1628	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1701	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1629	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1702	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1630	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1703	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1631	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1704	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1632	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1705	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1633	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1706	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1634	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1707	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1635	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1708	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1636	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1709	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1637	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1710	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1638	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1711	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t
1639	13.4	0.6	20	1	AAZ36229	PCR primer used to	1712	13.4	0.6	20	1	ADB25677	Human connective t

1713	13.2	0.6	18	1	AA444982	Enterobacter 16S r	cl1786	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABK14617	Linked linear ampl
1714	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABN98357	Human mitridrug re	cl1787	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABL55870	Hepatitis B virus
1715	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABN88153	Rabbit beta-globin	1788	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABK10455	Human TRC8 coding
1716	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABL30682	Human HLA genotypi	1789	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABK13429	Drosophila rot gen
1717	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABL30856	Human HLA genotypi	cl1790	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABN79916	Human angiotensin
1718	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABK98126	Triple helix formi	1791	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABQ73687	Human potassium ch
1719	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABT08999	Human integrin bet	1792	13.2	0.6	19	1	ASZ98341	Human CD23 + Al261
1720	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABT095312	Human IL-6 recepto	cl1793	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABZ97606	Human IL5-R oligon
cl1721	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABZ95312	Primer for extensi	cl1794	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABT16464	Human neurokinin 1
cl1722	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABZ68641	Haematopoietic cel	cl1795	13.2	0.6	19	1	ACA90054	Cardiovascular dis
cl1723	13.2	0.6	18	1	ABZ11084	Target DNA used in	cl1796	13.2	0.6	19	1	ABZ58621	Cytochrome P450 (C
1724	13.2	0.6	18	1	AAZ56471	2'F-ANA antisense	1797	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	PCR primer 13 used
1725	13.2	0.6	18	1	AAZ56452	2'F-ANA antisense	1798	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADD15353	RT-PCR primer S17-
1726	13.2	0.6	18	1	AAZ56445	2'F-ANA antisense	cl1799	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Human c-fos transc
1727	13.2	0.6	18	1	AAZ56456	2'F-ANA antisense	cl1800	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Human c-fos siNA 1
1728	13.2	0.6	18	1	AAZ56455	2'F-ANA antisense	1801	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Optineurin promote
cl1729	13.2	0.6	18	1	AAZ56467	Target RNA #2 used	1802	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Human 2789-X probe
cl1730	13.2	0.6	18	1	ADB84616	Human mitogen-acti	cl1803	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Stearyl-CoA desat
cl1731	13.2	0.6	18	1	ADB84616	Human gene express	cl1804	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1732	13.2	0.6	18	1	ADG65887	Human gene express	1805	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1733	13.2	0.6	18	1	ADE14891	Optineurin promote	cl1806	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1734	13.2	0.6	18	1	ADE14228	Beer spoilage-asso	1807	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1735	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ10624	HLA Class I locus-	1808	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1736	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1809	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1737	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1810	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1738	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1811	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1739	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1812	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1740	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1813	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1741	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1814	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1742	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1815	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1743	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1816	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1744	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1817	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1745	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1818	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1746	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1819	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1747	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1820	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1748	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1821	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1749	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1822	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1750	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1823	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1751	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1824	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1752	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1825	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1753	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1826	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1754	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1827	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1755	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1828	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1756	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1829	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1757	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1830	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1758	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1831	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1759	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1832	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1760	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1833	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1761	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1834	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1762	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1835	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1763	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1836	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1764	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1837	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1765	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1838	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1766	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1839	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1767	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1840	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1768	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1841	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1769	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1842	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1770	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1843	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1771	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1844	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1772	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1845	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1773	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1846	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1774	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1847	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1775	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1848	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1776	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1849	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1777	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1851	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1778	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1852	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1779	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1853	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1780	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1854	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1781	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1855	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1782	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	cl1857	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1783	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1858	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
1784	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1859	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated
cl1785	13.2	0.6	19	1	AAQ98612	Human papilloma vi	1860	13.2	0.6	19	1	ADG64932	Mitogen activated

PCR primer F284 fo

schultz167-3.rng

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1859	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Probe used to test	1932	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAA74169	Forward PCR primer
1860	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Antisense primer f	1933	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAA74106	Reverse PCR primer
1861	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	T. gondii MGIS4-4	1934	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAC80262	Human B7-2 antisense
1862	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human G-alpha-11 P	1935	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAF33179	Antisense IGFBP-5
1863	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human mdm2 phospho	1936	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT1208	Mouse inducible NO
1864	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Antisense oligonuc	1937	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT5309	Brevibacillus bors
1865	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Fragment of upstre	1938	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT73455	Human cDNA clone-s
1866	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	CCR5 gene inhibiti	1939	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT95034	Human dact inhibi
1867	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer for P	1940	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT95207	Mouse Y-box bindin
1868	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	BRCA1 gene specifi	1941	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT73060	Human hmrNP Al pho
1869	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1942	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT5816	Human Y-box bindin
1870	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1943	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAC81346	Human cDNA clone-s
1871	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1944	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAC82790	Human dact inhibi
1872	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1945	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT93055	Human endometrium
1873	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1946	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT24595	Human polymorphism
1874	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1947	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT56775	S. aureus groE ope
1875	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1948	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT56774	S. aureus groE ope
1876	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1949	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT80861	Human mdm2 phospho
1877	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1950	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT80870	Human mdm2 phospho
1878	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human PM2 intron	1951	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAC92609	Human nucleolin ph
1879	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Seq ID No: 37 of J	1952	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAC92585	Human nucleolin ph
1880	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human G-alpha-11 P	1953	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAC92591	VDR gene PCR prime
1881	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	HSV-TX specific pr	1954	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAC83918	Human hHA1ERbs-iso
1882	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1955	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAF63722	Lawsonia intracell
1883	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1956	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT97988	Integrin-linked ki
1884	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1957	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT69341	SNP specific upper
1885	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1958	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT37989	SNP specific upper
1886	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1959	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT40673	Mouse zmsel cDNA c
1887	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1960	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT5680	Sequencing primer
1888	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1961	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT05680	PCR primer, 924 us
1889	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1962	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT10163	Brevibacillus bors
1890	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1963	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT26928	Oligonucleotide fo
1891	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1964	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT23181	Chicken-Shh specif
1892	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1965	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76124	Primer used to amp
1893	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1966	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT80021	PCR primer for con
1894	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1967	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT87111	PCR primer for con
1895	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1968	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT87089	PCR primer used to
1896	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1969	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT78569	Human mdm2 antisense
1897	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1970	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT29476	Human mdm2 antisense
1898	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1971	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT29485	Gene 216 SSCP dete
1899	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1972	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT27159	Zmax1 gene region
1900	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1973	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT82286	Zmax1 gene region
1901	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1974	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT82574	Zmax1 gene region
1902	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer used to	1975	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT83532	Apoptotic protease
1903	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Oligonucleotide of	1976	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT70922	Sentinel Virus II
1904	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Oligonucleotide of	1977	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT49728	Herpes simplex vir
1905	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	PCR primer SEQ ID	1978	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT52255	Plant vector PCR p
1906	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Rx specific primer	1979	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT83532	Human MP-1 antisense
1907	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Probe for isolatin	1980	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT74818	Human caspase 2 an
1908	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human ABC1 gene ex	1981	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT96810	Human STAT3 antisense
1909	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human CACNA1F DNA	1982	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT97922	Murine SAC1 gene-s
1910	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Forward primer spe	1983	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT97965	Murine SAC1 gene-s
1911	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Mouse CACNA1F gene	1984	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT40073	Breast tissue libr
1912	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human UGT2B15 exon	1985	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT41799	Human RECQL2 antis
1913	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1986	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT41799	Human RECQL2 antis
1914	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1987	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT41799	Human vitamin D re
1915	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1988	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT73220	Human blood coagul
1916	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1989	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human HO-1 RT-PCR
1917	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1990	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Mouse Hsp11p1 locu
1918	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1991	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human calreticulin
1919	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1992	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1920	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1993	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1921	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1994	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1922	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1995	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1923	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1996	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1924	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1997	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1925	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1998	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1926	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	1999	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1927	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	2000	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1928	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	2001	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1929	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	2002	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1930	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	2003	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1
1931	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT76914	Human TNFalpha ant	2004	13.2	0.6	20	1	AAAT42922	Human chromosome 1



2151 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD61223 Human Ship-1 antis  
2152 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD62109 Chicken sonic bedg  
2153 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADD71398 Mouse wnt-1 relate  
2154 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD69015 Human B-cell assoc  
2155 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD29134 Nitric oxide synthase  
2156 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD42149 Human infertility  
2157 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD56742 Human gene express  
2158 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADE77579 DRB3\*0201 probe de  
2159 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADE77579 Human B7-2 targete  
2160 13..2 0.6 21 1 AAD24873 Human fibulin-ID D  
2161 13 0.6 19 1 ACA98739 Human CYP2C8 SNP d  
2162 13 0.6 19 1 ACA98736 Human CYP2C8 SNP d

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1  
3S58339/c  
D ABS58339 standard; DNA; 41 BP.  
X C ABS58339;  
X C  
X 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
X E HCAC1 PCR primer #2.  
X HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;  
W HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;  
M ss; human.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X WO200285948-A1.  
X N  
X D 31-OCT-2002.  
X F 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.  
X R 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.  
X R 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.  
X (HURM/) HUR M.  
X Hur M, Chong DL;  
X WPI; 2003-093103/08.  
X New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating  
PT expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and  
PT production of resistant virus.  
X Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to  
CC repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein  
CC comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a  
CC polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around  
CC expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter  
CC cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-  
CC HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion  
CC proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription.  
CC regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of  
CC virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV  
CC transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence  
CC represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the  
CC invention

XX Sequence 41 BP; 7 A; 15 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 33; DB 1; Length 41;  
Best Local Similarity 87.8%; Pred. No. 1.4;  
Matches 36; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1479 CAAAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTGGCTGAATGGACC 1519  
DB 41 CAAAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTGGCTGAATTCGATC 1

RESULT 2  
ABZ83014/c  
ID ABZ83014 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX AC ABZ83014;  
XX DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #173.

XX Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003016500-A2.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.

XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.

XX (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.

XX Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;  
PI Allen P;

XX WPI; 2003-268322/26.

Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of  
drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human  
toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of  
toxicity.

Claim 1; Page 99; 455pp; English.

The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a  
toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the  
expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a  
reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so  
determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also  
described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected  
from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842  
to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues  
; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic  
response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the  
expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject  
to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)  
exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who  
was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile  
for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known  
toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test  
profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or  
comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after  
exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for  
predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ  
or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for  
toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals

XX Sequence 27 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 27;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8;  
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1481 AAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTTGG 1507

```

Db      27 AAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGTCAAGTTGG 1
|||||
RESULT 3
ABZ83012
ID ABZ83012 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ABZ83012;
XX
DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #171.
XX
KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003016500-A2.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
PI Alen P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
PT toxicity.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 99; 455pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842
CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8;
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 1000 ACATATGAGACAGCTGTGGCCCTGGAT 1026
Db      1 ACATATGAGACAGCTGTGGCCCTGGAT 27
|||||

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RESULT 4
ABS58338
ID ABS58338 standard; DNA; 40 BP.
XX
AC ABS58338;
XX
DT 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCAC1 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;
KW HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;
KW ss; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285948-A1.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.
XX
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.
PR 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.
XX
PA (HURM/) HUR M.
XX
PI Hur M, Chong DL;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093103/08.
XX
PT New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating
PT expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and
PT production of resistant virus.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to
CC repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein
CC comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a
CC polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around
CC expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter
CC cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-
CC HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion
CC proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription
CC regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of
CC virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV
CC transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 40 BP; 10 A; 12 C; 14 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 40;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 16;
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 64 ATGGCGCAGACGCGGCGACCCGGAGG 90
Db      14 ATGGCGCAGACGCGGCGACCCGGAGG 40
|||||

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RESULT 5
AAA55804/c
ID AAA55804 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAA55804;
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.

```

DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 211-236.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;  
 KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;  
 XX fungal infections; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200138322-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 31-MAY-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.  
 PF  
 XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.  
 PR  
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
 PA  
 XX Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;  
 PI WPI; 2001-432601/46.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5- (4-  
 PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,  
 PT restenosis or fungal infections.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are  
 CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides  
 CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase  
 CC enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing  
 CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.  
 CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell  
 CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They  
 CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAATTGCTG 189  
 DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAATTGCTG 1  
 RESULT 7  
 AAC89534/c  
 ID AAC89534 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC89534;  
 XX  
 DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 4.  
 DE  
 XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;  
 KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;  
 KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200071703-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 30-NOV-2000.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.  
 PR  
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
 PA

1 Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA MeTase; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 2 modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;  
 3 histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;  
 4 methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;  
 5 antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.  
 6  
 7 Homo sapiens.  
 8  
 9 WO200023112-A1.  
 10  
 11 27-APR-2000.  
 12  
 13 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.  
 14  
 15 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.  
 16  
 17 (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
 18  
 19 Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;  
 20 WPI; 2000-339532/29.  
 21  
 22 Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells  
 23 with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein  
 24 effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy  
 25 of e.g. tumors.  
 26  
 27 Example 9; Page 29; 99pp; English.  
 28  
 29 The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of  
 30 a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective  
 31 synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits  
 32 expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein  
 33 effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for  
 34 treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a  
 35 method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene  
 36 comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the  
 37 gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;  
 38 and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The  
 39 methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic  
 40 studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human  
 41 diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.  
 42 The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit  
 43 expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat  
 44 patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to  
 45 inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes  
 46 to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.  
 47 Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the  
 48 physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture  
 49 or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity  
 50 or expression. AAAS5758 to AAAS5842 represent oligonucleotide sequences  
 51 which are used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 52  
 53 Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 54  
 55 Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;  
 56 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 57 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 58  
 59 2Y 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAATTGCTG 189  
 60 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAATTGCTG 1  
 61  
 62 RESULT 6  
 63 AAH43114/c  
 64 ID AAH43114 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
 65  
 66 AC AAH43114;  
 67  
 68 DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 69  
 70



XX  
PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;  
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone  
PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of  
PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 12; 125pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes  
CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These  
CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified  
CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting  
CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for  
CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia  
XX  
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 189  
Db 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 1  
  
RESULT 8  
AAC89543/C  
ID AAC89543 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC89543;  
XX  
XX 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 13.  
XX  
XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;  
KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;  
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200071703-A2.  
XX  
XX 30-NOV-2000.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.  
XX  
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
XX  
XX Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;  
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone  
PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of  
PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes  
CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These  
CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified  
CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting  
CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for  
CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia  
XX  
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 189  
Db 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 1  
  
RESULT 9  
AAD40879  
ID AAD40879 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD40879;  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human histone deacetylase 1 DNA amplifying PCR probe.  
XX  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; PCR; probe; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1 /\*tag= a  
FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /\*note= "FAM labelled"  
FT modified\_base 26  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /\*note= "TAMRA labelled"  
XX  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
PT infection.  
XX  
XX Example 13; Page 102; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is a PCR probe which is used for amplifying human  
CC HDA-1 DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX

Thu Sep 16 13:16:20 2004

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```
2 Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1961 AGCAGAGAACACTGCTGCCCTCTG 1986
|||||
b 1 AGCCAGAGAACACTGCTGCCCTCTG 26

RESULT 10
BS58349/c
D ABS58349 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
C ABS58349;
X
X
T 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)
E HCAC1 PCR primer #4.
W HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;
W HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;
W ss; human.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X WO200285948-A1.
X
X 31-OCT-2002.
X
X 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.
X
X 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.
X 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.
X
X (HURM/) HUR M.
X
X Hur M, Chong DL;
X
X WPI; 2003-093103/08.
X
X New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating
X expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and
X production of resistant virus.
X
X Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.
X
X This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to
X repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein
X comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a
X polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around
X expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter
X cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-
X HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion
X proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription
X regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of
X virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV
X transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence
X represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the
X invention
X
X Sequence 35 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 35;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1489 CAAGGAGAGGTCAAGTTGGCTCTGA 1512
|||||
Ob 35 CAAGGAGAGGTCAAGTTGGCTCTGA 11

RESULT 11
ABS58348
ID ABS58348 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
XX
XX ABS58348;
AC
AC ABS58348;
XX
DT 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCAC1 PCR primer #3.
XX
XX HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;
KW HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;
KW ss; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285948-A1.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.
XX
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.
XX 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.
XX
XX (HURM/) HUR M.
XX
XX Hur M, Chong DL;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093103/08.
XX
XX New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating
XX expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and
XX production of resistant virus.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to
XX repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein
XX comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a
XX polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around
XX expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter
XX cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-
XX HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion
XX proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription
XX regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of
XX virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV
XX transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence
XX represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 35 BP; 9 A; 10 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 35;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 64 ATGGCGCAGACGACGAGGACCCCGGA 88
|||||
Db 11 ATGGCGCAGACGACGAGGACCCCGGA 35

RESULT 12
AAC89541/c
ID AAC89541 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX AAC89541;
AC
AC AAC89541;
XX
DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 11.
XX
XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
KW
```

KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;  
 XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200071703-A2.

PN 30-NOV-2000.

XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.

XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.

XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.

PA Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;

PI WPI; 2001-016407/02.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone  
 PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of  
 PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.

PS Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.

XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes  
 CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These  
 CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified  
 CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting  
 CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for  
 CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia

XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 22;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189

Db 26 GAATCCGCATGACCCATATAATTGCTG 1

RESULT 13

AAC89533/c

ID AAC89533 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AAC89533;

XX 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)

Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 3.

KW Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;  
 KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;  
 KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200071703-A2.

XX 30-NOV-2000.

XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.

XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.

XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.

PA Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;

PI WPI; 2001-016407/02.

PT Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone  
 PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of  
 PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.

XX Example 2; Page 12; 125pp; English.

XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes  
 CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These  
 CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified  
 CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting  
 CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for  
 CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia

XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 22;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189

Db 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 1

RESULT 14

AAC89532/c

ID AAC89532 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AAC89532;

XX 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)

Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 2.

KW Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;  
 KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;  
 KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200071703-A2.

XX 30-NOV-2000.

XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.

XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.

XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.

PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;

PI WPI; 2001-016407/02.

PT Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone  
 PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of  
 PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.

XX Example 2; Page 12; 125pp; English.

XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes  
 CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These  
 CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified  
 CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting  
 CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for  
 CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia

XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 22;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATTAATTTGCTG 189  
26 GAATCCGCATGACCCCATTAATTTGCTG 1

RESULT 15  
AC89542/c  
AAC89542 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
AAC89542;  
08-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 12.  
Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;  
HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;  
gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
WO200071703-A2.  
30-NOV-2000.  
03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.  
03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.  
(METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
MacLeod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;  
WPI; 2001-016407/02.  
Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone  
deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of  
neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.  
Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.  
The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes  
such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These  
inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified  
by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting  
enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for  
identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia  
Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 26;  
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 22;  
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATTAATTTGCTG 189  
26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATTAATTTGCTG 1

RESULT 16  
A40878/c  
A40878 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
A40878;  
30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
Human histone deacetylase 1 DNA amplifying reverse PCR primer.  
Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; PCR; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.  
WO200250244-A2.  
27-JUN-2002.  
07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
infection.  
Example 13; Page 102; 120pp; English.  
The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying human  
HDAL-1 DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention  
Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 23;  
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1989 TGTCTTCTCTTAATTTGCGAGTG 2012  
24 TGTCTTCTCTTAATTTGCGAGTG 1

RESULT 17  
AAA55837/c  
ID AAA55837 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
AAA55837;  
01-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
Histone deacetylase HD1 and HD2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:82.  
Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;  
modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; pl6;  
histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;  
methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;  
antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
WO200023112-A1.  
27-APR-2000.  
19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.

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XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX of e.g. tumors.
XX Example 9; Page 58; 99pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
XX The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
XX expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
XX patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
XX inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
XX to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
XX Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
XX physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
XX or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
XX or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.1%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 33;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 165 AATCCGCATGACTCATAATTGCTG 189
DB 25 AATCCGCATGACCCATAATTGCTG 1
RESULT 18
AAA55838/c
ID AAA55838 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AAA55838;
XX 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX Histone deacetylase HD1 and HD2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:83.
XX Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Methylase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytosolic; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200023112-A1.
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX
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PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX of e.g. tumors.
XX Example 9; Page 58; 99pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
XX The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
XX expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
XX patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
XX inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
XX to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
XX Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
XX physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
XX or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
XX or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.1%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 33;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 165 AATCCGCATGACTCATAATTGCTG 189
DB 25 AATCCGCATGACTCATAACTTGTCTG 1
RESULT 19
AAA55802/c
ID AAA55802 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AAA55802;
XX 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:45.
XX Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Methylase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytosolic; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200023112-A1.
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX
```



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PS Example 9; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
CC or expression. AAAS5758 to AAAS5842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189
DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACCCATAACTTGCTG 1

RESULT 23
AAC89535/c
ID AAC89535 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAC89535;
XX
DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 5.
XX
KW Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200071703-A2.
XX
PD 30-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX
PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 12; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189
DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACCCATAACTTGCTG 1

New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-
(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,
restenosis or fungal infections.
Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

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PN WO200023112-A1.
XX
XX
PD
XX
XX
PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX
XX
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX
PI Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX
XX
PT Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
PT of e.g. tumors.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
CC or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 44;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 119 TTGGAATTACTATTATGGACA 140
Db 22 TTGGAATTACTATTATGGACA 1
RESULT 26
AAH43113/c
ID AAH43113 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAH43113;
XX
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 166-187.
XX
XX
KW Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
KW fungal infections; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO200138322-A1.
PN
XX
XX
PD
XX
XX
PF AAC89544 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX
PR AAC89544;
XX
XX
PA 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
PI Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 14.
XX
XX
DR Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
XX HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
PS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PT WO200071703-A2.
XX
XX
PR 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX
DR 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX
XX
PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX
PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
XX deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
XX neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
XX such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
XX inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
XX by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
XX enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
XX identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 164 GAATCCGATGACTCATTAATTGCTG 189
Db 26 GAATCCGATGACCCATAACTTGCTG 1
RESULT 25
AA55803/c
D AAA55803 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAA55803;
XX
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
XX
KW Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN
```



```

XX PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
XX XX
XX PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
XX XX
XX PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX XX
XX PI Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-432601/46.
XX XX
XX PT New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-
XX PT (benzenesulfonfylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,
XX PT restenosis or fungal infections.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are
XX CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides
XX CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase
XX CC enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing
XX CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.
XX CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell
XX CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They
XX CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 44;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 119 TTGGAAATTAATATTATGGACA 140
DB 22 TTGGAAATTAATATTATGGACA 1

RESULT 27
AAI66088
ID AAI66088 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAI66088;
XX XX
XX DT 11-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human ATP-dependent serine protease 12 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5.
XX XX
XX KW Human; ATP-dependent serine protease 12; cytostatic; virucidal;
XX KW immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; malignant tumour;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; immunological disease;
XX KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX EN WO200172990-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000508.
XX XX
XX PR 29-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115280.
XX XX
XX PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX XX
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-626262/72.
XX XX
XX PT Human ATP-dependent serine protease 12 and encoded polynucleotide,
XX PT applicable in diagnosis and treatment of malignant neoplasm, hemopathy,
XX PT HIV infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
XX XX

Example 4; Page 13; 37pp; Chinese.

The invention relates to human ATP-dependent serine protease 12 with
cytostatic, virucidal, immunomodulatory, antiinflammatory and haemostatic
activity. The protein and encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis
and treatment of malignant tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency
virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
The polynucleotide is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is
that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention

Sequence 33 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 78.8%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1844 CATTCTAGAGGGGTGGCTGGGTCTTCAAGGAT 1876
DB 1 CATGCTAGCATGCCAGCTGGGTATTCAAGGAT 33

RESULT 28
AAAS5808/c
ID AAAS5808 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAAS5808;
XX XX
XX DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human histone deacetylase HD2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:53.
XX XX
XX KW Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX KW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
XX KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytosstatic; antiasthmatic;
XX KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200023112-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 27-APR-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX XX
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX XX
XX PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX XX
XX PI Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX XX
XX PT Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX PT of e.g. tumors.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human

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diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.  
The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.  
Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity or expression. AAA55758 to AAA5842 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 62;  
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

91 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 113  
23 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 1

RESULT 29  
AAH43118 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
AAH43118;  
19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
Antisense oligo, target HDAC-2 138-160.  
Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;  
cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;  
fungal infections; ss.  
Synthetic.  
WO200138322-A1.  
31-MAY-2001.  
22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.  
23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.  
(METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;  
WPI; 2001-432601/46.  
New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.  
Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

The sequences given in AAH43115-21 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-2. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.  
Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 62;  
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

91 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 113  
23 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 1

RESULT 30  
AAH4888  
ID AAX84888 standard; DNA; 30 BP.  
AAX84888;  
24-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
PCR primer for human p53 fragment.  
Human, p53; acetyltransferase; detection assay; deacetylase; inhibitor;  
promoter; gene expression regulation; neoplastic disease; PCR primer; ss.  
Synthetic.  
Homo sapiens.  
WO9936532-A1.  
22-JUL-1999.  
20-JAN-1999; 99WO-JP000191.  
20-JAN-1998; 98JP-00009171.  
(MEDI-) MEDICAL & BIOLOGICAL LAB CO LTD.  
Taya Y, Tamai K, Miyazaki T;  
WPI; 1999-444395/37.  
Assay method for acetyltransferase and deacetylase activity using anti-acetylated peptide antibody.  
Example 2; Page 28; 79pp; Japanese.

This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding human p53, that was used to test the method of the invention. The method is a detection assay for acetyltransferase (or deacetylase) activity in a test peptide, and consists of: (a) contacting the test peptide with an unacetylated (or acetylated) substrate peptide and allowing the reaction to occur; and (b) assaying the acetylated peptide using an antibody recognising the acetylated substrate peptide. The assay is used for screening for potential inhibitors/promoters of acetylation or deacetylation of proteins and peptides, in particular of histones, which permit or inhibit gene expression. Substances identified by this screening can be used for the regulation of gene expression, for example in neoplastic diseases

Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;  
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

64 ATGGCGCAGACGACGGCACC 84  
10 ATGGCGCAGACGACGGCACC 30

RESULT 31  
AAX84889/c  
ID AAX84889 standard; DNA; 30 BP.  
AAX84889;  
24-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
PCR primer for human p53 fragment.

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XX Human; p53; acetyltransferase; detection assay; deacetylase; inhibitor;
KW promoter; gene expression regulation; neoplastic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9936532-A1.
PN 22-JUL-1999.
XX 20-JAN-1999; 99WO-JP000191.
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98JP-00009171.
XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL & BIOLOGICAL LAB CO LTD.
XX Taya Y, Tamai K, Miyazaki T;
PI WPI; 1999-444395/37.
XX Assay method for acetyltransferase and deacetylase activity using anti-
XX acetylated peptide antibody.
XX Example 2; Page 28; 79pp; Japanese.
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding human p53, that
XX was used to test the method of the invention. The method is a detection
XX assay for acetyltransferase (or deacetylase) activity in a test peptide,
XX and consists of: (a) contacting the test peptide with an unacetylated (or
XX acetylated) substrate peptide and allowing the reaction to occur; and (b)
XX assaying the acetylated peptide using an antibody recognising the
XX acetylated substrate peptide. The assay is used for screening for
XX potential inhibitors/promoters of acetylation or deacetylation of
XX proteins and peptides, in particular of histones, which permit or inhibit
XX gene expression. Substances identified by this screening can be used for
XX the regulation of gene expression, for example in neoplastic diseases
XX
XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1489 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 1509
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 30 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 10
XX
XX RESULT 32
XX AAH27627/c
XX 1D AAH27627 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH27627;
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Human histone deacetylase HD1 PCR primer HD1R.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase; HD1; acetylation; deacetylation; acetylase;
XX peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200140506-A1.
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008417.
XX 29-NOV-1999; 98JP-00338565.
XX (CYCL-) CYCLEX CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
XX WPI; 2001-374853/39.
XX
XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
XX peptidase activity as a marker.
XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
XX of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
XX acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
XX peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
XX or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
XX activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
XX development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
XX the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse
XX transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
XX
XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1489 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 1509
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 30 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 10
XX
XX RESULT 33
XX AAH27626
XX 1D AAH27626 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH27626;
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Human histone deacetylase HD1 PCR primer HD1F.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase; HD1; acetylation; deacetylation; acetylase;
XX peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200140506-A1.
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008417.
XX 29-NOV-1999; 98JP-00338565.
XX (CYCL-) CYCLEX CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
XX WPI; 2001-374853/39.
XX
XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
XX peptidase activity as a marker.
XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
XX of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
XX acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
XX peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
XX or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
XX activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
XX development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
XX the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse

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XX PI Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
XX WPI; 2001-374853/39.
XX
XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
XX peptidase activity as a marker.
XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
XX of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
XX acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
XX peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
XX or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
XX activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
XX development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
XX the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse
XX transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
XX
XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1489 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 1509
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 30 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 10
XX
XX RESULT 33
XX AAH27626
XX 1D AAH27626 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH27626;
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Human histone deacetylase HD1 PCR primer HD1F.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase; HD1; acetylation; deacetylation; acetylase;
XX peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200140506-A1.
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008417.
XX 29-NOV-1999; 98JP-00338565.
XX (CYCL-) CYCLEX CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
XX WPI; 2001-374853/39.
XX
XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
XX peptidase activity as a marker.
XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
XX of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
XX acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
XX peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
XX or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
XX activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
XX development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
XX the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse

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; transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
;
; Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
;
Query Match      1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y      64 ATGCGCAGACGAGGGCACC 84
b      10 ATGCGCAGACGAGGGCACC 30

RESULT 34
D AAT18670 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
X
X AAT18670;
X
X 17-OCT-1996 (first entry)
X
X Primer for amplifying CD31 fragment (domains D3-D6).
X
X CD31; domain; antibody; detection; carcinoma; inflammation; inhibition;
X treatment; ss.
X
X Synthetic.
X
X GB2294321-A.
X
X 24-APR-1996.
X
X 19-OCT-1994; 94GB-00021118.
X
X 19-OCT-1994; 94GB-00021118.
X
X (YAMA-) YAMANOUCHI RES INST.
X (IMCR ) IMPERIAL CANCER RES FUND.
X
X Bird I, Spragg J, Buckley C, Simmons D, Fawcett J;
X WPI; 1996-202498/21.
X
X Methods of screening for inhibitors of CD31 interactions - and mapping
X their sites of reaction with the CD31 protein.
X
X Example 3; Page 14; 31pp; English.
X
X Screening of inhibitors of CD31 is achieved by incubating labelled CD31
X component with potential inhibitor, adding this mixture to CD31 component
X immobilised on a support, washing and detecting label. Alternatively,
X potential inhibitor can be incubated with CD31 component immobilised on a
X support and labelled CD31 component can be added followed by washing and
X detecting label. Failure to detect label suggests that the compound being
X screened is not an inhibitor of CD31. The method is used to identify
X antibodies that can be used in the treatment of carcinomas and
X inflammation. This primer was used alongside a second primer (sequence
X not given) to amplify the third through to the sixth domain of the CD31
X protein. The amplification product also comprises the transmembrane
X region
X
X Sequence 32 BP; 9 A; 12 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
;
Query Match      1.0%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 78.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y      1076 GACCAGATTTCAGCTCCACATCATCATCTCTTCC 1107
b      1 GATCAGATCTGAGTTCACATCATCATCTCTTCC 32

RESULT 35

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AAA55809/c
ID AAA55809 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAA55809;
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase HD2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:54.
XX
XX Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200023112-A1.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX
XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX of e.g. tumors.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
XX diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
XX The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
XX expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
XX patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
XX inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
XX to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
XX Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
XX physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
XX or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
XX or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
;
Query Match      1.0%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y      119 TTGGAATTTACTATTATGGACA 140
b      22 TTGGAATTTATTATTATGGACA 1

```

```

RESULT 36
AAH43119/c
ID AAH43119 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH43119;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-2 166-187.
XX
DE Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
KW fungal infections; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200138322-A1.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
PI Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil B;
XX WPI; 2001-432601/46.
XX
DR New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-
PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,
PT restenosis or fungal infections.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAH43115-21 are oligonucleotides which are
CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-2. These oligonucleotides
CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase
CC enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing
CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.
CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell
CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They
CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 119 TTGGAATTAATTATTATGAC 140
DB 22 TTGGAATTAATTATTATGAC 1

RESULT 37
AAH55799/c
ID AAH55799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH55799;
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:42.
XX
DE Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
FW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
FW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
FW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
CS Homo sapiens.

RESULT 38
AAH55800/c
ID AAH55800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH55800;
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
DE Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
CS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO2000231112-A1.
XX
PD 27-APR-2000.
XX
PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
PI Besterman JW, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX
DR Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
PT of e.g. tumors.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
CC or expression. AAH55758 to AAH55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 1484 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1503
DB 20 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1

RESULT 39
AAH55800/c
ID AAH55800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH55800;
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
DE Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
CS Homo sapiens.

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```

1 Homo sapiens.
2 WO200023112-A1.
3 27-APR-2000.
4 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
5 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
6 (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
7 Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
8 WPI; 2000-339532/29.
9 Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
10 with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
11 effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
12 of e.g. tumors.
13 Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
14 The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
15 a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
16 synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
17 expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
18 effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
19 treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
20 method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
21 comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
22 gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
23 and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
24 methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
25 studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
26 diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
27 The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
28 expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
29 patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
30 inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
31 to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
32 Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
33 physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
34 or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
35 or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
36 which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
37
38 Q Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
39
40 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
41 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
42 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
43
44 Y 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
45 |||||
46 b 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1
47
48 RESULT 39
49 AAA55801/c
50 D AAA55801 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
51 X AAA55801;
52 X
53 X 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
54 X Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.
55 X Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
56 modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; pl6;
57 histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
58 methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
59 antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.

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XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200023112-A1.
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX of e.g. tumors.
XX Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
XX diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
XX The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
XX expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
XX patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
XX inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
XX to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
XX Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
XX physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
XX or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
XX or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1538 TGTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1557
XX |||||
XX Db 20 TGTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 40
XX AAA55798/c
XX ID AAA55798 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX X AAA55798;
XX X
XX X 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX X Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:41.
XX X Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; pl6;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;

```

KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200023112-A1.  
 XX 27-APR-2000.  
 XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.  
 XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.  
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
 XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.  
 XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells  
 PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein  
 PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy  
 PT of e.g. tumors.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective  
 CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits  
 CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein  
 CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for  
 CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a  
 CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene  
 CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the  
 CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;  
 CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The  
 CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic  
 CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human  
 CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.  
 CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit  
 CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat  
 CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to  
 CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes  
 CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.  
 CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the  
 CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture  
 CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity  
 CC or expression. AA55758 to AA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences  
 CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1457 CCAAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAA 1476  
 Db 20 CCAAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAA 1  
 RESULT 41  
 AAH43108/c  
 ID AAH43108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAH43108;  
 XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 1504-1523.  
 XX Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;  
 KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;  
 KW fungal infections; ss.  
 XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200023112-A1.  
 XX 27-APR-2000.  
 XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.  
 XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.  
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
 XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.  
 XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells  
 PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein  
 PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy  
 PT of e.g. tumors.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective  
 CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits  
 CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein  
 CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for  
 CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a  
 CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene  
 CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the  
 CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;  
 CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The  
 CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic  
 CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human  
 CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.  
 CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit  
 CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat  
 CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to  
 CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes  
 CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.  
 CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the  
 CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture  
 CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity  
 CC or expression. AA55758 to AA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences  
 CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1457 CCAAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAA 1476  
 Db 20 CCAAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAA 1  
 RESULT 41  
 AAH43108/c  
 ID AAH43108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAH43108;  
 XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 1504-1523.  
 XX Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;  
 KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;  
 KW fungal infections; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO200138322-A1.  
 XX 31-MAY-2001.  
 XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.  
 XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.  
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
 XX Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;  
 XX WPI; 2001-432601/46.  
 XX New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-  
 PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,  
 PT restenosis or fungal infections.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.  
 XX The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are  
 CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides  
 CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase  
 CC enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing  
 CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.  
 CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell  
 CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They  
 CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1457 CCAAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAA 1476  
 Db 20 CCAAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAA 1  
 RESULT 42  
 AAH43111/c  
 ID AAH43111 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAH43111;  
 XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 1595-1604.  
 XX Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;  
 KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;  
 KW fungal infections; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO200138322-A1.  
 XX 31-MAY-2001.  
 XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.  
 XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.  
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
 XX Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;  
 XX WPI; 2001-432601/46.

New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.

Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect. Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCACGTTTC 1557  
|||||  
2 TGCTGAGTCCCTCACGTTTC 1

RESULT 43  
AAH43110/c  
D AAH43110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
X  
C AAH43110;  
X  
T 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
X  
E Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 1565-1584.  
X  
W Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;  
W cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;  
W fungal infections; ss.  
M Synthetic.  
X  
S WO200138322-A1.  
N  
N 31-MAY-2001.  
D  
X 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.  
F  
X 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.  
R  
X (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
A  
X Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;  
I WPI; 2001-432601/46.  
X  
X New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.  
X  
X Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect. Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537  
|||||  
DB 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1

RESULT 44  
AAH43109/c  
ID AAH43109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH43109;  
XX  
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 1531-1550.  
XX  
KW Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;  
KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;  
KW fungal infections; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO200138322-A1.  
XX  
PD 31-MAY-2001.  
XX  
PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.  
XX  
PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.  
XX  
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.  
XX  
PI Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;  
XX WPI; 2001-432601/46.  
XX  
PT New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.  
PT  
PT  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.  
XX  
CC The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect. Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections  
CC  
CC  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1503  
|||||  
DB 20 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1

RESULT 45  
AAC89540/c  
ID AAC89540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC89540;  
XX  
DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX



```

DE Human HDAC-1 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 10.
XX
XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
XX HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200071703-A2.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
XX deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
XX neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
XX such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
XX inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
XX by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
XX enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
XX identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1557
XX |||||||||||||||
XX 20 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 45
XX AAD20115/c
XX ID AAD20115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD20115;
XX
XX 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 ASI.
XX
XX Human; cytostatic; vasotropic; fungicide; histone deacetylase; inhibitor;
XX HDAC; therapy; cell proliferative disease; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis;
XX protozoal disease; fungal disease; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200170675-A2.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000683.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192151P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Delorme D, Woo SH, Vaisburg A;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-639108/73.
XX
XX An inhibitor of histone deacetylase for the treatment of cell
XX proliferation diseases and conditions such as cancer, restenosis or
XX psoriasis or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 54; 241pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compounds and methods for inhibiting
XX histone deacetylase (HDAC) enzymatic activity. Compounds of the invention
XX are used for the treatment of cell proliferative diseases and conditions
XX such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They are also used for treating
XX or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections. The present
XX sequence is antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 ASI which is targeted to
XX the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of human HDAC1 to inhibit its enzymatic
XX activity
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
DE Human HDAC-1 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 10.
XX
XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
XX HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200071703-A2.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
XX deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
XX neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
XX such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
XX inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
XX by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
XX enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
XX identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1557
XX |||||||||||||||
XX 20 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 46
XX AAC89531/c
XX ID AAC89531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC89531;
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAC-1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 1.
XX
XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
XX HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200071703-A2.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
XX deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
XX neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
XX such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
XX inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
XX by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
XX enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
XX identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1557
XX |||||||||||||||
XX 20 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 47
XX AAD20115/c
XX ID AAD20115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD20115;
XX
XX 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 ASI.
XX
XX Human; cytostatic; vasotropic; fungicide; histone deacetylase; inhibitor;
XX HDAC; therapy; cell proliferative disease; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis;
XX protozoal disease; fungal disease; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200170675-A2.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000683.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192151P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Delorme D, Woo SH, Vaisburg A;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-639108/73.
XX
XX An inhibitor of histone deacetylase for the treatment of cell
XX proliferation diseases and conditions such as cancer, restenosis or
XX psoriasis or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 54; 241pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compounds and methods for inhibiting
XX histone deacetylase (HDAC) enzymatic activity. Compounds of the invention
XX are used for the treatment of cell proliferative diseases and conditions
XX such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They are also used for treating
XX or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections. The present
XX sequence is antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 ASI which is targeted to
XX the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of human HDAC1 to inhibit its enzymatic
XX activity
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

```



```

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 672 GTACTTCCAGGAAGTGGG 691
Db 20 GTACTTCCAGGAAGTGGG 1

RESULT 50
AAD40910/c
ID AAD40910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD40910;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123691.
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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FT modified_base 11..14
FT /*tag= e
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FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 19..20
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
FN WO200250244-A2.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
PR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or

```

condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human HDAL DNA

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 682 GGAACCTGGGACCTACGGGA 701  
Db 20 GGAACCTGGGACCTACGGGA 1

RESULT 51  
AAD40912/c  
ID AAD40912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAD40912;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123693.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 1  
FT /\*tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 5..7  
FT /\*tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 10  
FT /\*tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 12  
FT /\*tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
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FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 17  
FT /\*tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX 27-JUN-2002.

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1 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
2
3 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
4
5 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
6
7 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
8
9 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
10
11 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
12 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
13 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
14 infection.
15
16 Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
17
18 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
19 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
20 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
21 HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
22 condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
23 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
24 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
25 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
26 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
27 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
28 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
29 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
30 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
31 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
32 HDAC1 DNA
33
34 X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
35
36 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
37 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
38 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
39
40 Y 741 CCCGCTCCGAGACGGGATTG 760
41 |||||
42 b 20 CCCGCTCCGAGACGGGATTG 1
43
44 RESULT 52
45 AD40913/c
46 D AAD40913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
47
48 X AAD40913;
49
50 X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
51
52 Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123694.
53
54 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
55 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
56 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
57
58 Homo sapiens.
59 Synthetic.
60
61 Key Location/Qualifiers
62 modified_base 1..20
63 /tag= a
64 /mod_base= OTHER
65 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
66 modified_base 1..5
67 /tag= b
68 /mod_base= OTHER
69 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
70 modified_base 6..7
71 /tag= d
72 /mod_base= m5c

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FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
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FT modified_base 16
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAC1 DNA
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 764 ACGAGTCTCTATGAGGCCATT 783
XX |||||
XX Db 20 ACGAGTCTCTATGAGGCCATT 1
XX
XX RESULT 53
XX AAD40926/c
XX ID AAD40926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40926;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123707.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX

```

KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 6  
FT /\*tag= d  
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FT modified\_base 9  
FT /\*tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 11..12  
FT /\*tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
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FT modified\_base 20  
FT /\*tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAL DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1132 GAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAA 1151  
DB 20 GAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAA 1  
RESULT 54  
AAD40935/c  
ID AAD40935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40935;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123716.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1462 GAGGAGAGCCAGAGCCAA 1481  
|||||

20 GAGGAGAGCCAGAGCCAA 1

RESULT 55  
AAD40957/c  
D AAD40957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
X AAD40957;  
X  
X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123738.  
X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
X viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
X tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X Synthetic.

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/mod\_base= m5c  
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/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

modified\_base 17  
/tag= g  
/mod\_base= m5c

WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1972 ACTGCTGCCCTCTCTGT 1991  
|||||

Db 20 ACTGCTGCCCTCTCTGT 1

RESULT 56  
AAD40893/c  
ID AAD40893 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD40893;  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123674.  
XX  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
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FT /mod\_base= OTHER

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FT modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1. .5 /tag= b
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FT 1. .2 /tag= d
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base /tag= f
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FT modified_base /tag= g
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FT modified_base /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Oy 231 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 250
XX ||||||||||||||||
XX 20 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 57
XX AAD40942/c
XX ID AAD40942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

```
XX
XX AAD40942;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123723.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1. .20 /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base 1. .5 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base 1. .2 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 11 /tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 13 /tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 15. .17 /tag= g
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16. .20 /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Oy 231 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 250
XX ||||||||||||||||
XX 20 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 57
XX AAD40942/c
XX ID AAD40942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAL DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1673 GCTGGGTGAGCTTCCAGG 1692  
|||||  
b 20 GCTGGGTGAGCTTCCAGG 1

RESULT 58

AD40949/c  
D AAD40949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X AAD40949;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

X Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123730.

Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

Homo sapiens.  
Synthetic.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1..20
	/*tag= a
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	1..5
	/*tag= b
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	1
	/*tag= d
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	3..6
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modified_base	16..20
	/*tag= c
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	19
	/*tag= g
	/mod_base= m5c

WO200250244-A2.

27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX Antisense compounds targetted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAL DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1840 TGAACATTTCTAGAGGGGTG 1859

|||||  
Db 20 TGAACATTTCTAGAGGGGTG 1

RESULT 59

AAD40887/c

ID AAD40887 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40887;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123668.

Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

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	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	1..5
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	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	9
	/*tag= d
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modified_base	13
	/*tag= e
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modified_base	16..20
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modified_base	17..18
	/*tag= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"



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FT      20
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XX
PN      WO200250244-A2.
XX
PD      27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
PR      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
PA      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
PT      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT      infection.
XX
PS      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
SQ      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
SQ      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
SQ      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
SQ      HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
SQ      condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
SQ      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
SQ      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
SQ      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
SQ      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
SQ      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
SQ      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
SQ      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
SQ      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
SQ      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
SQ      HDAL DNA
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
      Query Match
      Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy      87 GAGGAAAGTCTGTACTACT 106
Qy      |||||
Qy      20 GAGGAAAGTCTGTACTACT 1
XX
RESULT 60
AAD40892/c
ID      AAD40892 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAD40892;
XX
UT      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
TE      Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123673.
XX
KW      Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
CS      Homo sapiens.
CS      Synthetic.
XX
FH      Key Location/Qualifiers
FH      modified_base 1..20

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FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT      1..5
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      2
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      8
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      19
FT      /*tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX      WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX      27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX      infection.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX      HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX      condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX      HDAL DNA
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
      Query Match
      Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy      226 CGCCTCACAAGGCAATGC 245
Qy      |||||
Qy      20 CGCCTCACAAGGCAATGC 1
XX
Db
XX
RESULT 61
AAD40897/c
ID      AAD40897 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

1 AAD40897;  
2 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
3 Human HDA1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123678.  
4 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
5 viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
6 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
7 Homo sapiens.  
8 Synthetic.  
9 Key Location/Qualifiers  
10 modified\_base 1..20 /\*tag= a  
11 /mod\_base= OTHER  
12 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl backbone"  
13 modified\_base 1..5  
14 /\*tag= b  
15 /mod\_base= OTHER  
16 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
17 modified\_base 1 /\*tag= d  
18 /mod\_base= m5c  
19 modified\_base 3 /\*tag= e  
20 /mod\_base= m5c  
21 modified\_base 6 /\*tag= f  
22 /mod\_base= m5c  
23 modified\_base 9 /\*tag= g  
24 /mod\_base= m5c  
25 modified\_base 12 /\*tag= h  
26 /mod\_base= m5c  
27 modified\_base 16..20 /\*tag= c  
28 /mod\_base= OTHER  
29 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
30 modified\_base 16 /\*tag= i  
31 /mod\_base= m5c  
32 WO200250244-A2.  
33 27-JUN-2002.  
34 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
35 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
36 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
37 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
38 WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
39 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
40 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
41 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
42 infection.  
43 Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.  
44 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
45 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
46 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
47 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
48 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
49 is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
50 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in

CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
CC HDAl DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 322 TACAGCAAGCAGATGCAGAG 341  
Db 20 TACAGCAAGCAGATGCAGAG 1  
RESULT 62  
AAD40902/C  
ID AAD40902 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40902;  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123683.  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
XX viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20 /\*tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
XX modified\_base 1..5 /\*tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
XX modified\_base 1 /\*tag= d  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX modified\_base 3 /\*tag= e  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX modified\_base 6 /\*tag= f  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX modified\_base 12..13 /\*tag= g  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX modified\_base 16..20 /\*tag= c  
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XX modified\_base 19 /\*tag= i  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX

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PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
DR
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 443 AGCAGACGGACATCGCTGTG 462
DB 20 AGCAGACGGACATCGCTGTG 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 63
RAD40925/c
ID AAD40925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40925;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123706.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
CS Homo sapiens.
CS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 2
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c

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FT modified_base 4..5
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 17
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FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1125 CACGAATGAGTACCTGGAGA 1144
DB 20 CACGAATGAGTACCTGGAGA 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 64
RAD40932/c
ID AAD40932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40932;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

```

Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123713.  
Human, histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
Synthetic.  
Key Location/Qualifiers  
modified\_base 1..20  
/tag= a  
/mod\_base= OTHER  
/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
modified\_base 1..5  
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modified\_base 9  
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WO200250244-A2.  
27-JUN-2002.  
07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
infection.  
Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human

CC HDAl DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1402 GATGAAAAAGAGAGAGACCC 1421  
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Db 20 GATGAAAAAGAGAGAGACCC 1  
RESULT 65  
AAD40937/C  
ID AAD40937 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40937;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123718.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
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FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 5..6  
FT /tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 10  
FT /tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 14..15  
FT /tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 18  
FT /tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
XX

PT infection.  
 XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
 CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
 CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
 XX HDAl DNA  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1501 AAGTTGGCCTGAATGACCT 1520  
 |||||  
 Db 20 AAGTTGGCCTGAATGACCT 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 66  
 AAD40938/c  
 ID AAD40938 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD40938;  
 XX  
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123719.  
 XX  
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 6..7  
 FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 12  
 FT /tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 XX  
 FN WO200250244-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-JUN-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
 PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
 PT infection.  
 XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
 CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
 CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
 CC HDAl DNA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537  
 |||||  
 Db 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 67  
 AAD40943/c  
 ID AAD40943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD40943;  
 XX  
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123724.  
 XX  
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 10  
 FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 16..20

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1      /tag= c
2      /mod_base= OTHER
3      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
4
5      WO200250244-A2.
6
7      27-JUN-2002.
8
9      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US04518.
10
11      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
12      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
13
14      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
15
16      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
17
18      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
19      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
20      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
21      infection.
22
23      Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
24
25      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
26      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
27      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
28      HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
29      condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
30      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
31      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
32      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
33      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
34      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
35      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
36      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
37      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
38      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
39      HDAl DNA
40
41      Q      Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
42
43      Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
44      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
45      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
46
47      Y      1708 CATCTTCCTCCGTTCTTAACT 1727
48      |||||||||
49      b      20 CATCTTCCTCCGTTCTTAACT 1
50
51      RESULT 68
52      AD40886/c
53      D      AAD40886 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
54
55      C      AAD40886;
56
57      X      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
58
59      E      Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123667.
60
61      W      Human, histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
62      W      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
63      W      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
64
65      S      Homo sapiens.
66      S      Synthetic.
67
68      H      Key      Location/Qualifiers
69      T      modified_base 1..20
70      T      /tag= a
71      T      /mod_base= OTHER

```

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FT      modified_base 1..5
FT      /tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      modified_base 2
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      /tag= d
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 5
FT      /tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 7..8
FT      /tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 11
FT      /tag= g
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 15
FT      /tag= h
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 16..20
FT      /tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      modified_base 17
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      /tag= i
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 19..20
FT      /tag= j
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      WO200250244-A2.
FT      27-JUN-2002.
FT      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
FT      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
FT      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
FT      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
FT      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
FT      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
FT      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
FT      infection.
FT      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
FT      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
FT      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
FT      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
FT      HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
FT      condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
FT      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
FT      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
FT      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
FT      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
FT      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
FT      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
FT      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
FT      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
FT      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
FT      HDAl DNA
FT      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



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I      /*tag= h
F      /mod_base= m5c
F      20
F      /*tag= i
F      /mod_base= m5c
K      WO200250244-A2.
N      X
D      27-JUN-2002.
X      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
F      X
X      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X      R
X      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X      A
X      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X      I
X      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
R      X
X      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
T      T deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
T      T cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
T      T infection.
T      X
S      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
X      X
X      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
X      C methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
X      C Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
X      C HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
X      C condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
X      C is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
X      C resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
X      C combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
X      C tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
X      C expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
X      C expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
X      C reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
X      C as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
X      C present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
X      C HDAl DNA
X      X
Q      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y      358 GACTGTCCAGTATTCGATGG 377
b      20 GACTGTCCAGTATTCGATGG 1
      |||||
      |||||

RESULT 71
AAD40919/c
D      AAD40919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
C      AAD40919;
X      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X      Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123700.
X      Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
W      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
W      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
X      Homo sapiens.
X      Synthetic.
X      Key      Location/Qualifiers
TH      modified_base 1..20

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FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT      1..5
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      10
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      13..14
FT      /*tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      18..19
FT      /*tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5c
X      WO200250244-A2.
X      27-JUN-2002.
X      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
X      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
X      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
X      T deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
X      T cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
X      T infection.
X      PS      Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
X      CC      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
X      CC      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
X      CC      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
X      CC      HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
X      CC      condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
X      CC      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
X      CC      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
X      CC      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
X      CC      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
X      CC      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
X      CC      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
X      CC      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
X      CC      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
X      CC      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
X      CC      HDAl DNA
X      XQ      Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      871 CGGTAGGTCGTTCAATCT 890
DB      20 CGGTAGGTCGTTCAATCT 1
      |||||
      |||||

RESULT 72
AAD40947/c
ID      AAD40947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X      X

```





cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1855 GGCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 1874

b 20 GGCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 1

RESULT 74

AD40889/c

D AAD40889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X AAD40889;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123670.

X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

X Homo sapiens. Synthetic.

X Key Location/Qualifiers

X modified\_base 1..20

X /mod\_base= OTHER

X /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

X modified\_base 1..5

X /mod\_base= OTHER

X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

X modified\_base 6..7

X /mod\_base= m5c

X modified\_base 16..20

X /mod\_base= OTHER

X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

X modified\_base 17

X /mod\_base= m5c

X modified\_base 20

X /mod\_base= m5c

X modified\_base 20

X /mod\_base= m5c

X WO200250244-A2.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.

XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;

XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 186 GCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 205

Db 20 GCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 1

RESULT 75

AAD40921/c

ID AAD40921 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40921;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123702.

XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens. Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified\_base 1..20

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX modified\_base 1..5

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

```

FT modified_base 1..2
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base 4
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
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FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT modified_base 18..19
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Cy 900 AGGACACGCCAAGTGTGTGG 919
XX |||||||
XX Tb 20 AGGACACGCCAAGTGTGTGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 76
XX AAD40939/c

```

```

ID AAD40939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40939;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123720.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;

```

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1570 TCAGATTTTATATTTCTAT 1589  
 |||||  
 20 TCAGATTTTATATTTCTAT 1

3SULT 77  
 AD40951/c  
 AAD40951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AAD40951;  
 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123732.  
 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 Homo sapiens.  
 Synthetic.  
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 WO200250244-A2.  
 27-JUN-2002.  
 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
 infection.  
 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as

tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
 HDAl DNA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Fred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1887 TTTCAGGCTCCTAAAGTAAC 1906  
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 Db 20 TTTCAGGCTCCTAAAGTAAC 1

RESULT 78  
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 ID AAD40958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
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 AC AAD40958;  
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 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
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 DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123735.  
 XX  
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
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 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
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 WO200250244-A2.  
 27-JUN-2002.  
 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral

```
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1992 CTTCTCCTAATCTGCAGGT 2011
Db 20 CTTCTCCTAATCTGCAGGT 1

RESULT 79
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AC AAD40885;
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XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
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KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
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FT modified_base 1..20
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PN WO200250244-A2.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 36 CTGACGGTAGGACGGGAGG 55
Db 20 CTGACGGTAGGACGGGAGG 1

RESULT 80
AAD40899/c
ID AAD40899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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AC AAD40899;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123680.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
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FT modified_base 1..20
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WO200250244-A2.

27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-519880/55.

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

380 TGTTCAGTCTCTGTCAGTTG 399

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Db 20 TGTTCAGTCTCTGTCAGTTG 1  
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AC AAD40906;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123687.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1. .20  
FT /tag= a  
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FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 2. .3  
FT /tag= d  
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XX WO200250244-A2.  
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XX 27-JUN-2002.  
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XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the

CC	expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes	
CC	expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research	
CC	reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such	
CC	as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The	
CC	present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human	
CC	HDAl DNA	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SQ		
	Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;	
	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
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Db	20 GAGGCGTCTACACACGGA 1	
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PT	30-OCT-2002 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123692.	
XX		
KW	Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;	
KW	viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;	
KW	tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
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XX	WO200250244-A2.	
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PD	27-JUN-2002.	
XX		
PF	07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.	
XX		
PR	19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.	
XX		
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Monia BP, Wyatt JR;	
XX		
UR	WPI; 2002-519880/55.	
XX		
PT	Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone	

PT	deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.	
PT	cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral	
PT	infection.	
XX		
PS	Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and	
CC	methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).	
CC	Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of	
CC	HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or	
CC	condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which	
CC	is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition	
CC	resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in	
CC	combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as	
CC	tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the	
CC	expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes	
CC	expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research	
CC	reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such	
CC	as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The	
CC	present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human	
CC	HDAl DNA	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;	
	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	722 AGTATTATGCTGTTAACTAC 741	
Db	20 AGTATTATGCTGTTAACTAC 1	
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AC	AAD40946;	
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DT	30-OCT-2002 (first entry)	
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DE	Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123727.	
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KW	Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;	
KW	viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;	
KW	tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
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4      27-JUN-2002.
5      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
6      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
7      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
8      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
9      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
10     Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
11     deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
12     cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
13     infection.
14     Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
15     The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
16     methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
17     Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
18     HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
19     condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
20     is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
21     resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
22     combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
23     tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
24     expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
25     expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
26     reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
27     as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
28     present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
29     HDAl DNA
30     Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
31     Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
32     Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
33     Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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35     |||||
36     b 20 AATGCCAAGTGCCTGCTTA 1
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38 RESULT 84
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40 D AAD40888 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
41 X C AAD40888;
42 X T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
43 X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123669.
44 X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
45 W viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
46 W tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
47 X Homo sapiens.
48 S Synthetic.
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72 XX WC200250244-A2.
73 PN 27-JUN-2002.
74 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
75 PF 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
76 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
77 PA Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
78 PI WPI; 2002-519880/55.
79 XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
80 PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
81 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
82 PT infection.
83 PT Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
84 PS The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
85 XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
86 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
87 CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
88 CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
89 CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
90 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
91 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
92 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
93 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
94 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
95 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
96 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
97 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
98 CC HDAl DNA
99 CC
100 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
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102 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
103 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
104 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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108 DB 20 AATTGCTGCTCAACTATGG 1
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113 XX X
114 AC AAD40896;
115 XX X
116 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
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XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123677.  
DE  
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KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
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OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
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XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
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XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
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XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
XX infection.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The

CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
CC HDAl DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 246 TGAGGAGATGACCAAGTACC 265  
Db 20 TGAGGAGATGACCAAGTACC 1  
RESULT 86  
AAD40915/c  
ID AAD40915 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAD40915;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123696.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
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FT /\*tag= d  
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FT modified\_base 5  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 7..8  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 13  
FT /\*tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
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FT /\*tag= h  
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XX  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.



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PT /mod_base= m5c
PT 16. 20
PT /*tag= c
PT /mod_base= OTHER
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XX WO20025244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAC1 DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX QY 1829 GGTGCCCTTATTGACATTC 1848
XX |||||||||||||||
XX Db 20 GGTGCCCTTATTGACATTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 89
XX AAD40960/c
XX ID AAD40960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD40960;
XX XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #13741.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;

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PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1303 ATTGCTGTGAGGAGAGTT 1322
XX
XX Db
XX
XX
XX
XX RESULT 92
XX AAD40933/c
XX ID AAD40933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40933;
XX
XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123714.
XX
XX EW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammatory; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX CS Homo sapiens.
XX CS Synthetic.
XX
XX TH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 2

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FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 7..8
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FT modified_base 10..11
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FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 20
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1452 GAAACCAAGGAGGAGAGC 1471
XX
XX Db
XX
XX
XX
XX RESULT 93
XX AAD40944/c
XX ID AAD40944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40944;
XX
XX

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30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123725.  
 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 Homo sapiens.  
 Synthetic.  
 Key  
 Location/Qualifiers  
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 /tag= a  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
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 /tag= b  
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 19  
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 WO200250244-A2.  
 27-JUN-2002.  
 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
 infection.  
 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
 HDAl DNA  
 Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1717 CGTCTTAACCTTGAACCAT 1736  
 Db 20 CGTCTTAACCTTGAACCAT 1  
 RESULT 94  
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 ID AAD40907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD40907;  
 XX  
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123688.  
 XX  
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key  
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 /tag= a  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
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 /mod\_base= m5c  
 WO200250244-A2.  
 27-JUN-2002.  
 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
 infection.  
 Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.  
 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of

CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion of the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAL DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 667 GGAGAGTACTTCCAGGAAC 686  
Db 20 GGAGAGTACTTCCAGGAAC 1

RESULT 95

ID AAD40928/c  
XX AAD40928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD40928;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123709.

KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
XW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
XW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
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FT modified\_base 9  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 12  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 15  
FT /tag= g  
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XX WO200250244-A2.

PN 27-JUN-2002.

XX

PD

XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
PF  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
PI WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
DR  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion of the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAL DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 AGGACGAGACGACCCCTGAC 1269  
Db 20 AGGACGAGACGACCCCTGAC 1

RESULT 96

AAD40936/c  
ID AAD40936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40936;

AC AAD40936;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123717.  
XX  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 1..4  
FT /tag= d

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I modified_base /mod_base= m5c
I 10 /tag= e
I /mod_base= m5c
I 13
I modified_base /tag= f
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X WO200250244-A2.
X
X 27-JUN-2002.
X
X 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
X
X 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X
X Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X
X WPI; 2002-519880/55.
X
X Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
X deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
X cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
X infection.
X
X Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
X methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL1).
X Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
X HDAL1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
X condition associated with HDAL1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
X is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
X resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
X combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
X tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
X expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
X expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
X reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
X as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
X present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
X HDAL1 DNA
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
X Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
X Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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X Y 1467 GAAGCCAGAGCCCAAGGGG 1486
X |||||||
X b 20 GAAGCCAGAGCCCAAGGGG 1
X
X RESULT 97
X AD40952/c
X D AAD40952 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X C AAD40952;
X
X T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

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XX Human HDAL1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123733.
XX
XX DE
XX KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 10
XX FT /tag= d
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
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XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL1).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAL1 DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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1 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
2
3 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
4
5 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
6
7 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
8
9 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
10
11 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
12 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
13 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
14 infection.
15
16 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
17
18 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
19 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
20 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
21 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
22 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
23 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
24 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
25 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
26 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
27 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
28 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
29 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
30 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
31 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
32 HDAl DNA
33
34 Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
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36 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
37 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
38 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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40 Y 1261 GACCTGACAAAGCGCATCTC 1280
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44 RESULT 100
45 AD40941/C
46 D AAD40941 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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48 C AAD40941;
49
50 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
51
52 Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123722.
53
54 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
55 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
56 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
57
58 Homo sapiens.
59 Synthetic.
60
61 Key Location/Qualifiers
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64 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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74 modified_base 16..20
75 /mod_base= OTHER
76 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

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FT XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
PN XX WO200250244-A2.
PD XX 27-JUN-2002.
PF XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
PR XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
PX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PY XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
PZ XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
DR XX
XX XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
FT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
PS Example 15; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
35
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1604 ATATAAAATTTATTAAATA 1623
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DB 20 ATATAAAATTTATTAAATA 1
37
RESULT 101
RAD40955/C
ID AAD40955 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40955;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123736.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
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OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
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XX      WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX      27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX      infection.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX      HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX      condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX      HDAL DNA
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match
XX      Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX      |||||
XX      20 TACCTTCCCACTGGCTCAA 1
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XX      RESULT 102
XX      AAD40904/c
XX      ID AAD40904 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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XX      AC AAD40904;
XX
XX      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123685.
XX
XX      Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
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OS      Synthetic.
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XX      WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX      27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX      infection.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX      HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX      condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX      HDAL DNA
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match
XX      Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      Qy 534 CTTGGCCATCTCTGGAATGTC 553
XX      |||||
XX      20 CTTGGCCATCTCTGGAATGTC 1
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CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      812 AGATGTTCCAGCCTAGTCGG 831
Db      20 AGATGTTCCAGCCTAGTCGG 1

RESULT 104
AAD40923/c
ID      AAD40923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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AC      AAD40923;
XX
DT      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
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DE      Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123704.
XX
KW      Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
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OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
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FT      /mod_base= OTHER
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FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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FT      modified_base 14        /tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 16..20     /tag= c
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FT      modified_base 17        /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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FT      /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN      WO200250244-A2.
XX
PD      27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

CC Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
CC deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
CC cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
CC infection.
XX
S      Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
S      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX

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```

CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      812 AGATGTTCCAGCCTAGTCGG 831
Db      20 AGATGTTCCAGCCTAGTCGG 1

RESULT 104
AAD40923/c
ID      AAD40923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAD40923;
XX
DT      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123704.
XX
KW      Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      modified_base 1..20      /tag= a
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FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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FT      /mod_base= m5c
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FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base 14        /tag= f
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PN      WO200250244-A2.
XX
PD      27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

CC Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
CC deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
CC cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
CC infection.
XX
S      Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
S      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX

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XX PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX PS infection.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX CC HDAl DNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1009 ACAGCTGTGGCCTGGATAC 1028
DB 20 ACAGCTGTGGCCTGGATAC 1

RESULT 105
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ID AAD40945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD40945;
XX PT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123726.
XX KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX FW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX CS Homo sapiens.
XX CS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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XX FT /tag= d
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XX FT modified_base 3..5

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XX FT
XX PN WO200250244-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX PT infection.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX CC HDAl DNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1738 AAGGGTGCCAGGTCTGGGTG 1757
DB 20 AAGGGTGCCAGGTCTGGGTG 1

RESULT 106
AAD40956/c
ID AAD40956 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD40956;
XX XX
XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123737.

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1 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
2 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
3 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
4  
5 Homo sapiens.  
6 Synthetic.  
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42 WO200250244-A2.  
43  
44 27-JUN-2002.  
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46 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
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48 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
49  
50 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
51  
52 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
53  
54 WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
55  
56 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
57 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
58 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
59 infection.  
60  
61 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
62  
63 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
64 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).  
65 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
66 HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
67 condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
68 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
69 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
70 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
71 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
72 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
73 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
74 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
75 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
76 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
77 HDAC1 DNA

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1956 AAGTGAGCCCAAGAACACTG 1975  
|||||  
Db 20 AAGTGAGCCCAAGAACACTG 1  
RESULT 107  
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ID AAD40961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40961;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123742.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
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PP 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
XX infection.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
XX

CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
 CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
 CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
 CC HDAL DNA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2066 TCTTTGTAATAAAATGGTAC 2085  
 Db 20 TCTTTGTAATAAAATGGTAC 1  
 RESULT 108  
 AAD40909/c  
 ID AAD40909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAD40909;  
 JT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123690.  
 DE Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 6..9  
 FT /tag= c  
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 FT modified\_base 14..15  
 FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
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 FT /tag= c  
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 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 XX  
 WN WO200250244-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-JUN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
 XX  
 PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 DR  
 XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
 PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
 PT infection.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
 CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
 CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
 CC HDAL DNA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 677 TCCCAGGAACCTGGGACCTA 696  
 Db 20 TCCCAGGAACCTGGGACCTA 1  
 RESULT 109  
 AAD40931/c  
 ID AAD40931 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAD40931;  
 XX  
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123712.  
 XX  
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 1..4  
 FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 6  
 FT /tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 8  
 FT /tag= f

I /mod\_base= m5c  
 I modified\_base 9..10  
 I /\*tag= g  
 I /mod\_base= m5c  
 I modified\_base 12..13  
 I /\*tag= h  
 I /mod\_base= m5c  
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 I /\*tag= i  
 I /mod\_base= m5c  
 I modified\_base 16..20  
 I /\*tag= c  
 I /mod\_base= OTHER  
 I /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 I modified\_base 18  
 I /\*tag= j  
 I /mod\_base= m5c

WO200250244-A2.

27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-519880/55.

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

C The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human HDAl DNA

Q Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGGAGAGGGG 1350

b 20 CTGAAGAGGAGGGAGAGGGG 1

RESULT 110

AD40940/C

D AD40940 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

C AD40940;

T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123721.  
 DE  
 XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
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 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 14  
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 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 16  
 FT /\*tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 XX  
 PN WO200250244-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-JUN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
 XX  
 PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.  
 PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



QY 1592 CTCCTGTATTATATATAAA 1611  
CC ||||||||||||||||  
DB 20 CTCCTGTATTATATATAAA 1  
CC ||||||||||||||||  
RESULT 111  
ID AAD40953/c  
XX AAD40953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAD40953;  
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123734.  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
FW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
CS Synthetic.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 3..4  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 8  
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FT modified\_base 18  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT /tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
FT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
FT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
FT infection.  
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in

CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAl DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1909 CAGCCATTTTACATGGTT 1928  
DB ||||||||||||||||  
20 CAGCCATTTTACATGGTT 1  
RESULT 112  
AAD40959/c  
ID AAD40959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40959;  
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123740.  
DE Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
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FT modified\_base 2  
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FT modified\_base 11  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
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XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX

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? 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
X
R 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X
A (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X
I Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X
R WPI; 2002-519880/55.
X
X Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
T deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
T cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
T infection.
T
S Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
X
C The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
C methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
C Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
C HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
C condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
C is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
C resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
C combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
C tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
C expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
C expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
C reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
C as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
C present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
C HDAl DNA
X
Q Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2010 GTGGAGGTGCTAGTCTAGT 2029
b |||||||
20 GTGGAGGTGCTAGTCTAGT 1

RESULT 113
AD40883/C
D AD40883 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
C AAD40883;
X
X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X
X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123665.
X
W Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
W viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
W tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
X
S Homo sapiens.
S Synthetic.
X
H Key Location/Qualifiers
H modified_base 1..20
T /**tag= a
T /mod_base= OTHER
T /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
T modified_base 1..5
T /**tag= b
T /mod_base= OTHER
T /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
T modified_base 3..4
T /**tag= d
T /mod_base= m5c
X
FT modified_base 6..8
FT /**tag= e
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FT modified_base 10..12
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XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 103; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 CCGCGGGCGGGAGCGGAC 28
Db |||||||
20 CCGCGGGCGGGAGCGGAC 1

RESULT 114
AAD40891/C
ID AAD40891 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40891;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

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DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123672.  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytotatic; virucide; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
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FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
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FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
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XX  
PN WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
PD  
PP 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
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XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
PT infection.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAL DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 196 TATGCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215

DB 20 TATGCTCTACCGAAAAAT 1  
RESULT 115  
AAD40900/C  
ID AAD40900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD40900;  
AC  
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123681.  
XX  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytotatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
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FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
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XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
PD  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
PT infection.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).  
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAL DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Q Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 433 CTTAATAAGCAGCAGACGGA 452  
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b 20 CTTAATAAGCAGCAGACGGA 1

RESULT 116  
AAD40890/c  
D AAD40890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

C AAD40890;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

T Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123671.

E Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
W viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
W tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

S Homo sapiens.  
S Synthetic.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1..20
	/*tag= a
	/mod_base= OTHER
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modified_base	11..12
	/*tag= e
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modified_base	16..20
	/*tag= c
	/mod_base= OTHER
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W0200250244-A2.

27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-519880/55.

PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
PT infection.

XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
XX HDAl DNA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 191 TCAACTATGCTCTCTACCGA 210  
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Db 20 TCAACTATGCTCTCTACCGA 1

RESULT 117

AAD40954/c

ID AAD40954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40954;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123735.

Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

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	/*tag= a
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
modified_base	1..5
	/*tag= b
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base	3
	/*tag= d
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	8..9
	/*tag= e
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	13
	/*tag= f
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	16..20
	/*tag= c
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

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XX WO200250244-A2.
XX EN
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX FD
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX FF
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX FR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX PT infection.
XX PS
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX CC HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1914 ATTTTATAGATGGTCTGTT 1933
DB 20 ATTTTATAGATGGTCTGTT 1
XX
RESULT 118
AD AAD40916/C
XX AAD40916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AAD40916;
XX AT
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123697.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX FW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX CS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX PT
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b

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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 12..13
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 18
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX PN
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX PF
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX PT infection.
XX PS
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX CC HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 803 AAGTAATGCAGATGTTCCAG 822
DB 20 AAGTAATGCAGATGTTCCAG 1
XX
RESULT 119
AD AAD40922/c
XX AAD40922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

K AAD40922;  
T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123703.  
E Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
X viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
W tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
S Homo sapiens.  
S Synthetic.  
X  
X  
H Key Location/Qualifiers  
I modified\_base 1..20  
I /\*tag= a  
I /mod\_base= OTHER  
I /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
I modified\_base 1..5  
I /\*tag= b  
I /mod\_base= OTHER  
I /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
I modified\_base 11..12  
I /\*tag= d  
I /mod\_base= m5c  
I modified\_base 14..15  
I /\*tag= e  
I /mod\_base= m5c  
I modified\_base 16..20  
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I /mod\_base= OTHER  
I /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
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I modified\_base 20  
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X WO200250244-A2.  
N 27-JUN-2002.  
X 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
X 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
X Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
X WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
X Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
T deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
T cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
T infection.  
X Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
X  
C The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
C methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
C Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
C HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
C condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
C is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
C resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
C combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
C tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
C expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
C expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
C reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such

CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
CC HDAl DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 959 GAGCGGTGGTTACACCAATT 978  
DB 20 GAGCGGTGGTTACACCAATT 1  
RESULT 120  
AAD40895/c  
ID AAD40895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40895;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123676.  
DE  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
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FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 6  
FT /\*tag= d  
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FT modified\_base 9  
FT /\*tag= e  
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FT /\*tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX

```

OR  WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 241 AATGCTGAGGAGATGACCAA 260
Db |||||||||||||||||||
20 AATGCTGAGGAGATGACCAA 1
RESULT 121
AAD40901/c
ID AAD40901 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD40901;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123682.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
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PT /mod_base= OTHER
TT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
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PT /mod_base= OTHER
TT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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PT /mod_base= m5c
TT /tag= e
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TT modified_base 11
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PT /mod_base= m5c
TT modified_base 14
PT /tag= g

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FT modified_base /mod_base= m5c
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
PT
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 438 TAAGCAGCAGCAGCATCG 457
Db |||||||||||||||||||
20 TAAGCAGCAGCAGCATCG 1
RESULT 122
AAD40903/c
ID AAD40903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40903;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123684.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

```

```

1 Key Location/Qualifiers
2 modified_base 1..20
3 /tag= a
4 /mod_base= OTHER
5 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
6 modified_base 1..5
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9 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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13 modified_base 11..12
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15 /mod_base= m5c
16 modified_base 16..20
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18 /mod_base= OTHER
19 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
20 modified_base 17
21 /tag= f
22 /mod_base= m5c
23 WO200250244-A2.
24 27-JUN-2002.
25 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
26 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
27 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
28 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
29 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
30 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
31 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
32 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
33 infection.
34 Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
35 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
36 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
37 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
38 HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
39 condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
40 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
41 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
42 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
43 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
44 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
45 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
46 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
47 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
48 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
49 HDAL DNA
50
51 Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
52
53 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
54 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
55 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
56
57 Y 529 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 548
58 |||||
59 b 20 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 1
60
61 RESULT 123
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```

AAD40918/c
ID AAD40918 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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AC AAD40918;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123699.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5..6
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10..13
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Y 529 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 548
XX |||||
XX b 20 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 123
```



CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAl DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
CY 858 CCTATCTGGGATCGGTAG 877  
Db 20 CCTATCTGGGATCGGTAG 1  
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RESULT 124  
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ID AAD40920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40920;  
XX  
CT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123701.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
CS Homo sapiens.  
CS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
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FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
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FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 3  
FT /tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 8  
FT /tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 13..14  
FT /tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.

PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human  
CC HDAl DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 895 ATCAAAGGACACGCCAAGTG 914  
Db 20 ATCAAAGGACACGCCAAGTG 1  
|||||  
  
RESULT 125  
AAD40927/c  
ID AAD40927 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40927;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123708.  
XX  
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 7  
FT /tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 9  
FT /tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 10  
FT /tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 13  
FT /tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER

```

1 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
2 WO200250244-A2.
3 27-JUN-2002.
4 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
5 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
6 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
7 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
8 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
9 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
10 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
11 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
12 infection.
13 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
14 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
15 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
16 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
17 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
18 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
19 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
20 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
21 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
22 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
23 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
24 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
25 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
26 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
27 HDAl DNA
28 Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
29
30 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
31 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
32 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
33
34 Y 1199 TCCAATGCGAGCGATTCCT 1218
35 20 TCCAATGCGAGCGATTCCT 1
36
37 RESULT 126
38 AD40934/C
39 D AAD40934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
40 X RAD40934;
41 X
42 X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
43 X
44 E Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123715.
45 X
46 X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
47 X viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
48 X tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
49 X Homo sapiens.
50 S Synthetic.
51 S
52 X Key Location/Qualifiers
53 X modified_base 1..20
54 X /tag= a
55 X /mod_base= OTHER
56 X /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
57 I modified_base 1..5

```

---

```

FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT 3 modified_base
FT FT /*tag= d
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 7 modified_base
FT FT /*tag= e
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 10 modified_base
FT FT /*tag= f
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 12..13 modified_base
FT FT /*tag= g
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 15..16 modified_base
FT FT /*tag= h
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 16..20 modified_base
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX PN
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX XX
XX PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX XX
XX PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX PS
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX CC HDAl DNA
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1457 CCAAGGAGGAGAGCCAGAA 1476
XX |||||
XX Db 20 CCAAGGAGGAGAGCCAGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 127
XX ABV73074/c

```



```

J 23-MAY-2002.
X
X
X 06-AUG-2001; 2001US-00817913.
X
X 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192157P.
X
X (LIZZ/) LI Z.
A (BONF/) BONFILS C.
A (BEST/) BESTERMAN J.
X
X Li Z, Bonfils C, Besterman J;
X WPI; 2002-507650/54.
X
X Agent that specifically inhibits an isoform of histone deacetylase,
T useful for treating cancer and other cell proliferative diseases,
T preferably comprises an antisense oligonucleotide.
X
X Claim 24; Page 6; 60pp; English.
X
X The invention relates to an agent that inhibits an isoform of histone
C deacetylase (HDAC-1 to HDAC-8) but not all isoforms, e.g. an antisense
C oligonucleotide. Also included are inhibiting an HDAC isoform in a cell
C by treatment with the agent, identifying an HDAC isoform that is required
C for induction of cell proliferation or differentiation and inhibiting
C cell proliferation by treatment with two antisense oligonucleotides or
C small molecules that inhibit a specific HDAC isoform, or antisense
C oligonucleotide or small molecules that inhibit DNA methyltransferase.
C The agent therefore acts as a tumour suppressor. The agents are used to
C treat diseases of cell proliferation and differentiation (e.g. cancer and
C tumours), by inducing growth retardation, growth arrest or
C programmed/necrotic cell death, specifically neoplastic cell
C proliferation in humans. The agents are selective for particular
C isoforms, compared to known inhibitors which are not selective. The
C present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
C targeting the polynucleotide which encodes the HDAC-1 isoform
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGCTTC 1557
b 20 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGCTTC 1
X
RESULT 130
BK87724/C
D ABK87724 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X ABK87724;
X
X 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X
X Human histone deacetylase isoform 1 antisense oligonucleotide AS2.
X
X Human; ss; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; cancer; cytostatic; antisense;
W tumour suppressor; cell proliferation; tumour; programmed cell death;
W necrotic cell death.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X Key Location/Qualifiers
H modified_base 1..20
T /tag= a
T /mod_base= OTHER
T /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
T modified_base 1..4
T /tag= b
T /mod_base= OTHER
T /note= "These nucleotides have 2'-O-methyl groups

```

```

FT attached to their sugar residues"
FT 17..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "These nucleotides have 2'-O-methyl groups
FT attached to their sugar residues"
X
X US2002061860-A1.
X
X 23-MAY-2002.
X
X 06-AUG-2001; 2001US-00817913.
X
X 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192157P.
X
X (LIZZ/) LI Z.
X (BONF/) BONFILS C.
X (BEST/) BESTERMAN J.
X
X Li Z, Bonfils C, Besterman J;
X WPI; 2002-507650/54.
X
X Agent that specifically inhibits an isoform of histone deacetylase,
PT useful for treating cancer and other cell proliferative diseases,
PT preferably comprises an antisense oligonucleotide.
X
X Claim 24; Page 6; 60pp; English.
X
X The invention relates to an agent that inhibits an isoform of histone
C deacetylase (HDAC-1 to HDAC-8) but not all isoforms, e.g. an antisense
C oligonucleotide. Also included are inhibiting an HDAC isoform in a cell
C by treatment with the agent, identifying an HDAC isoform that is required
C for induction of cell proliferation or differentiation and inhibiting
C cell proliferation by treatment with two antisense oligonucleotides or
C small molecules that inhibit a specific HDAC isoform, or antisense
C oligonucleotide or small molecules that inhibit DNA methyltransferase.
C The agent therefore acts as a tumour suppressor. The agents are used to
C treat diseases of cell proliferation and differentiation (e.g. cancer and
C tumours), by inducing growth retardation, growth arrest or
C programmed/necrotic cell death, specifically neoplastic cell
C proliferation in humans. The agents are selective for particular
C isoforms, compared to known inhibitors which are not selective. The
C present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
C targeting the polynucleotide which encodes the HDAC-1 isoform
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTC 1537
Db 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTC 1
X
RESULT 131
ABZ76476/C
ID ABZ76476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X ABZ76476;
X
X 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)
X
X Human HDAC1 mRNA targeting antisense oligo HDAC1 AS1.
X
X HDAC; histone deacetylase; cytostatic; vasotropic; antipsoiatric;
XW antisense; ss.
X
X Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
X
X

```



I especially neoplasia.  
 K Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 17; 52pp; English.  
 X The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide comprising a  
 C nucleotide sequence of 13 to 15 nucleotides that inhibits one or more  
 C specific histone deacetylase isoforms (HDAC-1 to HDAC-8), where the  
 C oligonucleotide is complementary to a region of RNA or double stranded  
 C DNA. The oligonucleotide is useful in inhibiting one or more histone  
 C deacetylases isoforms in a cell comprising contacting the cell with the  
 C oligonucleotide. Cell proliferation is inhibited in the contacted cell  
 C which undergoes growth retardation and growth arrest. The contacted cell  
 C useful in inhibiting neoplastic cell proliferation in an animal,  
 C preferably a human. The oligonucleotide is also useful in identifying a  
 C histone deacetylase isoform that is required for the induction of cell  
 C proliferation comprising contacting the histone deacetylase isoform with  
 C the oligonucleotide where a decrease in induction of cell proliferation  
 C indicates that the isoform is required for the induction of cell  
 C proliferation. The above method is also applicable to identifying  
 C isoforms required for cell proliferation. The oligonucleotide is useful  
 C in identifying an isoform required for the induction of cell  
 C differentiation, where an induction of cell differentiation indicates  
 C that the isoform is required for differentiation. Also useful in  
 C modulating cell proliferation especially neoplasia. The present sequence  
 C an antisense oligonucleotide directed against an HDAC isoform containing  
 C mismatched bases.  
 X Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Q Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 D Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 E Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 X ADC21704;  
 X ADC21704;  
 X 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 X Human HDAC-1 antisense oligonucleotide AS2.  
 X Human; histone deacetylase; isoform; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4;  
 W HDAC-5; HDAC-6; HDAC-7; HDAC-8; antisense gene therapy;  
 W cell proliferation; programmed cell death; necrotic cell death;  
 W neoplastic cell proliferation; cell differentiation; neoplasm; ss.  
 X Homo sapiens.  
 S Key Location/Qualifiers  
 H modified\_base 1..20  
 T /\*tag= b  
 T /mod\_base= OTHER  
 T /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 T modified\_base 1..4  
 T /\*tag= a  
 T /mod\_base= OTHER  
 T /note= "2'-O-methyl residues"  
 T modified\_base 17..20  
 T /\*tag= c  
 T /mod\_base= OTHER  
 T /note= "2'-O-methyl residues"  
 X US2002137162-A1.  
 N 26-SEP-2002.  
 D

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817538.  
 PF  
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192157P.  
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261522P.  
 XX (LIZZ/) LI Z.  
 PA (BONF/) BONFILS C.  
 PA (BEST/) BESTERMAN J M.  
 XX Li Z, Bonfils C, Besterman JM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-786641/74.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits one or more specific histone  
 PT deacetylase isoforms, is useful in modulating cell proliferation  
 PT especially neoplasia.  
 XX Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 18; 52pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide comprising a  
 CC nucleotide sequence of 13 to 15 nucleotides that inhibits one or more  
 CC specific histone deacetylase isoforms (HDAC-1 to HDAC-8), where the  
 CC oligonucleotide is complementary to a region of RNA or double stranded  
 CC DNA. The oligonucleotide is useful in inhibiting one or more histone  
 CC deacetylases isoforms in a cell comprising contacting the cell with the  
 CC oligonucleotide. Cell proliferation is inhibited in the contacted cell  
 CC which undergoes growth retardation and growth arrest. The contacted cell  
 CC undergoes programmed and necrotic cell death. The oligonucleotide is also  
 CC useful in inhibiting neoplastic cell proliferation in an animal,  
 CC preferably a human. The oligonucleotide is also useful in identifying a  
 CC histone deacetylase isoform that is required for the induction of cell  
 CC proliferation comprising contacting the histone deacetylase isoform with  
 CC the oligonucleotide where a decrease in induction of cell proliferation  
 CC indicates that the isoform is required for the induction of cell  
 CC proliferation. The above method is also applicable to identifying  
 CC isoforms required for cell proliferation. The oligonucleotide is useful  
 CC in identifying an isoform required for the induction of cell  
 CC differentiation, where an induction of cell differentiation indicates  
 CC that the isoform is required for differentiation. Also useful in  
 CC modulating cell proliferation especially neoplasia. The present sequence  
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide directed against an HDAC isoform containing  
 CC mismatched bases.  
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537  
 Db 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1  
 RESULT 135  
 AAK99141/c  
 ID AAK99141 standard; DNA; 29 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAK99141;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE 29-mer oligonucleotide #4 of the invention.  
 XX  
 KW Recombinant streptodornase; mutated Streptococcus equisimilis;  
 KW mass production; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 XX KR99041925-A.  
 XX  
 PD 15-JUN-1999.



```

R 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-00225910.
A (MCLA-) MCLAUGHLIN RES INST.
X I Bermingham JR;
X X WPI; 2003-278567/27.
R X
T T New nucleic acid sequence encoding transdominins, e.g. mouse transd 1, mouse
T transd 2, mouse transd 3, human transd 1, human transd 2, human transd 3 or
T rat transd 1, useful for treating CNS, e.g. stroke, multiple sclerosis,
T trauma, neuropathic pain.
X X
S Example 11; Page 97; 177pp; English.
X X
C The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid sequence
C comprising a cDNA sequence encoding mouse transdomin (transd) 2, mouse
C transd 3, human transd 1, human transd 2, human transd 3 or rat transd 1, or
C the genomic sequence of mouse transd 1 or mouse transd 3. Mouse transd 1 is
C located to chromosome 11, whereas human transd 1 is located to chromosome
C 5q31-33. The transd sequences have neuroprotective, nootropic, analgesic
C and cerebroprotective activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The
C nucleic acid sequences are useful for diagnosing and treating central
C nervous system (CNS) disorders such as multiple sclerosis, nerve injury,
C neuropathic pain, stroke or trauma, and non-CNS disorders. The present
C sequence represents a RACE primer for mouse transd 3, which is used in an
C example from the present invention
X X
Q Sequence 29 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 79.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1235 AGAGAGTGGCGATGAGGACGACGACGAC 1263
b 1 AGCTGAGTGACGATGAGGAGAGATCCAC 29

ESULT 138
AS06923/C
D AAS06923 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
X C
X C AAS06923;
X X
T 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
T 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
X X
E HPIV1 HN gene PCR primer.
X X
W Infectious chimeric parainfluenza virus; antigenic determinant;
W nucleocapsid phosphoprotein; large polymerase; attenuated vaccine;
W human PIV1; HPIV1; HPIV2; HPIV3; RSV; pathogen; measles; PCR primer;
W respiratory syncytial virus; respiratory tract infection; ss.
X X
S Human parainfluenza virus 1.
S WO200142445-A2.
X X
X 14-JUN-2001.
X X
F 08-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033293.
X X
R 10-DEC-1999; 99US-00458813.
R 10-DEC-1999; 99US-00459062.
R 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170195P.
X X
A (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
X X
X Murphy BR, Collins PL, Schmidt AC, Durbin AP, Skiadopoulos MH;
X I Tao T;
X X
R WPI; 2001-356173/37.

XX Isolated infectious chimeric parainfluenza virus (PIV), useful in an
PT attenuated vaccine to elicits an immune response against one or more
PT virus(es) selected from human PIV1 (HPIV1), HPIV2 and HPIV3.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 112; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence for human PIV1 (HPIV1) HN gene PCR primer is used
CC with the HPIV1 F PCR primer (AAS06922) in the construction of a HPIV3-
CC 1/HPIV2 HN gene chimera. Novel infectious chimeric parainfluenza viruses
CC (PIVs) comprise a major nucleocapsid protein (N), a nucleocapsid
CC phosphoprotein (P), a large polymerase protein (L), and a partial or
CC complete PIV vector background genome, or antigenome combined with one or
CC more heterologous gene(s) or genome segment(s) encoding one or more
CC antigenic determinants of one or more heterologous pathogen(s) to form a
CC chimeric genome or antigenome. The chimeric PIV is useful in an
CC attenuated vaccine to elicit an immune response against one or more
CC virus(es) selected from human PIV1 (HPIV1), HPIV2 and HPIV3. The chimeric
CC PIV may also elicit a polyspecific immune response against HPIV3, measles
CC or respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). An immunospecific composition may
CC also contain two chimeric PIVs, where the first chimeric PIV elicits an
CC immune response against HPIV3 and the second chimeric PIV elicits an
CC immune response against HPIV1 or HPIV2, and where both the first and
CC second chimeric PIVs elicit an immune response against the non-PIV
CC pathogen. Chimeric HPIV3, HPIV1 and HPIV2 are useful as vaccines to
CC prevent measles and upper or lower respiratory tract infections
CC particularly in young children. (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS
CC field)
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 586 ATTGATATTCACCATGTGACGGC 609
Db 24 ATTGCTATTCACCATGCAGACGGC 1

RESULT 139
ACF64263
ID ACF64263 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACF64263;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human reference polymorphic site oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:214.
XX
XX Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
XX signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis; gene;
XX ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003014319-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
XX
XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
XX
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
XX
XX Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HV, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
XX WPI; 2003-268196/26.
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
PT

```



PT sclerosis.  
XX  
PS Claim 9; Page 19; 93pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)  
CC comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides  
CC of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the  
CC specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also  
CC described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated  
CC (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable  
CC storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base  
CC occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a  
CC signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed  
CC on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci  
CC associated with multiple sclerosis. ACF64025 to AC564424 represent  
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1659 CTCAGGCGAGCTGCTGCTGGTGTGAG 1682  
DB 1 CTCGCGCGAGCTGCTCTGGGGGAG 24  
  
RESULT 140  
AAD40877  
ID AAD40877 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC AAD40877;  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human histone deacetylase 1 DNA amplifying forward PCR primer.  
XX  
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200250244-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
XX infection.  
XX  
XX Example 13; Page 102; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).  
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
XX HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
XX condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as

CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
CC present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying human  
CC HDA-1 DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1939 ACCTTCCCACTGGCCTCAA 1957  
DB 1 ACCTTCCCACTGGCCTCAA 19  
  
RESULT 141  
ACT16378/c  
ID ACT16378 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
XX ACI16378;  
XX AC  
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16369.  
XX  
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
XX cross-species comparison.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003104410-A1.  
XX  
XX 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
XX  
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759p.  
XX  
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX  
XX Mittmann MP;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
XX  
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16369; 9pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones

C for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
C isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
C nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: the sequence  
C data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
C from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html  
X  
Q Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Y 18 GGAGGGCGGACGACGACGACGACG 42  
b 25 GGAAGCGGACGACGACGACGACG 1  
  
RESULT 142  
AA04388  
D AAT04388 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
X  
X AAT04388;  
X  
X I 22-JUN-1996 (first entry)  
X  
X Moraxella catarrhalis outer membrane protein E primer/probe.  
X  
X Bacterium; Branhamella catarrhalis; sinusitis; conjunctivitis; pneumonia;  
W endocarditis; septicemia; meningitis; otitis media;  
W lower respiratory tract infection; chronic bronchitis;  
W chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; vaccine; diagnostic; immunoassay;  
W oligonucleotide; DNA primer; DNA probe; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;  
W primer extension; cloning; ss.  
X  
S Synthetic.  
X  
X N WO9531215-A1.  
X  
X D 23-NOV-1995.  
X  
X F 20-APR-1995; 95WO-US005134.  
X  
X R 17-MAY-1994; 94US-00245758.  
X  
X A (UNYNY ) UNIV NEW YORK STATE RES FOUND.  
X  
X I Murphy TF, Bhushan R;  
X  
X R WPI; 1996-010692/01.  
X  
X T Vaccine contg outer membrane protein E of Moraxella catarrhalis - for the  
T detection of M.catarrhalis-specific antisera and in diagnostic  
T immunoassays.  
X  
S Claim 22; Page 44; 58pp; English.  
X  
C This primer/probe sequence may be used in molecular diagnostic assays for  
C detecting and/or amplifying the M. catarrhalis E protein gene. For  
C detection purposes, the oligonucleotide may be end-labeled with a  
C radioisotope. As few as 1 organism may be detected in the presence of 10  
C ug/ml extraneous DNA. This oligo was end-labeled and used to determine  
C the transcriptional initiation site of the E protein gene in a primer  
C extension analysis  
X  
Q Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Y 1097 TCAGTCCTTCCAAATGACTAAC 1119  
b 2 TCAGTCCTTCCAAATGATAAAC 24

RESULT 143  
AAH40063/c  
ID AAH40063 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH40063;  
XX  
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE SNP specific SNPE primer SEQ ID 2859.  
XX  
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;  
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;  
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200129262-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-APR-2001.  
XX  
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.  
XX  
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160996P.  
XX  
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX  
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.  
XX  
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,  
PT absence or identity of single polymnucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic  
PT acid sample.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 64; 83pp; English.  
XX  
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide  
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking  
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention  
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a  
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.  
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by  
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or  
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to  
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of  
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being  
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.  
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular  
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,  
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic  
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial  
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune  
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic  
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and  
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a single nucleotide  
CC primer extension (SNPE) primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA  
CC sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 2031 TCCTTTTGGAGATACATTTTCA 2053



C used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration of and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

Q Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1449 GGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGGAGC 1471

b 1 GGAGGAAGCCAAAGAGGAGGAGC 23

RESULT 146

BN13569

D ABN13569 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

X C ABN13569;

X 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

E Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13561.

X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

S Homo sapiens.

X WO200192524-A2.

X 06-DEC-2001.

F 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

X 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

R 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

A (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

X WPI; 2002-179446/23.

X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13561; 214pp; English.  
PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration of and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1449 GGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGGAGC 1471

Db 2 GGAGGAAGCCAAAGAGGAGGAGC 24

RESULT 147

ABQ64987/c

ID ABQ64987 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ABQ64987;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1700.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic; gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung; kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

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PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1193 CTGGGTCCTCAATGCGGCGATT 1215
Db 25 CTGGCACCACCAATGCGGCGATT 3
RESULT 148
ABQ64989/c
ID ABQ64989 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABQ64989;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1702.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1193 CTGGGTCCTCAATGCGGCGATT 1215
Db 23 CTGGCACCACCAATGCGGCGATT 1
RESULT 149
ABQ64988/c
ID ABQ64988 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABQ64988;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1701.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

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R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
R 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
R 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.  
X (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
X Zhang J;  
X WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
X New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic  
T acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects  
T in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of  
T e.g., liver or bone.  
X Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.  
X The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
C KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
C invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
C therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
C monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1  
C Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
C used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as  
C cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
C heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
C function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan  
C the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)  
X  
Q Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1193 CTGGGGTCCAAATGCAGCGGATT 1215  
b 24 CTTGGCACCACCAATGCAGCGGATT 2  
RESULT 150  
CK06937/c  
D ACK06937 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
X  
C ACK06937;  
X  
T 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
X  
E Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 106918.  
X  
X EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
W genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
W cross-species comparison.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X US2003104410-A1.  
X 05-JUN-2003.  
X 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
F  
R 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
X  
X (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
X Mittmann MP;  
X WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
X  
T New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
T Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
T sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX  
PS  
XX  
XX  
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1404 TGAAAAAGACAAAGACCCGAGG 1426  
Db 25 TGACAAAGAGAGAGACCCGAGG 3  
RESULT 151  
AAV41479  
ID AAV41479 standard; RNA; 26 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV41479;  
XX  
DT 12-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human alpha-1-AT mRNA ribozyme target sequence.  
XX  
KW Hammerhead ribozyme; AAT deficiency; mutation; target sequence;  
KW human alpha-1-AT; alpha-1-anti-trypsin gene; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT misc\_binding 1..15  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /bound\_moiety= "Ribozyme AT589"  
FT /note= "forms a double stranded region with bases 33-47  
FT of AAV41480"  
FT misc\_feature 16..17  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /function= "cleavage site"  
FT misc\_binding 17..26  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /bound\_moiety= "Ribozyme AT589"  
FT /note= "forms a double stranded region with bases 1-10 of  
FT AAV41480"  
XX  
PN WO9744348-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-NOV-1997.  
XX  
PF 14-MAY-1997; 97WO-US008369.

XX 17-MAY-1996; 96US-0017132P.  
XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
XX Duan L, Zern MA, Pomerantz RU;  
XX WPI; 1998-286351/25.  
XX Treatment of genetic disorders - using a cassette encoding a ribozyme and  
PT a cassette comprising a ribozyme resistant gene encoding a wild type of a  
PT gene product.  
XX Example 1; Fig 1; 59pp; English.  
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of the human alpha-1-anti-trypsin target  
CC sequence of ribozyme AT89 used in the method of the invention involving  
CC the treatment of a patient suffering from a disease associated with the  
CC expression of an abnormal form of a gene which comprises a cassette  
CC encoding a ribozyme and a cassette comprising a ribozyme resistant gene  
CC encoding a wild type of a gene product. The method can be used for  
CC treating patients who have diseases associated with expression of an  
CC abnormal form of a gene such as AAT deficiency and conditions associated  
CC with mutations  
XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 26;  
Best Local Similarity 56.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 7; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 915 TGTGGATTTGTCAGAGCTTTA 937  
DB 4 UGUGGAUUGGUCAGAGCUUGA 26  
RESULT 152  
AAQ68006  
ID AAQ68006 standard; RNA; 27 BP.  
AC AAQ68006;  
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme #732.  
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
XX KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9715662-A2.  
XX 01-MAY-1997.  
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.  
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
PT

PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
XX Claim 9; Page 68; 218pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
XX Sequence 27 BP; 15 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 1 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 27;  
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 1389 AGTCAAAACAGAGGATGAAAAGA 1412  
DB 1 AGUCAAAAACUGAUGAAGAAAAA 24  
RESULT 153  
AAQ15089/C  
ID AAQ15089 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX AAQ15089;  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 19-FEB-1992 (first entry)  
XX T-cell receptor primer V-beta 18.  
XX TCR; multiple sclerosis; MS; brain; amplification; primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO9117268-A.  
XX 14-NOV-1991.  
XX 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.  
XX 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.  
XX (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.  
XX Steinman L, Oksenberg J, Bernard C;  
XX WPI; 1991-353787/48.  
XX Method for diagnosing T-cell associated disease - comprises identifying  
PT rearranged variable region of appropriate T-cell also T-cell compns. for  
PT treating neo:proliferative conditions.  
XX Disclosure; Page 31; 53pp; English.  
XX TCR V-alpha and V-beta rearrangements were studied in 16 MS brains and in  
CC 10 control brains. TCRValpha-Jalpha-Calpha and Vbeta-beta-Jbeta-Cbeta  
CC rearrangements were confirmed with Southern blotting and hybridisation of  
CC the PCR product obtained by amplification with one of 18 Valpha or 21 of  
CC Vbeta specific oligonucleotide primers. See AAQ15052-92 for Valpha,  
CC Vbeta, Calpha and Cbeta primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA  
CC field.)  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
PT

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 643 ATGACTGTGTCCTTCAT 660  
b ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
24 ATGACTGTGTCCTTCAT 7

RESULT 154

AQ91957/c  
D AAQ91957 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

X C AAQ91957;

X C 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

T T 28-NOV-1995 (first entry)

X X

E T-cell Receptor beta primer V-Beta18.

W T-cell Receptor beta; TCR; variable region V beta; multiple sclerosis;  
W autoimmune disease; neurodegeneration; diagnosis; ss.

X Synthetic.

S Synthetic.

X N WO9508572-A1.

X N 30-MAR-1995.

D D

R 22-SEP-1994; 94WO-US010728.

X R 22-SEP-1993; 93US-00125407.

X X

X A (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

X X

X I Steinman L, Oksenberg J, Bernard C, Zamvil S, Mitchell DJ;

X X Karin N;

X X WPI; 1995-139558/18.

X T

D Determining relation between auto-immune degenerative diseases and  
T specific variable regions of T-cell receptors - as associated with the  
T host HLA or T-cells associated with combating neoproliferative diseases.

X S Example 1; Page 37; 122pp; English.

X C Various primers (see AAQ91912-Q91930 and AAQ91939-Q91960) were used to  
C amplify T-cell receptor alpha and beta variable regions, respectively,  
C from multiple sclerosis sufferers. By determining the loci which are  
C rearranged to form functional V regions in these patients, it will be  
C possible to diagnose MS. It may also be possible to inhibit the attack of  
C the T-cell receptors on native protein for treatment of the disorder.  
C (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

X Q Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 643 ATGACTGTGTCCTTCAT 660  
b ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
24 ATGACTGTGTCCTTCAT 7

ESULT 155

AT92754/c

D AAQ92754 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.

X C AAQ92754;

X X

T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

T T 04-FEB-1998 (first entry)

X X

E Vbeta18 T-cell receptor V-beta chain primer.

XX PCR primer; amplify; T-cell receptor; TCR V-alpha; TCR V-beta; brain; MS;  
KW T-cell detection; multiple sclerosis; cerebrospinal fluid; human; CDR3;  
KW therapy; T-cell ablation; complementarity determining region 3; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5667967-A.

DN 16-SEP-1997.

XX 21-MAY-1993; 93US-00066325.

XX 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.

PR 01-MAY-1991; 91WO-US002991.

PR 30-APR-1992; 92US-00877444.

XX (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

XX Bernard C, Steinman L, Oksenberg J;

XX WPI; 1997-470032/43.

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XX Phosphodiester: selective binding; cell viability; growth;  
 KW tumoural cell line; cytotoxic activity; tumour cell; lymphoma;  
 KW lymphoblastic tumour; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX modified\_base 1..27  
 XX /tag= a  
 XX /note= "phosphodiester oligonucleotide"

XX WO9720924-A1.

XX 12-JUN-1997.

XX 04-DEC-1996; 96WO-EP05388.

XX 04-DEC-1995; 95IT-MI002539.

XX (SAIC-) SAICOM SRL.

XX Scaggiante B, Quadrifoglio F;

XX WPI; 1997-319771/29.

XX New phosphodiesteric oligonucleotide(s) - which exert a specific and  
 PT selective cytotoxic effect on tumour cells, for treating both solid and  
 PT liquid tumours.

XX Example 4; Page 11; 38pp; English.

XX Novel phosphodiesteric oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 are based on the  
 CC generic formula, in the 3'-5' or 5'-3' direction: (Gara'a'a'-(Gpb'b'b'-  
 CC (Gcfc'c'c'-(Gard')d'-(Gete')e'-(Geff')f'-(G-gfg')g'-N', where: N and  
 CC N' = T or G, equal or different from each other; x = 0-8, equal or  
 CC different from each other; a, b, c, d, e, f, and g = 0-10, equal or  
 CC different from each other; a', b', c', d', e', f', and g' = 0-30, equal  
 CC or different from each other; a'', b'', c'', d'', e'', f'', and g'' = 1-  
 CC 16, equal or different from each other; The oligonucleotides (see also  
 CC AAT93811-27) are believed to selectively bind and sequester some proteins  
 CC which are essential to the viability and growth of tumoural cell lines.  
 CC They have specific and selective cytotoxic activity against tumour cells,  
 CC and can be used for treating tumours of the liquid type, in particular of  
 CC lymphoblastic origin, and of the solid type, in particular lymphomas.  
 CC These oligonucleotides were created to determine the relevance of the  
 CC repeating unit (Gtn) for cytotoxic activity. The results for  
 CC oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 show that oligonucleotides having (CT),  
 CC (AT), and (GC) repeating units cannot significantly alter the cellular  
 CC growth, while the oligonucleotide containing the (GA) repeating unit is  
 CC only poorly toxic at high concentrations. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PR field.)

XX Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 20 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCGGGCGGGAGGCGGACGAC 36  
 |||||  
 Db 27 GCGGGCGGGAGGCGGCGGCGGCGGC 2

RESULT 157  
 ABT34050  
 ID ABT34050 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX ABT34050;

XX 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human pigmentation trait-related PCR primer - SEQ ID No 149.

XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; melanocortin-1 receptor;  
 KW genetic pigmentation trait; MCLR; agouti signaling protein; ASIP; race;  
 KW hair colour; eye colour; forensic tool; PCR; primer.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200297047-A2.  
 XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016789.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293560P.

XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300187P.

XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310781P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323662P.

XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001US-0344418P.

XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334674P.

XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002US-0346303P.

XX (DNAP-) DNAPRINT GENOMICS INC.

XX Frudakis T;

XX WPI; 2003-239091/23.

XX Example 17; Page 246; 396pp; English.

XX The invention comprises a method for inferring a genetic pigmentation  
 CC trait of a human. The method involves identifying a single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphism (SNP) in a pigmentation gene - where the pigmentation gene  
 CC is not melanocortin-1 receptor (MCLR) and agouti signaling protein  
 CC (ASIP). The method of the invention is useful for inferring a genetic  
 CC pigmentation trait of a human, especially for inferring the race of a  
 CC human subject. The method is useful for inferring a genetic pigmentation  
 CC trait such as hair shade or colour, or eye shade or colour of a human  
 CC subject. The method may be used as a forensic tool for obtaining  
 CC information relating to physical characteristics of a potential crime  
 CC victim or a perpetrator of a crime from a nucleic acid sample present at  
 CC a crime scene. The present PCR primer is used in the exemplification of  
 CC the invention

XX Sequence 27 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 AGGGTGCTGTACATTGACATTGATAT 593  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AGGGTGCTGTACATAAGATCAATAT 26

RESULT 158  
 ACC42771  
 ID ACC42771 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACC42771;

XX 01-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX ZP1 receptor protein-37.95 PCR primer #1.

XX ZP1 receptor protein-37.95; spina bifida; cranioschisis; anencephalia;  
 KW haemopoietic tissue tumour; teratoma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

N CN1380313-A.  
X 20-NOV-2002.  
D 10-APR-2001; 2001CN-00105901.  
F 10-APR-2001; 2001CN-00105901.  
X (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.  
X Mao Y, Xie Y;  
R WPI; 2003-222545/22.  
X A novel ZP1 receptor protein -37.95 polypeptide, and the polynucleotide  
T encoding it.  
X Example 3; Page 19; 31pp; Chinese.  
X The present invention relates to ZP1 receptor protein-37.95 (ABR56098)  
C and its coding sequence (ACC42770). The protein can be used for treating  
C diseases, e.g. spina bifida, cranioschisis, anencephalia, haemopoietic  
C tissue tumour and teratoma. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which  
X was used in an example from the invention  
Q Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1327 GATTCTGAAGAGGAGGAGAG 1347  
b 3 GATTCTGAAGAGGAGGAGAG 23  
RESULT 159  
CI32737/c  
D ACI32737 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
X ACI32737;  
X 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
X Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 32728.  
E EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
W genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
W cross-species comparison.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X US2003104410-A1.  
N 05-JUN-2003.  
D 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
F 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
R (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
X Mittmann MP;  
X WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
R New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
X Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
T sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
X Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 32728; 9pp; English.  
X The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic

CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at [seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html](http://seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 22 GCGCGACGGACCGACGACGCG 42  
Db 24 GCGCGACGGACCGACGACGCG 4  
RESULT 160  
ACI18427/c  
ID ACI18427 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX ACI18427;  
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 18418.  
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
XX cross-species comparison.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003104410-A1.  
XX 05-JUN-2003.  
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX Mittmann MP;  
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 18418; 9pp; English.  
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC

CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
 CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,  
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
 CC from USPTO at [seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html](http://seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html)

XX  
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 604 GACGGCGTGGAGAGCGCTTC 624  
 |||||  
 DB 21 GACGGCGTGGAGAGGTCCTC 1

RESULT 161  
 ABZ22095/c  
 1D ABZ22095 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ABZ22095;  
 XX JT 11-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Polyanionic polymer related oligonucleotide #49.

XX KW Polyanionic polymer; bioactivity; water solubility; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200277036-A2.

XX PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008614.

XX PR 21-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277705P.

XX PA (LEUN/) LEUNG D W.

XX PI Leung DW, Bergman PA, Lofquist A, Pietz GE, Tompkins CK;  
 PI Waggoner DW;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058367/05.

XX PT Producing monodispersed preparation of polyanionic polymer for therapy,  
 PT by expressing vector comprising ligation product of oligonucleotides  
 PT encoding glutamate/aspartate residues in host cell and isolating the  
 PT product.

XX PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 74pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method (M) for producing a  
 CC monodispersed preparation of a polyanionic polymer (PP) larger than 10  
 CC kD. (M) involves inserting into an expression vector (EV) a ligation  
 CC product formed by ligating together oligonucleotides that encode  
 CC glutamate/aspartate residues, expressing EV in a host cell, and isolating

CC the protein product (P) of EV, where (P) is PP and at least 80% of PP is  
 CC approximately of the same molecular weight. Also described: (1) a  
 CC recombinant fusion protein (I) comprising a polyanionic polypeptide and  
 CC another polypeptide at either one end or at both ends of it; (2) a  
 CC polyanionic polymer (II) conjugate comprising a polyanionic polymer and  
 CC leukine, where the polyanionic polymer is polyglutamic acid or  
 CC polyaspartic acid; (3) a vector (III) comprising a cassette which  
 CC comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a polyanionic polymer and at  
 CC least one other nucleotide sequence, where the polyanionic polymer is  
 CC polyglutamic acid or polyaspartic acid; (4) production of (I); (5) a cell  
 CC (IV) comprising (III) or a vector that comprises a nucleotide sequence  
 CC that encodes a polyanionic polymer that is larger than 10 kDa; and (6) a  
 CC recombinantly-produced polyanionic polymer (V) that is of any molecular  
 CC weight or is larger than 10 kD, and is conjugated to another protein. (I)  
 CC is useful for treating a disease or ailment in an individual by  
 CC administering (I) to the individual. (I) is also useful for delivering an  
 CC effective amount of a pharmaceutically active agent, a therapeutic  
 CC protein or a drug to a patient in need of it, or for diagnostic and  
 CC testing or research purposes. ABZ22045 to ABZ22131 and ABP56374 to  
 CC ABP56400 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1447 GAGGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGAG 1470  
 |||||  
 DB 24 GAGGAGAGGAGAGGAGGAGAG 1

RESULT 162  
 ABN13976/c  
 ID ABN13976 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ABN13976;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPL-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13968.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.

I Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
X WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
X  
X  
T New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
T or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
T desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
X  
X Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13968; 214pp; English.  
S  
X  
C The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
C protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
C 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
C nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
C hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
C provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
C protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
C expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
C used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
C -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
C and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
C capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
C therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
C production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
C polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
C disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
C and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
C The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
C hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
C The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
C specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
C at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
X  
X  
Q Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Y 1511 GAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCT 1534  
b 25 GAATGGATGTCCTCAGGTCGTCT 2  
  
ESULT 163  
BN13977/c  
D ABN13977 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
X  
C ABN13977;  
X  
T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
X  
E Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13969.  
X  
W Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
W muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
W skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
X  
S Homo sapiens.  
X  
N WC200192524-A2.  
X  
D 06-DEC-2001.  
X  
X 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US0016981.  
X  
R 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
FA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13969; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1511 GAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCT 1534  
Db 24 GAATGGATGTCCTCAGGTCGTCT 1  
  
RESULT 164  
ABV81342  
ID ABV81342 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
XX ABV81342;  
XX  
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2588.  
XX  
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;  
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;  
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;  
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX EP1229046-A2.  
PN



S Homo sapiens.  
 S Synthetic.  
 X N WO2003014319-A2.  
 X 20-FEB-2003.  
 D X F 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.  
 X R 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.  
 R 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.  
 X A (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.  
 I Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;  
 X WPI; 2003-268196/26.  
 X R New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple  
 T sclerosis.  
 X S Claim 4; Page 19; 93pp; English.  
 X C The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)  
 C comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides  
 C of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the  
 C specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also  
 C described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated  
 C (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable  
 C storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base  
 C occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a  
 C signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed  
 C on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci  
 C associated with multiple sclerosis. ACP64025 to ACP64424 represent  
 C sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 X Q Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1659 CTAGGGCAGCTGTGTGGGTGAG 1682  
 b 1 CTCTGGGCGAGCTTTCTCTGGGGGAG 24  
 RESULT 167  
 C198293  
 D ACI98293 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 X ACI98293;  
 X 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 X Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 98284.  
 X EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
 X genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
 X cross-species comparison.  
 X Homo sapiens.  
 X US2003104410-A1.  
 X 05-JUN-2003.  
 X 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
 X 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
 X (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
 X Mittmann MP;

PI Mittmann MP;  
 XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 98284; 9pp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html  
 XX Q Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 1312 GAGGAGAGGTTCTCCGATTCTGAA 1335  
 Db 1 GACGAGAGAGGTTCTCCGATTCTGAA 24  
 RESULT 168  
 ACI15742/c  
 ID ACI15742 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX ACI15742;  
 XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 15733.  
 XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
 XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
 XX cross-species comparison.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003104410-A1.  
 XX 05-JUN-2003.  
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
 XX Mittmann MP;  
 XX

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DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 15733; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 GGAGGCGGACGACGACTGACG 41
Db ||| ||||| ||| |||
24 GGAAGCGGACGACGACGACG 1

RESULT 169
AC197470
ID AC197470 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC197470;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97461.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mittmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX

New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97461; 9pp; English.

The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
perfect match, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 CAAAGTAATGGAGATGTTCCAGCC 824
Db ||| ||||| ||| |||
2 CGAAGTAATGGATATTTCCAGAC 25

RESULT 170
AAV21943
ID AAV21943 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAV21943;
XX
DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
DE Nuclease resistant antisense oligo NBT 127 targeted against lpp gene.
XX
KW Nuclease resistant; bacterial infection; antibiotic; target;
KW veterinary medicine; treatment; human; industrial process;
KW bacterial control; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9803533-A1.
XX
PD 29-JAN-1998.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012961.
XX
PR 24-JUL-1996; 96US-00685575.
XX
PA (OLIG-) OLIGOS ETC & OLIGOS THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Arrow A, Dale RMK, Thompson TL;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-120687/11.
XX
PT Treating bacterial infections in humans or animals with
PT oligo:nucleotide(s) - resistant to nuclease and targetted to bacterial

```

T nucleic acid or proteins, also conjugates of these oligo:nucleotide(s)  
 T with antibiotics.  
 X  
 S Claim 49; Page 86; 163pp; English.  
 X  
 C This antisense oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant and can be used in  
 C the treatment of animals, including humans, having a bacterial infection.  
 C The treatment comprises administration of such nuclease resistant  
 C oligonucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid or protein of the bacterium,  
 C and formulated with a carrier. A compound comprising this nuclease  
 C resistant oligonucleotide can be covalently linked to an antibiotic. The  
 C method is used to treat infections by a wide variety of Gram-positive and  
 C Gram-negative, or acid-fast, bacteria, in human and veterinary medicine.  
 C The methods are particularly used in immuno-compromised individuals (e.g.  
 C patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or those receiving  
 C chemotherapy or radiation therapy), optionally in combination with, or  
 C fused to, antiviral or other antimicrobial oligonucleotides. Apart from  
 C therapeutic use, the oligonucleotides can be used to control bacteria in  
 C laboratory cultures, foods, beverages and industrial processes. The  
 C oligonucleotides are specific for bacteria, without affecting metabolism  
 C in mammalian cells. They may also activate RNase H and have a general,  
 C non-specific immune-stimulating effect. The oligonucleotides can be  
 C administered orally, intranasally, rectally, topically or by injection,  
 C optionally coupled to an agent (e.g. carbohydrate or polyamine) that  
 C enhances cellular uptake  
 X  
 Q Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1800 GCCAAGTGCCTGCTAGTACTTT 1823  
 b 1 GCCCAGTACCAGTTTACTGCTTT 24  
 RESULT 171  
 AAQ46535/c  
 D AAQ46535 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 C AAQ46535;  
 X  
 T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 T 26-NOV-1993 (first entry)  
 X  
 E Nucleotide cis-d(GpG) containing specific platinum adducts.  
 X  
 W 1,2-intrastrand; d(GpG); d(ApG); 1,3-intrastrand; d(GpTpG); adduct;  
 W cis-diaminedichloroplatinum; cis-DDP; cisplatin; top; bottom; strand;  
 W identification; eukaryotic; structure-specific recognition protein; SSRP;  
 W ds.  
 X  
 S Synthetic.  
 X  
 H Key Location/Qualifiers  
 X modified\_base 11..12  
 T /\*tag= a  
 T /note= "1,2-intrastrand d(GpG) adduct of cis-DDP"  
 X  
 N WO9313222-A1.  
 X  
 D 08-JUL-1993.  
 X  
 F 18-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011107.  
 X  
 R 26-DEC-1991; 91US-00814964.  
 X  
 A (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.  
 X  
 X Donahue BA, Toney JH, Essigmann JM, Lippard SJ, Pil PM, Bruhn SL;  
 I Brown SJ, Kelllett PJ;

DR WPI; 1993-227336/28.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying c-DNA encoding eukaryotic DNA structure-specific recognition  
 PT protein - by screening expression prods. of library using labelled oligo-  
 PT nucleotide probe then detecting prod. selectively binding to probe.  
 XX  
 PS Example H; Fig 1; 142pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAQ46535-39 represent oligonucleotides which  
 CC contain single 1,2-intrastrand d(GpG) or d(ApG) or 1,3-intrastrand  
 CC d(GpTpG) adducts of cis-diaminedichloroplatinum (cis-DDP or cisplatin).  
 CC These oligonucleotides are designated "top" strands and the complementary  
 CC oligonucleotides were synthesised and designated the "bottom" strands.  
 CC The two fragments were constructed such that when annealed to the  
 CC adducted single-stranded fragments, they form duplexes containing two-  
 CC base 3' overhangs at both ends. The bottom oligo- nucleotides were 5'-end  
 CC labeled with gamma-32P. These oligonucleotides were used in a method to  
 CC identify cDNA which encodes a eukaryotic DNA structure-specific  
 CC recognition protein (SSRP). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1447 GAGGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGA 1468  
 Db 22 GAGAAGAGAACCAAGGAGGAGA 1  
 RESULT 172  
 ABK99281/c  
 ID ABK99281 standard; RNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK99281;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B replicase RNA synthesis template #11.  
 XX  
 KW Hepatitis C virus; HCV; NS5B replicase; ss; RNA polymerase.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US2002064771-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00828034.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195852P.  
 XX  
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG W.  
 PA (HONG/) HONG Z.  
 PA (FERR/) FERRARI E.  
 XX  
 PI Zhong W, Hong Z, Ferrari E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-582330/62.  
 XX  
 PT Novel replicase complex comprising hepatitis C virus NS5B replicase, a 3  
 PT nucleotide-long template to which a 2 nucleotide-long primer is annealed,  
 PT and template and primer which do not form a stable duplex in the absence  
 PT of HCV NS5B.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 6; 17pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a replicase complex comprising a hepatitis C  
 CC virus (HCV) NS5B replicase protein, a linear nucleic acid template and a  
 CC complementary nucleic acid primer which is annealed to the 3' terminus of  
 CC the template, where the template is at least three nucleotides and the  
 CC primer is two or three nucleotides, and the template and primer do not



CC form a stable duplex in solution in the absence of the HCV NS5B protein.  
CC The complex is useful for detecting HCV replicase activity and permits  
CC establishment of sensitive RNA-dependent RNA polymerase assays to screen  
CC and evaluate antiviral inhibitors and to improve the specificity and  
CC efficacy of the inhibitors. The complex is also useful in the development  
CC of a reliable system for determining kinetic and thermodynamic constants  
CC of HCV NS5B-catalysed nucleotide incorporation and investigation of  
CC mechanistic inhibitors for mis-incorporation or chain termination.  
CC Specifically, the short RNA template and primer pairs are useful in  
CC screening assays which are used for determining kinetic, thermodynamic  
CC and mechanistic properties of NS5B replication and ultimately in the  
CC development of inhibitors of NS5B. Newly identified inhibitors of  
CC replicase activity may be used for developing anti-HCV pharmaceuticals.  
CC Sequences ABK39271-ABK39296 represent HCV NS5B replicase RNA synthesis  
CC templates  
XX  
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 18 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 11 GCGGGCGGGAGGCGGACGAC 32  
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
22 GCGGGCGGGCGGGCGGGCGGC 1  
  
RESULT 173  
ABN13567  
ID ABN13567 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
AC ABN13567;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13559.  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13559; 214pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1449 GGAGAAACCCAGGAGGAGAG 1470  
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
4 GGAGGAAGCCAGAGGAGAG 25  
  
RESULT 174  
ABN13571  
ID ABN13571 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
XX ABN13571;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13563.  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.





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X F 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-000011167.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
X R 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
X R 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
X A (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
X I Zhan J;
X T WPI; 2002-676582/73.
X T Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
T for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
T for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
X S Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
X C The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
C protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
C has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
C two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
C codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
C shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
C shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
C to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
C important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
C mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
C useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
C therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
C such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
C HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
C foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
C skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
C clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
C male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
C example from the invention
X Q Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1409 AAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGAGAA 1430
b 1 AAGAGGAGACCTAGAGGAGCA 22
RESULT 179
BV81344
D ABV81344 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
C ABV81344;
X 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
X Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2590.
X Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
W human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
W male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
W prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X EPI229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-000011167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX PT WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1409 AAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGAGAA 1430
Db 4 AAGAGGAGACCTAGAGGAGCA 25
RESULT 180
ABV81345
ID ABV81345 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABV81345;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2591.
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
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XX EP1229046-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p21.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1409 AAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGAGGAA 1430
DB 3 AAGAGGAAGACCTAGAGGAGCA 24
RESULT 181
ACK07913/C
ID ACK07913 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACK07913;
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 107894.
DE
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
XX
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Mittmann MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 107894; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 443 AGCAGACGGACATCGCTGTGAA 464
DB 25 AGCAGACGGACATCCCTCGAA 4
RESULT 182
ADC49237/C
ID ADC49237 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ADC49237;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Hyaluronic acid synthetase-3, HAS-3, probe, SEQ ID 28.
DE
XX Rabbit; hyaluronic acid synthetase; enzyme; HAS-2; HAS-3; joint disorder;
KW articular disease; osteoarthritis; probe; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX JP2003038185-A.
PN
```



CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 868 GATCGGTTAGGTGCTT 884  
 DB 1 GATCGGTTAGGTGCTT 17  
 RESULT 185  
 ADB43269  
 ID ADB43269 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADB43269;  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3592.  
 XX  
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Teleman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 DR New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 451; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,

CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1874 GATCTCTGTTTTC 1890  
 DB 1 GATCTCTGTTTTC 17  
 RESULT 186  
 AAZ35677  
 ID AAZ35677 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ35677;  
 XX  
 DT 27-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human blood myocardial myosin light chain I PCR primer II.  
 XX  
 KW Human; blood; cardiac muscle myosin light chain I; diagnosis;  
 KW myocardial myosin light chain I; acute myocardial infarction; antibody;  
 KW antigen; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN CN1225839-A.  
 XX  
 PD 18-AUG-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 04-DEC-1998; 98CN-00122066.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98CN-00122066.  
 XX  
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO-CHEM INST CHINESE ACAD SCI.  
 XX  
 PI Gong Z, Peng B, Zhou G;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-591529/51.  
 XX  
 DR Diagnosis reagent for blood cardiac muscle myosin light chain I - used in  
 PT a double-antibody sandwich method.  
 PT  
 PS Example 1; Page 9; 18pp; Chinese.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human blood myocardial  
 CC myosin light-chain I. The blood myocardial myosin light chain I  
 CC diagnostic reagent mainly includes the high expression product of human  
 CC myocardial myosin light-chain I gene in the colibacillus as positive  
 CC control and single antibody and multiple antibody prepared by using the  
 CC expression product as antigen. The diagnostic method is a double-antibody  
 CC sandwich method, i.e. it uses the immobilised single antibody to trap the  
 CC antigen being in the tested serum-myocardial myosin light-chain I, and  
 CC uses the multiple antibody as testing antibody, so that according to the  
 CC ELISA reading value measured after the reaction of enzyme and substrate,  
 CC and cut off value provided by the invention, if the value is greater than

C cut off value, it is determined as pathogenic stage of acute myocardial  
C infarction  
X  
Q Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 216 GGAATCTATGCGCTCACAAGCC 240  
b 1 GGAATCTATGCGCTCACAAGCC 25  
RESULT 187  
ABN13978/c  
D ABN13978 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
X  
C ABN13978;  
X  
T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
X Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13970.  
X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
W muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
W skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
X  
S Homo sapiens.  
X  
N WO200192524-A2.  
X  
D 06-DEC-2001.  
X  
F 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016991.  
X  
R 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
R 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
X  
A (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
X  
I Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
X WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
X  
T New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
X  
S Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13970; 214pp; English.  
X  
C The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP

-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1509 CTGATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGC 1533  
b 25 CCGAATGGATGCTCCAGGCTCTGTC 1  
RESULT 188  
ABV81341  
ID ABV81341 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
X  
AC ABV81341;  
X  
X 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
X Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2587.  
X Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;  
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;  
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;  
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.  
X  
OS Homo sapiens.  
X  
PN EPI229046-A2.  
X  
PD 07-AUG-2002.  
X  
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.  
X  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.  
X  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
X  
FI Zhan J;  
X  
X WPI; 2002-676582/73.  
X  
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful  
for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and  
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.  
X  
PS Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.  
X  
C The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like  
protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV98519 to ABV98520). HTPL  
has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the  
two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop



CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL  
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The  
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar  
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is  
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was  
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are  
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in  
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of  
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human  
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and  
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,  
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are  
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for  
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an  
CC example from the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGA 1427  
DB 1 AGGACGAGAGGAAGACCTAGAGGA 25  
|||||  
1 AGGACGAGAGGAAGACCTAGAGGA 25  
  
RESULT 189  
ADB01782  
ID ADB01782 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB01782;  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2768.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
EN EP1281758-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
XX  
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
XX  
DR New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 2768; 103pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1. MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2.  
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 12 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 913 TGTGTGGAATTTGTCAGAGCTTTA 937  
DB 1 TGTGTGAGTGTGGAAGGGCTTTA 25  
|||||  
1 TGTGTGAGTGTGGAAGGGCTTTA 25  
  
RESULT 190  
ACK26927  
ID ACK26927 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ACK26927;  
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 126908.  
XX  
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
KW cross-species comparison.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003104410-A1.  
XX  
PD 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00099263.  
XX  
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
XX  
PA (AFFV-) AFFMETRIX INC.  
XX  
PI Mittmann MP;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
XX  
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 126908; 9pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones

C for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
C isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
C nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
C data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
C from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

X  
Q Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1753 GGGTGAAGGATACCTTTATGCAA 1777  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
b 1 GAGTCACAGGATCTTTATTCAA 25

RESULT 191  
C100094/c  
D AC100094 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
X  
C AC100094;  
X  
X 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
X Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 85.  
E EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
X genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
W cross-species comparison.  
W  
X Homo sapiens.  
S  
X US2003104410-A1.  
N  
X 05-JUN-2003.  
X  
X 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
X  
X 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
X  
X (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
X  
X Mittmann MP;  
X  
X WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
X  
X New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
X Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
X sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
X  
X Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 85; 9pp; English.

X The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
X acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
X perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
X Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
X in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
X in analysing gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
X in analysing genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
X compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
X of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
X hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
X nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
X probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
X gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
X or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
X nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
X probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
X blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
X mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
X primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
X for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
X isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the

CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 632 CGGACCGGTCATGACGTGTCTT 656  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 25 CGGACCGTGTCTGACTGAGACCT 1

RESULT 192  
ACK29349  
ID ACK29349 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ACK29349;  
XX  
X 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 129330.  
DE  
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
X genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
X cross-species comparison.  
X  
X Homo sapiens.  
X  
X US2003104410-A1.  
X  
X 05-JUN-2003.  
X  
X 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
X  
X 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
X  
X (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
X  
X Mittmann MP;  
X  
X WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
X  
X New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
X Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
X sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
X  
X Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 129330; 9pp; English.

CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysing gene expression levels by hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly

CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1441 ACCGAGAGGAGGAAACCAAGGAGG 1465

Db 1 AACAAAGAGGAGGACCAAAAGGAGG 25

RESULT 193

ACT116379/c

ID ACT116379 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX

AC ACT116379;

XX

DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16370.

XX

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;

KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;

XW cross-species comparison.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2003104410-A1.

XX

PD 05-JUN-2003.

XX

PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX

PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX

PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX

PI Mittmann MP;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX

PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in

PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the

PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16370; 9pp; English.

XX

CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic

CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its

CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.

CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used

CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,

CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled

CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis

CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises

CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more

CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid

CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring

CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,

CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the

CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid

CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-

CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific

CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by

CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones

CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been

CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the

CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence

CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly

CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 GGAGGGCGGACGCGCGACTGACGG 42

Db 25 GGAAGCCGACGCGACGCGGACGG 1

RESULT 194

ADC14166

ID ADC14166 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX

AC ADC14166;

XX

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE RFX1 PCR primer, SEQ ID 34.

XX

XX Tumour suppressor gene; cancer; CpG island methylation; glioma;

KW regulatory factor for X-box 1; RFX1; BGT-1; HOX; brain tumour; PCR;

XW primer; cytosstatic; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN WO2003074736-A1.

XX

PD 12-SEP-2003.

XX

PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP002489.

XX

PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00057926.

XX

PA (UYKE-) UNIV KEIO.

XX

PI Toda M, Kawakami Y, Ueda M, Ohashi Y;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-712897/67.

XX

PT Screening tumor suppressor or cancer genes comprises comparing the degree

PT of methylation in CpG island cytosine residues in genomic DNA from cancer

PT tissue with than in DNA from normal tissue.

XX

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 34; 70pp; Japanese.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for screening tumour suppressor

CC genes or cancer genes by comparing the degree of methylation in CpG

CC island cytosine residues in human glioma or glioma cell line-derived

CC genomic DNA with that in genomic DNA from normal tissue. The tumour

CC suppressive gene or cancer gene is particularly that of human glioma.

CC Such human glioma suppressive gene can be regulatory factor for X-box 1

CC (RFX1) gene or BGT-1 gene. Cancer genes of the human glioma are the 9 HOX

CC genes of HOXD1, HOXD3, HOXD4, HOXD9, HOXD10, HOXD13, HOXA9, HOXB9

CC and HOXC9. The diagnostics, therapeutics, and methods are useful for

CC screening for tumour suppressor genes or cancer genes, and for diagnosing

CC and treating cancer, especially malignant brain tumours such as human

CC glioma. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an example

CC from the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 15 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 66 GCGGACGAGCGGCGGACCGCGAGG 90

Db 1 GCGGACGAGGAGGCGGACCGTGAGG 25

RESULT 195

CD19581/c  
D ACD19581 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
X  
C ACD19581;  
X  
T 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
X  
E Novel human protein associated probe #30.  
X  
X Human; NOV; gene therapy; endocrine related disease; diabetes;  
W metabolism-related disease; obesity; central nervous system disorder;  
W Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; multiple sclerosis;  
W schizophrenia; depression; autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder;  
W psoriasis; allergy; lupus erythematosus; asthma; cancer;  
W inflammatory bowel disease; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
W colon cancer; lung cancer; liver cancer; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;  
W prostate cancer; brain cancer; melanoma; liver disease; liver cirrhosis;  
W lung disease; emphysema; obstructive pulmonary disease; haemophilia;  
W stroke; infection; probe; ss.  
X  
X Homo sapiens.  
X  
X  
N W02003023002-A2.  
X  
D 20-MAR-2003.  
X  
X 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028539.  
X  
R 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
R 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
R 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322636P.  
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322817P.  
R 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
R 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
R 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
R 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
R 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
R 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
R 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373212P.  
R 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236177.  
X  
X (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
X  
T Sytek KA, Patturajan M, Gorman L, Li L, Anderson DW, Zhong M;  
I Gerlach VL, Vernet CAM, Ellerman K, Berghs C, Rothenberg ME, Guo X;  
I Shimkets RA, Leach MD, Catterton E, Kekuda R, Ji W, Miller CE;  
I Rieger DK, Taupier RJ, Shenoy SG, Liu X, Padigar M, Alsobrook JP;  
I Lepley DM, Edinger SR, Burgess CE;  
X  
X WPI; 2003-313242/30.  
X  
X New cytoplasmic, nuclear membrane bound or secreted polypeptides (NOVX)  
T and polynucleotides, useful in gene therapy, e.g. for treating or  
T preventing obesity, multiple sclerosis, allergy, cancers, hemophilia,  
T stroke or infections.  
X  
X Example 92; Page 554; 586pp; English.  
X  
X The invention describes a new isolated polypeptide (NOVX). The NOVX  
C polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful as therapeutics,  
C particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome  
C associated with a human disease, which includes a pathology associated  
C with NOVX polypeptide. The DNA encoding the protein is useful in gene  
C therapy for treating the disease or condition. In particular, the NOVX  
C polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful for treating endocrine/  
C metabolism-related diseases (e.g. obesity or diabetes), central nervous  
C system disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,  
C epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia or depression), autoimmune  
C and inflammatory disorders (e.g. psoriasis, allergy, lupus erythematosus,  
C asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis or

CC osteoarthritis), cancers (e.g. colon, lung, liver, breast, ovarian,  
CC prostate or brain cancers, or melanoma), liver diseases (e.g. liver  
CC cirrhosis), lung diseases (emphysema or obstructive pulmonary disease),  
CC haemophilia, stroke, or infections (e.g. viral, bacterial or parasitic).  
CC These are also useful in developing powerful assay system for functional  
CC analysis of various human disorders, as well as in diagnostic  
CC applications, and for monitoring the effects of drugs during clinical  
CC trials. This sequence represents a probe used to detect DNA encoding  
CC novel human NOV proteins  
XX  
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 26;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1393 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 1409  
Db 22 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 6  
RESULT 196  
ABX97673/c  
ID ABX97673 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX97673;  
XX  
DT 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Novel human protein NOVX associated probe #13.  
XX  
KW Human; NOV; adrenoleukodystrophy; congenital adrenal hyperplasia;  
KW haemophilia; hypercoagulation; autoimmune disease; allergy;  
KW immunodeficiency; transplantation; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; stroke; tuberculous sclerosis; hypercalcaemia;  
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; cancer; fertility; diabetes;  
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; infection; tissue typing;  
KW forensic identification; gene; probe; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200290500-A2.  
XX  
XX 14-NOV-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 02-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014256.  
XX  
PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288395P.  
PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289087P.  
PR 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289619P.  
PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289817P.  
PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289818P.  
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290194P.  
PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290753P.  
PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291189P.  
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292374P.  
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293107P.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293747P.  
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294110P.  
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294434P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318346P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322646P.  
PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136728.  
XX  
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Sytek KA, Li L, Edinger SR, Stone DJ, Guo X, Anderson DW;  
PI Patturajan M, Gerlach VL, Taupier RJ, Pena CEA, Padigar M;  
PI Kekuda R, Gorman L, Zerhusen BD, Smithson G, Macdougall JR;  
PI Mezes PS, Peyman JA, Zhong M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-103511/09.  
DR  
XX

PT New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or  
PT preventing e.g. congenital adrenal hyperplasia, hemophilia,  
PT hypercoagulation, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies,  
PT transplantation.  
XX Example L; Page 266; 300pp; English.  
CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide, NOVX, comprising a  
CC sequence or a mature form of one of 21 51-1543 residue amino acid  
CC sequences (Pl-221), given in the specification. The NOVX polypeptides,  
CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a  
CC medicament for treating or preventing e.g. adrenoleukodystrophy,  
CC congenital adrenal hyperplasia, haemophilia, hypercoagulation, autoimmune  
CC disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, Von Hippel-  
CC Lindau syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberculous sclerosis,  
CC hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cancer,  
CC fertility, diabetes, adult respiratory distress syndrome, viral,  
CC bacterial and parasitic infections. The nucleic acid sequences may be  
CC used in chromosome mapping, identifying individual from minute biological  
CC samples (tissue typing), and in forensic identification of a biological  
CC sample. This sequence represents a probe used to detect DNA encoding a  
CC novel human protein (NOV)  
XX Sequence 26 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 26;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1393 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 1409  
DB 22 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 6  
|||||  
RESULT 197  
ID ABQ93091  
XX ABQ93091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABQ93091;  
XX AC ABQ93091;  
XX AC ABQ93091;  
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX T. tauschii/wheat D genome microsatellite cfa2226 left PCR primer.  
XX Microsatellite marker; wheat; D genome; mapping; genotyping;  
XX Polymorphism; phenotypic trait; QTL; quantitative trait locus;  
XX disease-associated gene; development factor; quality factor;  
XX resistance factor; wheat product; identification; detection;  
XX genetically modified wheat; PCR; primer; ss.  
OS Aegilops tauschii.  
OS Triticum aestivum.  
XX EF1217079-A1.  
XX 26-JUN-2002.  
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.  
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.  
XX (INRG ) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.  
XX Bernard M, Sourdille P, Guyomarch H;  
XX WPI; 2002-550410/59.  
XX Map of wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite  
XX marker, useful for e.g. identifying genes responsible for a desired  
XX phenotypic trait, especially quantitative trait loci in wheat, and  
XX diseases.

PS Claim 4; Page 10; 105pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a map of the bread wheat D genome comprising the  
CC genome location of a microsatellite marker selected from a group of 185  
CC such markers (ABQ92733-ABQ92917). The invention also encompasses the use  
CC of left (ABQ92918-ABQ93102) and right (ABQ93103-ABQ93287) primers to  
CC amplify and detect the microsatellite markers, and to identify genes  
CC responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest in wheat. Wheat is an  
CC allohexaploid species consisting of 3 diploid genomes designated A, B and  
CC D, resulting from two successive intercrossings involving at least three  
CC different species. The D genome is thought to have been introduced in the  
CC most recent intercrossing, between the amphiploid AABB and Triticum  
CC tauschii (DB), probably involving only a limited number of genotypes of  
CC both species. Due to its polyploid genome, the large size of its genome,  
CC and its low level of polymorphism, the genetic mapping of wheat has to  
CC date been difficult. Microsatellites are tandemly repeated sequences  
CC between one and six nucleotides long, and are very polymorphic in length,  
CC mainly due to polymerase slippage during replication. This high degree of  
CC polymorphism makes them especially suitable for the genetic mapping of  
CC species which show little intraspecific polymorphism, such as wheat. In  
CC addition, microsatellites are codominant, and exhibit Mendelian  
CC inheritance. The 185 microsatellite markers of the invention are  
CC developed from the ancestral diploid donor species Triticum tauschii and  
CC map to the wheat D genome, which is less polymorphic than the A or B  
CC genomes. These microsatellite markers thus help to overcome some of the  
CC problems associated with the genetic mapping of wheat. The wheat D genome  
CC map and the microsatellite markers and associated primers of the  
CC invention are useful for identifying genes responsible for a phenotypic  
CC trait of interest, most notably QTLs (quantitative trait loci). In  
CC particular they may be used for analysing genes and alleles implicated in  
CC disease and for identifying development factors, quality factors and  
CC factors conferring resistance to pathogens and xenobiotics. The  
CC microsatellite markers, and associated primers may be also be used in  
CC mapping and genotyping diploid and polyploid species of Triticum,  
CC particularly Aegilops, Triticum monococcum, Triticum durum, Triticum  
CC aestivum, or related species; for identifying cultivars and hybrids of  
CC Triticum and related species; to assess whether or not a product  
CC comprises wheat or a related species; and to assess whether or not a  
CC product comprises genetically modified wheat. The present sequence  
CC represents a specifically claimed Triticum tauschii/wheat genome D  
CC microsatellite marker left PCR primer of the invention. (Updated on 29-  
CC AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1140 GGAGAGATCAACACGCGAC 1159  
DB 1 GGAGAAAGCAACACGCGAC 20  
|||||  
RESULT 198  
ID ABZ92578/C  
XX ABZ92578 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ92578;  
XX AC ABZ92578;  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX

N WO200285308-A2.  
 X  
 D 31-OCT-2002.  
 X  
 F 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 X  
 R 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 X  
 A (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 X  
 I Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 I Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 X  
 X WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 X  
 T Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 T respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 T corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 T ubiquinone.  
 X  
 S Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7820; 872pp; English.  
 X  
 C The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 C first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 C initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 C 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 C junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 C nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 C antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 C has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 C immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 C use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 C preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 C for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 C antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 C of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 C receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 C lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 C lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 C Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 C specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 C at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 X  
 X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 X  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1132 GAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAA 1151  
 b 20 GAGGACCTGGAGAGATTCAA 1  
 X  
 RESULT 199  
 ACC42207  
 ID ACC42207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 X  
 AC ACC42207;  
 X  
 JT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 X  
 X Human histone deacetylase 1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:48.  
 X  
 X Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;  
 X signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;  
 X chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.  
 X  
 X Homo sapiens.  
 X Synthetic.  
 X  
 X WO2003016327-A1.  
 X

PD 27-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.  
 XX  
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.  
 XX  
 PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 X Sealton S, Wurmbach E, Yuen T;  
 X WPI; 2003-268296/26.  
 XX  
 PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different  
 PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known  
 PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several  
 CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid  
 CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying  
 CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a  
 CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic  
 CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling  
 CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of  
 CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction  
 CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for  
 CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or  
 CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal  
 CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,  
 CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to  
 CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 X  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1805 GTGCCTGCTTAGTAGCTTTG 1824  
 DB 1 GTGCCTGCTTAGGAGCTCTG 20  
 X  
 RESULT 200  
 ACC86770/C  
 ID ACC86770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC86770;  
 XX  
 DT 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human VEGFR-1 chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:65.  
 XX  
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1; VEGF receptor; VEGFR;  
 KW inhibitor; cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; angiogenic;  
 KW antinflammatory; antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;  
 KW cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; angiogenesis; infection; inflammation;  
 KW tumour formation; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 X Key Location/Qualifiers  
 PH modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate  
 FT backbone and 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'  
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all  
 FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

XX WO2003022227-A2.  
 XX 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX 12-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029148.  
 XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953318.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Bennett CF, Watt AT;  
 XX WPI; 2003-301004/29.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1, useful for diagnosing or  
 PT treating cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions  
 PT involving angiogenesis.  
 XX Claim 3; Page 83; 150pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a compound (C) 8-50 nucleobases in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding vascular endothelial growth  
 CC factor receptor-1 (VEGFR-1), where the compound inhibits the expression  
 CC of VEGFR-1 and specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid encoding  
 CC VEGFR-1 or with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the nucleic  
 CC acid molecule encoding VEGFR-1. Also described: (1) a composition  
 CC comprising (C) and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of  
 CC VEGFR-1 in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (C)  
 CC so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is inhibited; and (3) treating an  
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with VEGFR-1 by  
 CC administering (C) to the animal so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is  
 CC inhibited. (C) has antiangiogenic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic,  
 CC cytoskeletal and antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in antisense  
 CC gene therapy. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the  
 CC expression of VEGFR-1 and for treating diseases or conditions associated  
 CC with the expression of VEGFR-1, such as hyperproliferative disorders  
 CC (e.g. cancer), rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions involving  
 CC angiogenesis. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,  
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,  
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in  
 CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological  
 CC pathway. The present sequence represents a human VEGFR-2 chimeric  
 CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an example  
 CC from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 471 TGGGGGCGCTGCACCATGCAA 490  
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 20 TGGGAGCCTGCACCAAGCAA 1  
 RESULT 201  
 ID ABL56624  
 XX ABL56624 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX ABL56624;  
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer #1 for human CD63 antigen 14.63 cDNA.  
 XX Human; CD63 antigen 14.63; embryonic development malformation;  
 KW autoimmunity disease; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN CN1326962-A.  
 XX 19-DEC-2001.  
 XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116328.  
 XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116328.  
 XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
 XX Mao Y, Xie Y;  
 XX WPI; 2002-206971/27.  
 XX New polypeptide-human CD 63 antigen 14.63 for treating embryonic  
 PT development malformation, autoimmunity disease, and tumor.  
 XX Example 2; Page 18 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.  
 XX PCR primers ABL56624-25 were used to amplify cDNA encoding human CD63  
 CC antigen 14.63. The polypeptide is used for treating various diseases,  
 CC such as embryonic development malformation, autoimmunity disease, tumour,  
 CC etc  
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1587 TATTTCCTGCTGTTATTATA 1606  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 5 TATTTCCTGTTATTATA 24  
 RESULT 202  
 ID ADE43369/c  
 XX ADE43369 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX ADE43369;  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Human uPA primer, SEQ ID 538.  
 XX Neurodegenerative disease; uPA; SNGG; IDE; KNSLI; LIPA; TNFRSF6;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene therapy;  
 KW Chromosome 10; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO2003054143-A2.  
 XX 03-JUL-2003.  
 XX 25-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034679.  
 XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339525P.  
 PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336929P.  
 PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338010P.  
 PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338363P.  
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337052P.  
 PR 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368919P.  
 XX (NEUR-) NEUROGENETICS INC.  
 PA (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
 XX Becker KD, Velicelebi G, Elliott KJ, Wang X, Tanzi RE, Bertram L;  
 PI Saunders AJ, Mullin KM, Sampson AJ, Blacker DL;  
 XX WPI; 2003-559131/52.  
 XX Determining a predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative

T disease, e.g. Alzheimer's disease by detecting in a target nucleic acid  
T the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or more polymorphic  
T regions.

X Example 4; Page 313; 848pp; English.

X The present invention relates to a method (M1) for determining a  
X predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative disease in a  
X subject. The method comprises detecting in a target nucleic acid obtained  
X from the subject the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or  
X more polymorphic regions of one or more genes selected from UPA  
X (Urokinase plasminogen activator), SNCG (gamma-synuclein), IDE (insulin-  
X degrading enzyme), KNS11 (Kinesin-like protein 1), LIPA (lysosomal acid  
X lipase), and TNFRSF6 (Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor-SF6), where the  
X presence of at least one of the allelic variant of one or more  
X polymorphic regions is indicative of a predisposition for or the  
X occurrence of neurodegenerative disease. The genes are all located on  
X chromosome 10. M1 is useful for determining a predisposition for or the  
X occurrence of, and for treating neurodegenerative disease, particularly  
X Alzheimer's disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used  
X in the method of the invention.

X Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1443 CGAAGAGGAGAGAAACCAAGG 1462

|||||||  
b 22 CGAAGAGGAGAGAAACCCAGG 3

RESULT 203

ABQ64985/c

D ABQ64985 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

C ABQ64985;

X 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1698.

Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
W gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
W kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

WO200224750-A2.

28-MAR-2002.

21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.

21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.

(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PA

PI Zhang J;

DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic  
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects  
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of  
PT e.g., liver or bone.

XX Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.

CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as  
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan  
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)

XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1196 GGGTCCAAATGCAGCGGATT 1215

|||||||  
Db 24 GGCACCAATGCAGCGGATT 5

RESULT 204

ABQ64984/c

ID ABQ64984 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ABQ64984;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1697.

Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
W gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
W kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

WO200224750-A2.

28-MAR-2002.

21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.

21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.

(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PA





C in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
 C in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
 C compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
 C of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
 C hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
 C nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
 C probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
 C gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
 C or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
 C nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
 C probes is useful in *in situ* hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
 C blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
 C mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
 C primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
 C for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
 C isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
 C nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
 C data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
 C from USPTO at [seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html](http://seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html)  
 X  
 Q Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1718 GTTCTTAACCTTGACCATTA 1737

b 6 GTTCTTAACCTTTTACCATA 25

ESULT 207

DD94313/C

D ADD94313 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

X ADD94313;

X 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

X Mouse HUI77/HUIV26 antibody related PCR primer SeqID198.

X grafted antibody; complementarity determining region; CDR; light CDR;  
 X heavy CDR; cryptic collagen epitope; solid tumour;  
 X new blood vessel growth; angiogenesis; tumour growth; cytostatic;  
 X collagen agonist; collagen antagonist; cancer metastasis;  
 X anti-cryptic collagen; HUI77; HUIV26; mouse; murine; PCR; primer; ss;  
 X heavy chain.

X Mus musculus.

X WO2003046204-A2.

X 05-JUN-2003.

X 26-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US038147.

X 26-NOV-2001; 2001US-00995529.

X 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00011250.

X (CELL-) CELL MATRIX INC.

X Waking JD, Huse WD, Tang Y, Broek D, Brooks PC;

X WPI; 2003-513649/48.

X New cryptic collagen antibody with one or more complementarity  
 X determining regions, useful for diagnosing and treating disorders  
 X associated with angiogenesis, tumor growth and/or cancer metastasis.

X Example 1; SEQ ID NO 198; 232bp; English.

X This invention relates to a novel grafted antibody or its functional  
 X fragment comprising one or more complementarity determining regions

CC (CDRs) of a defined light CDR and a heavy CDR with at least one amino  
 CC acid (aa) substitution where the antibody has specific binding activity  
 CC for a cryptic collagen epitope. The growth of all solid tumours requires  
 CC new blood vessel growth, angiogenesis, inhibition of which is an approach  
 CC to limiting tumour growth. The invention may allow development of  
 CC therapeutics with a cytostatic activity as a collagen agonist or  
 CC antagonist. The invention is useful for diagnosing and treating disorders  
 CC associated with angiogenesis, tumour growth and/or cancer metastasis. The  
 CC present sequence is that of a mutagenic PCR primer for amplification of  
 CC the sequence encoding the heavy chain of mouse HUI77 or HUIV26 antibodies  
 CC and used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1406 AAAAAGAGAAAGACCCA 1422

Db 17 AAAAAGAGAAAGAYCCA 1

RESULT 208

AAD36075/C

ID AAD36075 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAD36075;

XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human cMLCK gene exon 1 and intron amplifying reverse PCR primer #2.

XX Human; cardiac myosin light chain kinase; cMLCK; tricuspid valve;  
 XW cardiac dysfunction; systolic dysfunction; mitral valve prolapse;  
 XW diastolic dysfunction; cardiac hypertrophy; tricuspid insufficiency;  
 XW coronary heart disease; myocardial infarction; mitral insufficiency;  
 XW valvular heart disease; congestive heart failure; mitral valve;  
 XW cardiomyopathy; cardiac; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224889-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028639.

XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232245P.

XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232456P.

XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX Epstein ND, Haasanzadeh S, Winitky S, Davis JS;

XX WPI; 2002-394135/42.

XX New isolated cardiac myosin light chain kinase (cMLCK) protein, useful  
 XW for identifying cMLCK modulators that are used for treating cardiac  
 XW dysfunction e.g. systolic or diastolic dysfunction, myocardial  
 XW infarction.

XX Example 17; Page 80; 105pp; English.

XX The invention relates to cDNA, protein sequence and genomic structure of  
 CC the human cardiac isoform of myosin light chain kinase (cMLCK) and  
 CC mutations in cMLCK gene that are associated with cardiac dysfunction. The  
 CC invention also relates to methods for identifying agents that modulate  
 CC cMLCK activity. cMLCK is useful for detecting enhanced susceptibility of  
 CC a subject to cardiac dysfunction. cMLCK is useful for screening for an  
 CC agent that modulates its biological activity. The method is useful for  
 CC enhancing or preserving cardiac function in a subject having cardiac  
 CC dysfunction, and harbouring a mutation in cMLCK allele. The method is

CC useful for enhancing or preserving cardiac function in a subject having  
 CC cardiac dysfunction such as systolic dysfunction, diastolic dysfunction,  
 CC cardiac hypertrophy, cardiomyopathy, coronary heart disease, myocardial  
 CC infarction, or congestive heart failure, or for preserving cardiac  
 CC function, or cardiac dysfunction which comprises valvular heart disease  
 CC such as mitral valve disease, tricuspid valve disease, mitral  
 CC insufficiency, tricuspid insufficiency, or mitral valve prolapse. The  
 CC method is useful for treating cardiac dysfunction, e.g., systolic or  
 CC diastolic dysfunction, coronary heart disease, cardiac hypertrophy,  
 CC cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction, or congestive heart failure. The  
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human CMLCK gene  
 CC fragment  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 477 CCTGCACCATGCAAGAGTCTCG 499  
 Db 23 CCTGCACCATGCAAGAGTCTCG 1  
 RESULT 209  
 ABL57990  
 ID ABL57990 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL57990;  
 XX  
 DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Manganese dependent dioxygenase, mndD, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate oxidase; herbicide; weed control;  
 KW manganese dependent dioxygenase; mndD; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Arthrobacter globiformis.  
 XX  
 PN FR2815969-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013942.  
 XX  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013942.  
 XX  
 PA (AVET ) AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE SA.  
 XX  
 PI Zink O, Paget E, Rolland A, Sailland A, Freyssinet G;  
 XX WPI; 2002-419041/45.  
 DR  
 PT Rendering plants resistant to herbicides, useful for selective weed  
 PT control, comprises by-passing the enzymatic pathway blocked by the  
 PT herbicide.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 28; 125pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for rendering plants tolerant  
 CC to a herbicide by expressing an enzyme that by-passes the metabolic  
 CC pathway inhibited by the herbicide. The method is used to impart  
 CC resistance in plants to herbicides (e.g. isoxazoles or diketonitriles)  
 CC that inhibit 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase, making possible use of  
 CC such herbicides for selective weed control in crops. The present sequence  
 CC is a PCR primer, used in an example from the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 CC useful for enhancing or preserving cardiac function in a subject having  
 CC cardiac dysfunction such as systolic dysfunction, diastolic dysfunction,  
 CC cardiac hypertrophy, cardiomyopathy, coronary heart disease, myocardial  
 CC infarction, or congestive heart failure, or for preserving cardiac  
 CC function, or cardiac dysfunction which comprises valvular heart disease  
 CC such as mitral valve disease, tricuspid valve disease, mitral  
 CC insufficiency, tricuspid insufficiency, or mitral valve prolapse. The  
 CC method is useful for treating cardiac dysfunction, e.g., systolic or  
 CC diastolic dysfunction, coronary heart disease, cardiac hypertrophy,  
 CC cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction, or congestive heart failure. The  
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human CMLCK gene  
 CC fragment  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1436 AAGTCACCGAGAGGAGAAACC 1458  
 Db 1 ACGTCACCGAGAGGATGAAAC 23  
 RESULT 210  
 AAV12155/c  
 ID AAV12155 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV12155;  
 XX  
 DT 05-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
 DE Pseudomonas exotoxin wild-type DNA fragment encoding residues 243-250.  
 XX  
 KW Pseudomonas exotoxin; PE; recombinant; chimeric toxin; cytotoxic;  
 KW IL-6-PE fusion protein; cancer cell; IL-6 receptor; myeloma cell;  
 KW hepatoma cell line; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Pseudomonas sp.  
 XX  
 PN US5705156-A.  
 XX  
 PD 06-JAN-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00467264.  
 XX  
 PR 11-MAY-1990; 90US-00522182.  
 PR 01-OCT-1993; 93US-00130322.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 XX  
 PI Chaudhary VK, Pastan I, Fitzgerald D;  
 XX WPI; 1998-086089/08.  
 DR  
 KW Killing cells with fusion protein - comprising modified Pseudomonas  
 PT exotoxin and targeting agent.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Col 17; 20pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A method has been developed for killing cells. The method comprises  
 CC contacting the cells with a modified pseudomonas exotoxin (PE) attached  
 CC to a targeting agent that binds to a specific site on the cells. The  
 CC modified PE has: (a) Glu at positions 57, 246, 247 and 249; (b) Glu at  
 CC position 57 and amino acids 241-250 deleted, or (c) Glu at position 57  
 CC and Gly at positions 246, 247 and 249. The present sequence represents a  
 CC PE fragment that encodes amino acids 243 to 250 of the wild-type PE. The  
 CC IL-6-PE fusion proteins selectively kill cancer cells expressing IL-6  
 CC receptor, e.g. U266 myeloma cells and various hepatoma cell lines. The  
 CC modified PE has lower toxicity than wild-type PE  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1202 AAATGACGGGATCTCTGAGGAC 1224  
 Db 23 AAGTCACCGAGGATGATGAC 1  
 RESULT 211  
 ABL49870  
 ID ABL49870 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL49870;  
 XX  
 DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human CHD protein 18.81 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.

X Human; CHD protein 18.81; antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory; cardiant;  
W cytosstatic; antiviral; malignant tumour; haemopathy; HIV infection;  
W development disturbance; immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer;  
W ss.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X CN1324842-A.  
N  
X  
X 05-DEC-2001.  
D  
X 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115810.  
F  
X 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115810.  
R  
X  
X (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
A  
X  
X Mao Y, Xie Y;  
I  
X WPI; 2002-227525/29.  
R  
X New polypeptide human CHD protein 18.81 and polynucleotides for encoding  
T it, useful or curing several diseases, such as malignant tumor,  
I hemopathy, development disturbance, HIV infection, immunological disease  
I and various inflammations.  
X  
S Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.  
X  
X The present invention describes human CHD protein 18.81 (I). The present  
C invention also describes a method for producing (I) using DNA  
C recombination techniques. (I) has antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory,  
C cytosstatic, antiviral and cardiant activities. (I) and the polynucleotide  
C encoding it can be used in the treatment of several diseases such as  
C malignant tumour, haemopathy, development disturbances, HIV infection,  
C immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence  
C represents a PCR primer for human CHD protein 18.81, which is used in an  
C example from the present invention  
X  
Q Sequence 24 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1604 ATATATAAAATTATTATATATAA 1626  
b 1 AATATAAAATTATTCTAGTAAAA 23  
ESULT 212  
AD38985/C  
D AAD38985 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
X  
C AAD38985;  
X  
T 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
X  
E Human GDD DNA amplifying 5' RACE PCR primer, GDD GSP 2.1.  
X  
X Human; dipeptidyl peptidase; DPP; neoplasia; type II diabetes; cirrhosis;  
N autoimmunity; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV infection; cytosstatic;  
W graft rejection; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;  
X antiviral; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.  
X  
S Homo sapiens.  
X  
X WO200234900-A1.  
X  
D 02-MAY-2002.  
X  
X 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-AU001388.

PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000AU-00001078.  
XX  
XX (UNSY ) UNIV SYDNEY.  
PA  
XX Abbott CA, Gorrell MD;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-454646/48.  
XX  
XX New dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP) peptides, useful for screening inhibitors  
PT of DPP catalytic activity, which may be employed to treat e.g. neoplasia,  
PT type II diabetes, cirrhosis, autoimmunity, graft rejection and HIV  
PT infection.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 33; 91pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention relates to dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP) proteins and  
CC polynucleotides encoding such proteins. The DPP peptides are useful for  
CC screening inhibitors of DPP catalytic activity. The inhibitors are useful  
CC for treating neoplasia, type II diabetes, cirrhosis, autoimmunity, graft  
CC rejection and HIV (human immuno deficiency virus) infection. The present  
CC DNA sequence is a RACE PCR primer which is used for amplifying human GDD  
CC DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1642 GAACCAAGCCCGAGCTCAGG 1664  
Db 23 GAAATCAAGACCCAGTCTCAGG 1  
|||||  
RESULT 213  
AAL54353  
ID AAL54353 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
XX AAL54353;  
XX  
DT 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Kruppel type zinc finger protein ZK9-13 PCR primer 1.  
XX  
XX Kruppel type zinc finger protein ZK9.13; DNA recombination;  
KW autoimmune disease; embryonic development malformation; tumour;  
KW human anti-senility research; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
OS  
XX CN1364804-A.  
PN  
XX 21-AUG-2002.  
PD  
XX 10-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00105186.  
PF  
XX 10-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00105186.  
PR  
XX (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.  
PA  
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-000515/01.  
DR  
XX New polypeptide-kruppel type zinc finger protein ZK 9.13 and  
PT polynucleotide for encoding such polypeptide.  
PT  
XX Example 2; Page 19 (Disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a new kind of polypeptide, Kruppel type zinc  
CC finger protein ZK9.13, polynucleotides for encoding this polypeptide and  
CC a DNA recombination process to produce the polypeptide. The present  
CC invention also discloses the method of applying the polypeptide in

CC treating various diseases, such as autoimmune disease, embryonic  
CC development malformation and tumour, and in human anti-senility research.  
CC The present invention also discloses the antagonist resisting the  
CC polypeptide and its treatment effect. The present invention also  
CC discloses the application of the polynucleotides for encoding Kruppel  
CC type zinc finger protein ZK9.13. This polynucleotide sequence represents  
CC a PCR primer of the Kruppel type zinc finger protein ZK9.13 of the  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1596 GTGTAATATATATAAAATTTT 1618  
Db 2 GTGTAATATATATATATATTTT 24  
  
RESULT 214  
AA68477/c  
ID AAA68477 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA68477;  
XX  
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT 27-OCT-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Bacteriophage 3A ORF RBS sequence 3AORF223.  
XX  
KW Bacteriophage; antimicrobial; genome; identification; antibacterial;  
KW bacterial growth inhibition; PCR primer; RBS; ribosome binding site;  
KW bacterial infection; ss.  
XX  
OS Staphylococcus phage 3A.  
XX  
EN WO200032825-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PF 03-DEC-1999; 99WO-IB002040.  
XX  
PR 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0110992P.  
PR 03-JUN-1999; 99US-00326144.  
PR 28-SEP-1999; 99US-00407804.  
PR 30-SEP-1999; 99US-0157218P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0168777P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-00454252.  
XX  
PA (PHAG-) PHAGETECH INC.  
XX  
PI Pelletier J, Gros P, Dubow M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-412361/35.  
XX  
PT Identifying a bacteriophage coding region for treating bacterial  
PT infections comprises identifying a nucleic acid encoding a product that  
PT inhibits bacteria when a bacteriophage infects a bacterium.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 187; 456pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method for identifying a bacteriophage  
CC coding region encoding a product active on an essential bacterial target.  
CC The method comprises identifying a nucleic acid sequence encoding a gene  
CC product that provides a bacteria-inhibiting function when an  
CC uncharacterised bacteriophage infects a pathogenic bacterium. The  
CC compound active on a target of a bacteriophage inhibitor protein in a  
CC bacteria is used to treat or prevent a bacterial infection in an animal.  
CC AAA68443 to AAA69442 and AAB16523 to AAB16954 represent bacteriophage  
CC nucleotide and protein sequences which are used in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)  
XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 116 ATGTTGGAATTAATTAATTTATGGA 138  
Db 23 ATTTTGAATTAATTAATTTATGGA 1  
  
RESULT 215  
AAS02982/c  
ID AAS02982 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS02982;  
XX  
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CHMR1 reverse PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; m1 acetylcholine receptor; CHRM1; immunogen; antibody;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; DLB; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200127312-A2.  
XX  
PD 19-APR-2001.  
XX  
PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028211.  
XX  
PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159269P.  
XX  
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-282046/29.  
XX  
PT New variants of the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor gene, useful to  
PT find treatment for Alzheimer's and dementia, have single nucleotide  
PT variations at one or more of five polymorphic sites.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 28; 52pp; English.  
XX  
CC The sequence represents a PCR primer designed to amplify a fragment  
CC corresponding to nucleotides 221-715 (containing a polymorphism) of the  
CC Human Gene encoding the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor, CHMR1.  
CC CHMR1 is one subtype of a family of 5 genetically distinct muscarinic  
CC acetylcholine receptors, mAChR, that play important roles in higher brain  
CC function such as learning and memory. The protein is a possible drug  
CC target for treatments for Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy  
CC bodies (DLB). The gene, polypeptide, haplotypes and antibodies raised  
CC against the protein are useful for diagnosing and developing treatments  
CC for diseases associated with the abnormal expression of the gene or  
CC activity of the protein, e.g. Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy  
CC bodies  
XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 623 TCTACACACGACGACGGGTCATG 645  
Db 24 TCTATACACGACGACGGGTCATG 2  
  
RESULT 216  
AAS13862  
ID AAS13862 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

```
X C AAS13862;
X T 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
X E Tn5-based transposon sequencing primer KAN-2RP-1.
X W Transposon Tn5; sequencing primer; transposon-disrupted gene;
X S gene function; ss.
X S Synthetic.
X N WO200171040-A2.
X D 27-SEP-2001.
X F 21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009003.
X R 23-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191561P.
X A (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
X I Sharpe PL, Cheng Q, Nagarajan V;
X R WPI; 2001-611517/70.
X T Identifying essential genes responsible for specific phenotypes in
T microorganisms by inserting a transposon-disrupted gene homolog into the
T microorganism genome is useful to determine gene function.
X Example 6; Page 27; 51pp; English.
X The invention relates to a method of identifying an essential gene
X responsible for a specific phenotype in a recombination proficient
X microorganism. The method comprises inserting a transposon-disrupted gene
X homologue into the microorganism genome and selecting for transformants
X having a changed phenotype. The method is used to elucidate the function
X of known gene sequences and can be used on microorganisms which are not
X naturally transformable. The present sequence represents Tn5-based
X transposon sequencing primer KAN-2RP-1, used in the method of the
X invention
X Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1899 AAAGTAACATCAGCCATTTTTCAG 1921
b 3 AATGTACATCAGAGATTTTCAG 25
RESULT 217
VAS08716/c
ID AAS08716 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
X AAS08716;
X 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
X Forward PCR primer #1 used in tissue distribution of PD-ABC variants.
X PD-ATP-binding cassette; PD-ABC; chromosome 19p13.3; spleen; thymus; ss;
X peripheral blood leukocyte; bone marrow; lymph node; dyslipidaemia;
X cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder; abnormal calcium flux;
X epilepsy; coronary artery disease; Tangier's disease; atherosclerosis;
X familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency; fatty liver disease;
X atherosclerosis; diabetes; insulin resistance; obesity; drug screening;
X alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease;
X PCR primer.
X Synthetic.
X S
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```
XX WO200153490-A1.
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002191.
XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177889P.
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215405P.
XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX Johns MA, Tafuri SR, Wang M;
XX WPI; 2001-442259/47.
XX New Human PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins for diagnosis and treatment
XX of dyslipidemia, epilepsy and diseases related to abnormal calcium flux.
XX Disclosure; Page 35; 77pp; English.
XX The sequence represents a PCR primer used for tissue distribution by RT-
XX PCR of the two variants of human PD-ATP-binding cassette (PD-ABC)
XX protein. PD-ABC maps to chromosome 19p13.3 and is expressed in various
XX tissues including spleen, thymus, peripheral blood leukocytes, bone
XX marrow and lymph nodes. The PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins are used to
XX diagnose and treat cardiovascular disorders, inflammatory disorders,
XX dyslipidaemia, epilepsy, diseases related to abnormal calcium flux,
XX coronary artery disease, Tangier's disease, familial high-density
XX lipoprotein deficiency, atherosclerosis, diabetes, fatty liver disease,
XX insulin resistance, obesity, alcoholism, retinal degeneration,
XX hypertension and vascular disease. The sequences are also used in drug
XX screening assays
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1328 ATTCTGAGAGGAGGAGGGG 1350
Db 23 AGTGTGAGAGAGGAGAGGGG 1
RESULT 218
ABN13979/c
ID ABN13979 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX ABN13979;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13971.
DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13971; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1509 CTGAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTG 1531
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
24 CCGAATGGATGTCACAGGTCCTG 2
XX
RESULT 219
ABN13975/c
XX ID ABN13975 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABN13975;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13967.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 31-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00034263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13967; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1512 ATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCT 1534
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
25 AATGGATGTCACAGGTCGTCT 3
XX
RESULT 220
ABN13980/c
XX ID ABN13980 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABN13980;
XX
XX

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T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
X Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13972.  
X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
X muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
X skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X WO200192524-A2.  
X 06-DEC-2001.  
X 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
X 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
X 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
X 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
X 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
X 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
X (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
X WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
X or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
X desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
X Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13972; 214pp; English.  
X The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
X protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
X 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
X nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
X hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
X provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
X protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
X expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
X used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
X -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
X and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
X capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
X therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
X production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
X polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
X disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
X and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
X The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
X hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
X The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
X specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
X at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
X  
X Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
X Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
X Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
X  
X Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 1509 CTGAATGACCTCTCCAGTCTG 1531  
D 1509 CTGAATGACCTCTCCAGTCTG 1531  
D 23 CCGAATGATCTCTCCAGGCTG 1  
RESULT 221  
AAL55376  
ID AAL55376 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX AAL55376;  
AC AAL55376;  
XX 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX Kan-2 reverse PCR primer.  
DB Kan-2 reverse PCR primer.  
XX Isopentenyl diphosphate; IPP; pathway enzyme; IPP biosynthesis;  
KW acetyl-coA acetyltransferase enzyme; acetate; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX Unidentified.  
OS Unidentified.  
PN WO2003010294-A2.  
XX 06-FEB-2003.  
PD 06-FEB-2003.  
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024048.  
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024048.  
XX 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307673P.  
PR 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307673P.  
XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.  
PA Hallahan DL, Keiper-Hrynko NM;  
XX WPI; 2003-239439/23.  
DR WPI; 2003-239439/23.  
XX Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding isopentenyl diphosphate,  
PT IPP, pathway enzyme, useful for obtaining nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT IPP pathway enzyme, and for regulating IPP biosynthesis in organism.  
XX Example 4; Page 37; 66pp; English.  
PS Example 4; Page 37; 66pp; English.  
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid molecule  
CC which encodes an isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) pathway enzyme that has a  
CC 411, 464, 503 or 415 residue amino acid sequence, given in the  
CC specification, hybridizes with nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino  
CC acid sequences, or is complementary to the sequences. The isolated  
CC nucleic acid is useful for regulating IPP biosynthesis in an organism,  
CC where the nucleic acid is overexpressed such that IPP biosynthesis is  
CC altered in the organism. The IPP pathway gene is over-expressed on a  
CC multicopy plasmid, and is operably linked to an inducible or regulated  
CC promoter. The IPP gene is optionally expressed in antisense orientation,  
CC or is disrupted by insertion of foreign DNA into the coding region. The  
CC isolated IPP nucleic acid or sequences showing identity are useful for  
CC obtaining nucleic acid molecules encoding IPP pathway enzymes, which  
CC involves probing a genomic library with the nucleic acid, identifying a  
CC DNA clone that hybridizes with the nucleic acid, and sequencing the  
CC genomic fragment that comprises the clone, where the sequenced genomic  
CC fragment encodes an IPP pathway enzyme. The isolated nucleic acid having  
CC a 1233, 1392, 1158, 1509 or 1245 nucleotide sequence, given in the  
CC specification, is useful for obtaining a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
CC an IPP pathway enzyme, which involves synthesizing at least one  
CC oligonucleotide primer corresponding to a portion of the sequence, and  
CC amplifying an insert present in a cloning vector using the  
CC oligonucleotide primer, where the amplified insert encodes a portion of  
CC an amino acid sequence encoding the enzyme. A transformed host cell is  
CC useful for producing a compound in the IPP pathway, which involves  
CC contacting a transformed host cell transformed with the isolated IPP  
CC nucleic acid under the control of suitable regulatory sequences, under  
CC suitable growth conditions with a carbon substrate, thus a compound in  
CC IPP pathway is produced. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR  
CC primer relating to the acetyl-coA acetyltransferase enzymes, variants of  
CC one of the enzymes used to synthesise IPP from acetate  
XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred.No. 4.9e+02; Gaps 0;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels

QY 1404 TGAATAAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGG 1426  
DB 25 TGACAAAGAGAGTGACCCGAGG 3  
|||||  
|||||

RESULT 223  
ACI77704  
ID ACI77704 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX AC ACI77704;  
XX DT DT (first entry)  
XX 14-OCT-2003  
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 77695.  
XX  
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
XX cross-species comparison.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
SN US2003104410-A1.  
PN XX  
XX 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
PF XX  
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001UG-0276759P.  
PR XX  
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
PA  
XX Mittmann MP;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
DR  
XX  
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 77695; 9pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at [seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html](http://seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html)  
XX  
XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred.No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels; Gaps

1245 CGATGAGGACGAAGACCGCTG 1267  
1 CCATGAGGTGCAAGTCTACCGTG 23

RESULT 224  
ACK07888/C  
ID ACK07888 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ACK07888;

XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 107869.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
XX cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Mittmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 107869; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

620 CCTTCTACACCGACCGGCTC 642

23 CCTTCTGCACTACGGTCTCTGGTC 1

RESULT 225

ACK07889/C

ID ACK07889 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ACK07889;

XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 107870.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
XX cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Mittmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 107870; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

620 CCTTCTACACCGACCGGCTC 642

23 CCTTCTGCACTACGGTCTCTGGTC 1

```

RESULT 227
ACI07344/c
ID ACI07344 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACI07344;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 7335.
DE
DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Mittmann MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 7335; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
    Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
    Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1571 CAGATTTTATATTTCTATTCT 1593
Db ||||||| ||||| |||||
25 CAGATTTTGTAGTTTCGCTTCT 3

RESULT 228
AAT27507/c

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ID AAT27507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 IC AAT27507;  
 XX 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)  
 XX Human c-raf kinase 3' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;  
 CW phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX misc\_feature 1..20  
 XX /\*tag= a  
 XX /note= "opt. phosphorothioate linked"  
 XX misc\_feature 10..20  
 XX /\*tag= b  
 XX /note= "contain 2'-O-methyl modifications"  
 T WO9532987-A1.  
 T 07-DEC-1995.  
 X 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.  
 F 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.  
 R (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 A Monia BP, Boggs RT;  
 I WPI; 1996-030518/03.  
 R Oligo:nucleotide(s) targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -  
 T capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of  
 T hyperproliferative disorders.  
 X Claim 10; Page 18; 65pp; English.  
 X AAT27481-T27507 are human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used  
 C for the inhibition of raf expression. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are  
 C targeted to either coding region, start or stop signal or 5' or 3'  
 C untranslated region (UTR) mRNA encoding human c-raf. The ONs may be  
 C phosphorothioate linked and may contain modifications at the 2' position  
 C of the sugar moiety. ONs are pref. complementary to either 3' or 5' UTRs,  
 C phosphorothioate linked and contain 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications. The  
 C ONs are used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions  
 C associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis  
 X Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Q Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477  
 |||||  
 C 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2  
 3SULT 229  
 AX36464/c  
 C AAX36464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 X AAX36464;  
 X 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 X Chimeric 2'-O-methyl oligo for c-raf inhibition.  
 X RNaseH; RNA cleavage; DNA cleavage; hybridisation; protein kinase C gene;

KW gene expression modulation; ras; raf; therapy; AIDS; atherosclerosis;  
 KW infection; cell growth; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO9730067-A1.  
 PN 21-AUG-1997.  
 PD 07-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002043.  
 XX 14-FEB-1996; 96US-0011620P.  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.  
 XX Cook PD, Monia B, Altmann K, Martin P;  
 XX WPI; 1997-424968/39.  
 XX Oligo:nucleotide with RNaseH activity, which specifically hybridises to  
 PT DNA or RNA - comprises 1st and 2nd sub:sequence(s) having 2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-  
 PT CH<sub>3</sub> and 2'-deoxy sugar moieties, useful for therapy or diagnosis.  
 XX Example 16; Page 41; 86pp; English.  
 PS This sequence is an example of an oligonucleotide of the invention, and  
 XX is an inhibitor of c-raf expression. The invention relates to  
 CC oligonucleotides (A), which specifically hybridises to RNA or DNA,  
 CC comprises a linear sequence of nucleotide units linked by phosphodiester  
 CC or phosphorothioate linkages, comprising a first subsequence having 2'-O-  
 CC CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>3</sub> sugar moieties and a second subsequence having 2'-deoxy  
 CC sugar moieties. (A), which has RNaseH activity for cleaving a  
 CC complementary strand, can be used to modulate the expression of ras, raf  
 CC and protein kinase C genes, useful in the therapy of AIDS,  
 CC atherosclerosis, bacterial or other infections, or to control aberrant  
 CC cell growth in humans, animals or plants. (A) can also be used  
 CC diagnostically, particularly when labelled, to detect overexpression of  
 CC mRNA or expression of abnormal RNA, including imaging of tissue sections,  
 CC and as a research reagent. (A) has increased binding affinity for  
 CC complementary strands (attributable to the 2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>3</sub> sugar  
 CC moiety, which overcomes the loss of affinity caused by altered intersugar  
 CC links), and increased resistance to nuclease (from the modified links and  
 CC the 2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>3</sub> sugar moiety)  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477  
 |||||  
 Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2  
 RESULT 230  
 AAT59728/c  
 ID AAT59728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAT59728;  
 AC AAT59728;  
 XX 06-OCT-1997 (first entry)  
 DT Human raf inhibitor oligonucleotide ON21.  
 XX raf; inhibitor; antisense; liposome; cancer; abnormal expression;  
 KW anti-hyperproliferative; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..20  
 FT



2R 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.  
 2R 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.  
 2R 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.  
 2R 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.  
 2R 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.  
 2X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 2X Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;  
 2X WPI; 1999-166721/14.  
 2X New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)  
 2T comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for  
 2T hybridisation to RNA or DNA.  
 2S Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.  
 2X The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the  
 2X invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and  
 2X comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose  
 2X or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are  
 2X joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of  
 2X the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA  
 2X base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides  
 2X has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-  
 2X imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be  
 2X used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for  
 2X treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired  
 2X production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,  
 2X protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded  
 2X animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for  
 2X treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in  
 2X diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA  
 2X molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA  
 2X molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR  
 2X field.)  
 2X Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477  
 b 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2  
 RESULT 233  
 AZ11537/c  
 D AAZ11537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 X C AAZ11537;  
 X 05-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
 X Human c-raf kinase antisense oligo ISIS # 7853.  
 X Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;  
 W cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; c-raf kinase; antisense; ss.  
 W Synthetic.  
 S Homo sapiens.  
 S US9552229-A.  
 X N 14-SEP-1999.  
 X 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.  
 X 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.  
 X 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Boggs RT, Monia BP;  
 XX WPI; 1999-527018/44.  
 XX Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and  
 XX diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.  
 XX Claim 1; Col 11; 29pp; English.  
 XX The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA  
 XX encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The  
 XX antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing  
 XX abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,  
 XX psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.  
 XX Sequences AA211511-537 and AA211565-573 represent antisense  
 XX oligonucleotides for human c-raf kinase  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477  
 Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2  
 RESULT 234  
 AAX05468/c  
 ID AAX05468 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAX05468;  
 XX 20-APR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX Chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf gene.  
 XX Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;  
 KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-raf; antisense; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O  
 FT -methyl modification on some base pairs"  
 XX US5859221-A.  
 XX 12-JAN-1999.  
 XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.  
 XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.  
 PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.  
 PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.  
 PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.  
 PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;  
 XX WPI; 1999-120005/10.  
 XX Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide analogues - having nucleosides  
 XX including modified deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing 2'-substituent to

```

PT increase binding affinity.
PS Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
CC with RNA or DNA. The compound comprises covalently-bound nucleosides that
CC individually include a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
CC portion, where the nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside
CC linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base
CC sequence that is complementary to a RNA base sequence or to a DNA base
CC sequence; and where at least 1 of the nucleosides includes a modified
CC deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-substituent selected from cyano,
CC fluoromethyl, thioalkoxy, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, allyloxy and
CC alkeneoxy groups. The nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (ONs) can bind
CC to and modulate the activity of DNA or RNA and can be used for treating
CC organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired production of a
CC protein. They can be used in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment in
CC organisms such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae, plant and higher
CC animal forms including warm-blooded animals. The ONs can also be used for
CC treating infections, AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. The products can
CC be used for detection and diagnosis. The ONs provide enhanced binding to
CC targets. Increased binding of 2'-sugar modified sequence-specific ONs
CC provides superior potency and specificity compared to phosphorus-modified
CC ONs. The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligo for c-ra
CC gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAG 1477
DB 19 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGCAG 2
RESULT 235
AAZ10296/c
ID AAZ10296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ10296;
XX
XX AAZ10296;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 08-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-ra gene expression.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; c-ra; nuclease resistance;
KW RNase H strand cleavage; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide therapeutic;
KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US5955589-A.
XX
XX 21-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00465880.
XX
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
XX 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
XX 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-539598/45.
XX
XX Oligonucleotides eliciting RNase H activity useful for diagnosis and
XX treatment of diseases e.g AIDS or atherosclerosis.
XX
PS Example 14; Col 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-ra gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotide is a gapped 2', modified oligonucleotide, whereby one part
CC has at least two consecutive 2'-F (2'-H) nucleotides and the second part
CC has at least five consecutive nucleotides with 2'-H sugar moieties. The
CC modified oligonucleotide has increased nuclease resistance, and increased
CC binding affinity for substrates. The oligonucleotide elicits RNase H
CC strand cleavage of specific RNAs. Oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for the diagnosis, detection and treatment of conditions
CC susceptible to oligonucleotide therapeutics (e.g. AIDS and
CC atherosclerosis). (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAG 1477
DB 19 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGCAG 2
RESULT 236
AAZ48166/c
ID AAZ48166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48166;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE C-ra chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
KW Polyribonucleotide solid phase synthesis; diagnosis; hybridisation;
KW protein production modulation; 2'-deoxyfuranosyl moiety; anti-HIV;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; nuclease resistant; atherosclerosis; AIDS;
KW abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US6005087-A.
XX
XX 21-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Kawasaki AM, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-072074/06.
XX
XX Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides useful as research agents, diagnostic
XX agents, and in the treatment of atherosclerosis and AIDS.
XX
XX Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (I)
CC comprising 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides. (I) comprise
CC covalently bound nucleotides, where the nucleotides are joined together
CC by: (a) internucleotide linkages such that the base portion of the
CC nucleotides forms a mixed base sequence; and (b) at least one of the
CC nucleotides includes a modified ribofuranosyl group bearing a 2'-fluoro
CC substituent; provided that at least two of the nucleotides are 2'-fluoro

```

Sequence 20 BP: 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAAG 1477

RESULT 237

AAA73515:

A  
T 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)

c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #36 (Isis #7853).

X Human: c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;  
W signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;  
W psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;  
W restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;  
W endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.

*Homo sapiens.*

$$T_{\text{tag}} = a$$

```

T
/mod_base= OTHER

```

/note= "All or some nucleotides are optionally with a methoxyethoxy modification. Also, optionally phosphodiester or phosphothioate backbone"

US6090626-A.

18-JUL-2000:

28-AUG-1998: 98US-00143214.

31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.

26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.

ISIS PHARM INC.

Boqqs RT, Monia BP;

WPI: 2000-531424/48.

Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel



PT Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering  
 PT antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Col 14; 4lpp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which  
 CC are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of  
 CC inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of  
 CC inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the  
 CC hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an  
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating  
 CC cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular  
 CC angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human c-raf kinase  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 1477  
 Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 2  
 RESULT 239  
 ID ACD42099/c  
 AC ACD42099 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ACD42099;  
 DT 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human c-raf, ISIS7853.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer;  
 KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;  
 KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PX US2003032607-A1.  
 XX 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.  
 PF 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.  
 PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.  
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.  
 PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.  
 PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.  
 PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.  
 XX  
 FA (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
 XX Monia BP;  
 FI WPI; 2003-503332/47.  
 XX  
 UR Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human  
 XX raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for  
 PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 8; 42pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length  
 CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a  
 CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,  
 CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),

CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a  
 CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically  
 CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for  
 CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by  
 CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also  
 CC is useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated  
 CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a  
 CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the  
 CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a  
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or  
 CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or  
 CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting  
 CC example for detecting of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for  
 CC various cell functions and determining the role of raf expression in  
 CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research  
 CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting  
 CC a human raf mRNA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 1477  
 Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 2  
 RESULT 240  
 ID ACA61359/c  
 AC ACA61359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ACA61359;  
 DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #7.  
 XX  
 KW Human; c-raf; antisense; ss; nuclease inhibitor; gene therapy; AIDS;  
 KW bacterial infection; viral infection; protozoan infection;  
 KW abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; atherosclerosis.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER = phosphorothioate backbone. Optionally 10-  
 XX 20 are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides"  
 PN US2003004325-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 02-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00996263.  
 XX  
 PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.  
 PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.  
 PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.  
 PR 12-AUG-1991; 91US-00814961.  
 PR 24-DEC-1991; 92US-00835932.  
 PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00854634.  
 PR 01-JUL-1992; 92WO-US011339.  
 PR 23-DEC-1992; 94US-00244993.  
 PR 21-JUN-1994; 95US-00471973.  
 PR 06-JUN-1995; 98US-00135202.  
 PR 17-AUG-1998;  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 FA

The invention relates to a modified oligonucleotide comprising several covalently bound nucleosides including a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base portion. The nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides includes a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and research agents e.g. for the treatment of various viruses (e.g. AIDS), for modulating the production of proteins by an organism, treating an organism having a disease involving an undesired production of a protein (e.g. atherosclerosis, cancer), detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA molecules in organisms or cells, and for the selective binding of RNA for use as research reagents and diagnostic agents. The compounds have improved stability to enzymatic degradation with various intracellular and extracellular nucleases, and improved ability to bind to a specific DNA or RNA with fidelity compared to wild-type DNA-DNA and RNA-DNA duplexes and phosphorus-modified oligonucleotide duplexes containing methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate triesters. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention targeting human c-Raf.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477  
|||||||  
Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2

RESULT 242  
AC129393/c  
ID AC129393 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC AC129393;  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 29384.  
XX  
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
XX cross-species comparison.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003104410-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
PF  
XX  
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
XX  
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX  
XX Mittmann MP;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
DR  
XX  
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
XX  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 29384; 9pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used



Thu Sep 16 13:16:20 2004

schultz167-3.rng

the adenovirus which contains in another region of the viral genome, preferably the E3 region, a gene encoding a protein (preferably, an interleukin) useful for gene therapy of a disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to produce virus ONYX-063 comprising the E1B-55K protein K290A mutation

Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

949 CTGATGCTGGAGCGGTGGT 969  
|||||  
1 CTGCTGCTGGCGGGGTGGT 21

RESULT 245  
BK11250/c  
D ABK11250 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
X  
C ABK11250;  
X  
T 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
X Adenovirus E1B-55K protein K290A PCR primer #2.  
E  
X E1B-55K; ss; PCR; primer; K290A; ONYX-063; p53; tumour suppressor;  
W cancer; mutant; gene therapy; cytostatic; head cancer; neck cancer;  
W lung cancer; breast cancer; hepatic cancer; colon cancer;  
W neoplastic cell; E3 region; interleukin.  
X  
X Mastadenovirus.  
X Synthetic.  
X WO200212524-A2.  
X 14-FEB-2002.  
X 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US024035.  
X 03-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222887P.  
X (ONYX-) ONYX PHARM INC.  
X Shen Y, Nye J, Hermiston T;  
X WPI; 2002-241764/29.  
X Novel recombinant adenovirus comprising mutation in E1B-55K gene which encodes mutated E1B-55K protein comprising single amino acid substitution that reduces ability of E1B-55K protein to bind to tumor suppressor p53.  
X Example 1; Page 18; 33pp; English.  
X The invention relates to a recombinant adenovirus comprising a mutation in the E1B-55K gene that encodes a mutated E1B-55K protein comprising a single amino acid mutation, where the mutation reduces the ability of the E1B-55K mutated protein to bind to the tumour suppressor p53. Also included are an isolated E1B-55K protein comprising a single amino acid substitution at position 240 or 260 of the protein and an isolated polynucleotide comprising mutated adenoviral DNA that encodes a E1B-55K protein which comprises a single amino acid mutation which reduces the capacity of the protein to bind to the tumour suppressor p53. The adenovirus (preferably, Onyx 051 or Onyx 053) is useful for treating, by gene therapy, cancer (e.g. head or neck cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, hepatic cancer, colon cancer and other cancers listed in the specification) in a patient, and if desired, the treatment is repeated. The method further involves administering the recombinant adenovirus with a chemotherapeutic. The adenovirus is also useful for selectively and substantially ablating neoplastic cells in a cell population consisting of normal and neoplastic cells. Various human neoplasms may be treated by the adenovirus which contains in another region of the viral genome,

preferably the E3 region, a gene encoding a protein (preferably, an interleukin) useful for gene therapy of a disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to produce virus ONYX-063 comprising the E1B-55K protein K290A mutation

Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

949 CTGATGCTGGAGCGGTGGT 969  
|||||  
22 CTGCTGCTGGCGGGGTGGT 2

RESULT 246  
ABT04630/c  
ID ABT04630 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT04630;  
XX  
DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human UCHL3 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 96.  
XX  
KW Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP2002142780-A.  
XX  
PD 21-MAY-2002.  
XX  
PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00257338.  
XX  
PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00267163.  
XX  
PA (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-552472/59.  
XX  
PT Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it.  
XX  
PS Claim 8; Page 28; 36pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism. CC The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1298 AACGAATTGCTGTGAGGAG 1318  
|||||  
21 AACGAATTGCCAGTTAGGATG 1

RESULT 247  
ACF62838/c  
ID ACF62838 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX  
AC ACF62838;  
XX  
DT 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human myoglobin PCR primer SEQ ID NO:87.  
XX

KW Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;  
 KW progesterone receptor; pona; CEA; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;  
 KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; dysplasia; differentiation;  
 KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003014388-A2.  
 XX 20-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.  
 XX  
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;  
 XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.  
 XX  
 XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified  
 PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligonucleotides, useful in the  
 PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 32; 219pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation  
 CC status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,  
 CC p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pona, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53  
 CC and/or CEA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a  
 CC reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG  
 CC positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide  
 CC nucleic acid (PNA)-oligonucleotides can be used as probes for determining the  
 CC cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated  
 CC genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination  
 CC of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection  
 CC of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the  
 CC characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon  
 CC cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2008 AGGTGGAGGTTGCTAGTCTAG 2028  
 Db 22 AGGTGGAGGTTGCTATTTAG 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 248  
 AAL61693/c  
 ID AAL61693 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAL61693;  
 XX  
 XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 DNA specific reverse PCR primer.  
 XX  
 XX Human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 1; PCTAIRE-1; sideroblastic anaemia;  
 KW hyperproliferative disease; neurological disease; thrombocytopenia;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; therapy;  
 KW mental retardation; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; dystonia; Parkinsonism;  
 KW PTK1; crk5; incontinencia pigmenti; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003049691-A2.  
 XX 19-JUN-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039138.  
 XX  
 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017621.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Freier SM, Roach MP;  
 XX WPI; 2003-577271/54.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating PCTAIRE protein kinase 1  
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating hyperproliferative or  
 PT neurological disorders for example, mental retardation, or  
 PT thrombocytopenia.  
 XX  
 PS Example 13; Page 71; 104pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
 CC for modulating the expression of PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 (also known as  
 CC PCTAIRE-1, PTK1 and crk5). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for  
 CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with PCTAIRE  
 CC protein kinase 1, particularly a hyperproliferative disease or a  
 CC neurological disease. These diseases include thrombocytopenia, mental  
 CC retardation, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, retinitis pigmentosa, dystonia  
 CC with Parkinsonism, sideroblastic anaemia, X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth  
 CC disease, or incontinencia pigmenti. The antisense oligonucleotide is  
 CC particularly useful for inhibiting the expression of PCTAIRE protein  
 CC kinase 1 in cells or tissues. It is useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis,  
 CC or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is human PCTAIRE  
 CC protein kinase 1 DNA specific PCR primer. This sequence is used to  
 CC illustrate the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1142 AGAAGATCAACAGCGACTGT 1162  
 Db 21 AGAAGATCAACAGCGACTGT 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 249  
 ADB54448/c  
 ID ADB54448 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB54448;  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer 116 used to amplify genomic DNA region.  
 XX  
 XX colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;  
 KW cytostatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss;  
 KW PCR; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003072821-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.  
 XX  
 XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.



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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 251; 418pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1200 CCAATGTCAGGCGATT 1215
b 17 CCAATGTCAGGCGATT 2
RESULT 252
AX02900/C
ID AAX02900 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC AAX02900;
XX
XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NAIP PCR primer NAIPSR.
XX
XX NAIP; neuronal apoptosis inhibitory protein; SMN-T; centromere;
XX telomeric survival motor neuron; SMN-C; spinal muscular atrophy; SMA;
XX neuromuscular disease; chromosome 5 long arm; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5882868-A.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 14-APR-1997; 97US-00824701.
XX
XX 14-APR-1997; 97US-00824701.
XX
XX (DUPO) NEMOURS FOUND.
XX
XX Funanage VL, Scavina M;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-214056/18.
XX
XX Primers for the survival motor neuron and neuronal apoptosis inhibitory

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PT protein genes - useful for diagnosing spinal muscular atrophy.
XX
PS Claim 2; Col 17-18; 17pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes new primers, suitable for the simultaneous
CC analysis of the telomeric Survival Motor Neuron (SMN-T) and Neuronal
CC Apoptosis Inhibitory Protein (NAIP) genes (smn-t and naip) from the long
CC arm of (human) chromosome 5. The marker primers are useful for
CC identifying spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) marker genes (and thus SMA
CC susceptibility). The protocols indicate susceptibility to spinal muscular
CC atrophy (SMA), identify SMA carriers and because of their high degree of
CC specificity, several analyses may be carried out on a single sample, and
CC delays in diagnosis are reduced
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1327 GATTCGAAGAGGAGGAGGGG 1350
b 24 GAATCTGAAGAGCAGGCTGAGAGG 1
RESULT 253
AAF80467/C
ID AAF80467 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAF80467;
XX
XX 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe used to detect cDNA encoding a polypeptide designated PTMA-6.
DE
XX PTMA; immune deficiency; infection; autoimmune disorder; wound closure;
XX connective tissue disease; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; autoimmune pulmonary inflammation; ulcer;
XX Guillain-Barre syndrome; autoimmune thyroiditis; myasthenia gravis;
XX insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; graft-versus-host disease;
XX autoimmune inflammatory eye disease; gut protection; gut regeneration;
XX fibrosis; reperfusion injury; systemic cytokine damage; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200123572-A2.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US041035.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99US-0156745P.
XX
XX 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0158942P.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159248P.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169344P.
XX
XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215048P.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Prayaga SK, Vernet C, Shimkets RA, Burgess C, Spytek KA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-273512/28.
XX
XX Novel polypeptides termed PTMAX, and nucleic acids encoding PTMAX, useful
XX for detecting and treating diseases caused immune deficiencies.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 107; 128pp; English.
XX
XX Probes AAF80465-67 were used to identify cDNA encoding a PTMA-6 (not
XX defined) polypeptide. PTMA polynucleotides and polypeptides are used in
XX the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a
XX human disease, the disease selected from a pathology associated with
XX PTMA. They may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies

```

and disorders. These immune deficiencies may be genetic or caused by viral as well as bacterial or fungal infections or may result from autoimmune disorders. Autoimmune disorders which may be treated using PTMA include, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. Additionally PTMA may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of non-healing wounds, including pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds. Furthermore, PTMA may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissue, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage

X Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1424 AGGAGAGAGAGAGAGTCCCGAAG 1447  
|||||  
b 24 AGGAGAGAGAGAGTGTGGAAG 1

RESULT 254  
AAL49224/c  
D AAL49224 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

X AAL49224;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

X E coli uidA gene PCR primer oSH74.

X Vector; plastid; transformation; resistance gene; monocotyledonous;  
X dicotyledonous; plant; PCR; primer; ss.

X Escherichia coli.

X DE10101276-A1.

X 18-JUL-2002.

X 12-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01001276.

X 12-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01001276.

X (ICON-) ICON GENETICS AG.

X Herz S, Klaus S, Eibl C, Muehlbauer S, Koop HU, Gleba Y;

X WPI; 2002-600840/65.

X Preparing plant or cell containing stably transformed plastid, by  
X homologous recombination, into the plastid genome, of DNA fragment  
X lacking plastid control sequences.

X Example 1; Col 16; 26pp; German.

X The present invention relates to a method of preparing multicellular  
X plants, or plant cells, having stably transformed plastids, comprising  
X homologous recombination with at least one DNA molecule to create a  
X modification. Said DNA molecule is a gene fragment that, for expression  
X in plastids, requires a sequence element of the host plastid not present  
X in the gene fragment. Also described is a vector useful for transforming  
X plastids. The method is used to transform a wide variety of mono- and di-  
X cotyledonous plants, optionally with resistance genes. The present  
X sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a gene for use in a vector in  
X the exemplification of the invention

X Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 TTCTACACGACGACCGGTCATG 645  
|||||  
Db 24 TTCTACGAGCAGCATCGCATG 1

RESULT 255  
AAK99210  
ID AAK99210 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAK99210;

XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human thioredoxin analogous protein 9-79 PCR primer #2.

XX Human; thioredoxin analogous protein 9.79; DNA recombination; tumour;  
XX inflammation; immunological disease; embryonic development disturbance;  
XX growth development disturbance; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1324861-A.

XX 05-DEC-2001.

XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115845.

XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115845.

XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2002-217514/28.

XX New polypeptide human thioredoxin analog protein 9.79 and polynucleotides  
X for encoding same.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention discloses a novel polypeptide-human thioredoxin  
X analogous protein 9.79 polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide and a  
X method for producing this polypeptide by using a DNA recombination  
X technique. The invention also discloses the method for curing several  
X diseases, such as tumour, inflammation, immunological disease, embryonic  
X development disturbance and growth development disturbance disease by  
X using said polypeptide. The invention also discloses an antagonist for  
X resisting this polypeptide and its therapeutic action, and also discloses  
X the application of polynucleotide to coding this novel human thioredoxin  
X analogous protein 9.79. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR  
X primer for the human thioredoxin analogous protein 9.79 of the invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1600 ATTATATATAAAATTTATTAAATA 1623  
|||||  
Db 1 ATTAATATAAGATATATATCCATA 24

RESULT 256  
AAL49416/c  
ID AAL49416 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAL49416;





system diseases and neuropathies, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, thrombocytopenia, lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues and bacterial or fungal infections. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention

Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1424 AGGAGAGAGAGAGAGTACCGGAG 1447  
|||||  
24 AGGAGAGAGAGAGAGTGTGGAAG 1

RESULT 258  
AD50335  
AAD50335 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
X  
C AAD50335;  
T 24-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
X  
E Simple repeat motif.  
X  
W Stutter reduction; microsatellite amplification; genetic analysis; ds.  
S Unidentified.  
X WO200290562-A2.  
N  
X  
D 14-NOV-2002.  
X  
F 06-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014189.  
X  
R 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00850514.  
X  
A (BIOW ) APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS INC.  
X  
X Coticone SR, Bloch W;  
X  
X WPI; 2003-111983/10.  
X  
X Reducing stutter in the amplification of a microsatellite for genetic analysis by contacting the sample comprising a microsatellite with an enzyme with nucleic acid polymerase activity and incubating the sample with the enzyme.  
X  
X Disclosure; Page 11; 60pp; English.  
X  
X The present invention relates to a method of reducing stutter in the amplification of a microsatellite. The method involves providing a sample comprising a microsatellite of interest; contacting the sample with at least one enzyme having nucleic acid polymerase activity and incubating the sample with the enzyme for amplifying the microsatellite. The method is useful for reducing stutter in the amplification of a microsatellite for genetic analysis. The present sequence is simple repeat motif. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1585 TCTATTTCTCTGTGTTATATATA 1608  
|||||  
1 TCTATCTGTCTGTATCTATCTATA 24

RESULT 259

AAT10011  
ID AAT10011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAT10011;  
XX  
DT 28-AUG-1996 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Arabidopsis thaliana EIN2 (ethylene insensitive) locus primer PE32.  
XX  
XW EIN2; ethylene insensitive; transformed plant; disease tolerance;  
KW ethylene insensitivity; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO9535318-A1.  
XX  
PD 28-DEC-1995.  
XX  
XX 15-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007744.  
XX  
PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261822.  
XX  
PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
XX  
XX Ecker J, Rothenberg M, Lehman A, Roman G;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1996-058366/06.  
XX  
XX Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1 allele(s) - confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when transformed into plants.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 31; 144pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana EIN2 (ethylene insensitive) locus. When transformed into plants EIN2 genomic DNA, or cDNA sequences (obtd. from the EIN2 locus) confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity, with minimal injury or reduction in the harvest yield of saleable material. The plants with disease tolerance may have extensive levels of infection, but little necrosis and few or no lesions. They may also have reduced necrotic and water soaking responses, and chlorophyll loss may be virtually absent  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1405 GAAAAAGAGAGAGCCAG 1423  
|||||  
DB 2 GAAGAGAGAGAGACTCAG 20

RESULT 260  
ABT07412/c  
ID ABT07412 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT07412;  
XX  
DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 26.  
XX  
XX Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;  
KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; human; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200264737-A2.  
XX  
PD 22-AUG-2002.

XX PF 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.  
 XX PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-657588/70.  
 XX XX  
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein  
 PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases  
 PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such  
 PT as cancer.  
 XX XX  
 XX PS Claim 3; Page 94; 137pp; English.  
 XX XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2  
 CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with  
 CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide  
 CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein  
 CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful  
 CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with  
 CC aberrant expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.  
 CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,  
 CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and  
 CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a  
 CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an  
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of human protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains  
 CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1338 GGAGGGAGAGGGGGCGC 1356  
 Db 19 GGAGGGAGAGGGGGCGC 1

RESULT 261  
 ABZ90156  
 ID ABZ90156 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ90156;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX XX  
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5398; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2032 CCTTTTGAGACTACTTT 2050  
 Db 2 CCTTTTGAGACTACTTT 20

RESULT 262  
 ABZ86896/c  
 ID ABZ86896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ86896;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

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XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13106; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1391 TCAAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 1409
XX Db 19 TCAAAACAGAGGATGGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 264
XX AAT92787/c
XX ID AAT92787 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT92787;
XX
XX DT 05-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer #2 for intestinal fatty acid binding protein-2.
XX
XX KW PCR primer; amplify; human gene; chimeric non-human animal; antibody;
XX transgenic mouse; chromosome fragment; hybridoma production; microcell;
XX Huntington's disease gene; pluripotent cell; interleukin-2 gene;
XX myeloma cell; intestinal cell; fatty acid binding protein-2; FABP2; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9707671-A1.
XX
XX PD 06-MAR-1997.
XX
XX PF 29-AUG-1996; 96WO-JP002427.
XX
XX
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2138; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Y 1639 ACAGAACCAAGGCCCGA 1657
XX Db 20 ACTGACACCAAGGCCCGA 2
XX
XX RESULT 263
XX ABZ97864/c
XX ID ABZ97864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ97864;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human eotaxin oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX

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PR 29-AUG-1995; 95JP-00242340.
XX 15-FEB-1996; 96JP-00027940.
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX WPI; 1997-178822/16.
XX Chimeric animal containing foreign chromosome - for expression of a
XX foreign gene, e.g. an antibody.
XX Example 6; Page 28; 142pp; Japanese.
XX AAT92758-T92817 represent amplification primers for human genes which are
XX used in the chimeric non-human animal of the invention. The chimeric non-
XX human animal of the invention, preferably a mouse, contains a foreign
XX chromosome(s) or chromosome fragment. The animal is produced by obtaining
XX a hybrid cell by fusion of a cell containing the foreign chromosome with
XX a cell having the ability to form microcells. The microcells are
XX prepared, and fused with cells having differentiative pluripotency to
XX form cells having differentiative pluripotency and containing the foreign
XX chromosome. These cells are then introduced into an embryo, which is then
XX implanted and brought to term. The foreign chromosome segment is at least
XX 1 Mb long and preferably contains a region for an antibody. The
XX chromosome segment could also contain genes associated with human
XX disease, such as the interleukin-2 gene, and the Huntington's disease
XX gene. The expression of foreign genes (especially human genes) in a non-
XX human animal is useful for efficient production of proteins, especially
XX of human antibodies. Particular cells of the chimeric animal which
XX express the foreign genetic material can be isolated and fused with
XX myeloma cells to produce hybridomas capable of expressing the foreign
XX gene (e.g. to produce the antibody)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1459 AAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAG 1477
DB 20 AAGGAGTAGAGCCAAAG 2

RESULT 265
AAV52784/c
ID AAV52784 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAV52784;
XX
XX 27-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Intestinal fatty acid binding protein 2 PCR primer FABP2 #2.
XX
XX Pluripotent cell; intrinsic gene; chimeric non-human animal;
XX construction; human; antibiotic gene; cancer cell; embryonic; PCR primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9837757-A1.
XX
XX 03-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 02-MAR-1998; 98WO-JF000860.
XX
XX 28-FEB-1997; 97JP-00062309.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX

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XX WPI; 1998-480821/41.
XX
XX Pluripotent cells containing foreign chromosomes or fragments - and non-
XX human chimeric animals constructed using them and expressing foreign
XX genes such as human antibiotic genes.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 41; 217pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of obtaining pluripotent cells
XX containing foreign chromosomes or their fragments (preferably at least
XX 670 kb in length, especially more than 1000 kb) by preparing cancerous
XX cells containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments, then fusing these
XX with pluripotent cells such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic
XX reproductive cells, embryonic cancer cells or their mutants. Also
XX described are: (1) a method of obtaining hybridoma cells by fusing a cell
XX with a high ability to produce hybridoma cells (such as mouse A9 cells)
XX with a cell containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments (such as
XX normal human diploid cells); (2) a method of utilising pluripotent cells
XX to produce chimeric and transgenic non-human animals (especially mammals
XX such as mice) which can express the foreign chromosomes or fragments
XX introduced; and (3) chimeric animals, their offspring and tissues and
XX cells derived from the offspring produced by a method as in (2). The
XX inventions can be used for the production of monoclonal antibodies for
XX medical use which are of human type and therefore not antigenic in
XX humans. They can also be used in the production of chimeric and
XX transgenic animals which express useful foreign proteins, or which can
XX serve as models for the study of human diseases. AAV52755 to AAV52828 are
XX PCR primers used in examples from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1459 AAGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAG 1477
DB 20 AAGGAGTAGAGCCAAAG 2

RESULT 266
AAA09947/c
ID AAA09947 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAA09947;
XX
XX 05-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer 2 for human intestinal fatty acid binding protein gene FABP-2.
XX
XX Foreign chromosome; microcell fusion; homologous recombination; antibody;
XX targeting vector; transgenic animal; disease model; knockout animal;
XX PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200010383-A1.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
XX
XX 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX Kuroiwa Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-246479/21.
XX
XX Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
XX

```

generation of transgenic animals.

Example 6; Page 63; 316pp; Japanese.

The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises: (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This sequence is used in the method of the invention

Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1459 AAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 1477  
b 20 AAGGAGTAGAGGAGGAGGAGG 2

ESUIT 267  
AAZ29644  
D AAZ29644 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
X  
C AAZ29644;  
X  
X 22-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
X Human 20P1F12 gene expression level determining PCR primer 1.  
E  
X PCR primer; 20P1F12; TMRSS2; androgen; serine protease; cancer;  
W transmembrane protein; colon; prostate; ss.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X WO9962942-A2.  
X  
X 09-DEC-1999.  
X  
X 01-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012253.  
X  
X 01-JUN-1998; 98US-0087598P.  
X 29-JUN-1998; 98US-0091474P.  
X 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129521P.  
X (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.  
X (AFAR/) AFAR D E.  
X (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.  
X (LEON/) LEONG K.  
X (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.  
X (SAFF/) SAFFRAN D C.  
X  
X Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Safran DC;  
X  
X WPI; 2000-116363/10.  
X  
X Novel cell surface antigen useful to treat colon and prostate cancer.  
X  
X Example 1; Page 30; 58pp; English.  
X  
X The present sequence is PCR primer 1, used for analysing normalised first strand cDNA to determine expression levels of the 20P1F12 gene. AAZ29639-229645 represent primers used in the isolation and amplification of the human 20P1F12 gene (also known as the TMRSS2 gene)  
X  
X Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1531 GGCTTCCTCTGAGTCCT 1549  
Db 2 GTCTTCCTCTGAGTCCT 20

RESULT 268  
AAZ28787  
ID AAZ28787 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ28787;  
XX  
X 07-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
X  
X PCR primer #1 used to determine the expression level of 20P1F12 gene.  
X Serine protease; 20P1F12/TMRSS2; 20P1F12-GTCl; cell growth; neoplasm;  
X cancer; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.  
X Unidentified.  
X OS  
X WO200204953-A2.  
X PN  
X 17-JAN-2002.  
X PD  
X  
X 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022168.  
X PF  
X 12-JUL-2000; 2000US-00615285.  
X PR  
X (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.  
X PA  
X Saferran D, Raitano AB, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A, Faris M;  
X Challita-Eid PM;  
X PI  
X WPI; 2002-154967/20.  
X DR  
X  
X Examining a biological sample for evidence of dysregulated cellular growth, comprises comparing the status of prostate-specific, androgen-regulated, secreted serine protease, 20P1F12/TMRSS2, in a corresponding normal sample.  
X  
X Example 1; Page 77; 161pp; English.  
X  
X The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the diagnosis and therapy of prostate, colon, bladder, lung, ovarian and kidney cancer derived from or based on a normally prostate-specific, androgen regulated, cell membrane associated secreted serine protease termed 20P1F12/TMRSS2. The invention further relates to a method of examining a biological sample for evidence of dysregulated cellular growth comprises comparing the status of 20P1F12/TMRSS2 gene (also designated 20P1F12-GTCl) in the sample to the status of 20P1F12/TMRSS2 in a corresponding normal sample. The invention also relates to 20P1F12/TMRSS2 polynucleotides and their corresponding proteins. Methods of the invention are used for examining a sample such as blood, serum, stool, urine, semen, or biopsy tissue for evidence of dysregulated cell growth. The dysregulated cell growth is indicative of bladder cancer, lung cancer, kidney cancer or ovarian cancer. It is useful for identifying evidence of a neoplasm in a sample. Vaccines comprising an immunogenic portion of 20P1F12/TMRSS2 are useful for inhibiting growth of a cell expressing 20P1F12/TMRSS2 in a patient suffering from bladder cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer or metastatic cancer. The present sequence is a PCR primer which is used for determining the expression level of 20P1F12 gene. This primer is used in the exemplification of the invention for isolating a cDNA corresponding to 20P1F12/TMRSS2 gene by SSH cloning and expression analysis  
X  
X Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1531 GGCTTCTGCTGAGTCCTT 1549  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GTCTTCTGCTGAGTCCTT 20

RESULT 269  
 ABT03564/c  
 ID ABT03564 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 AC ABT03564;  
 XX  
 DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Brain-4 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 85.  
 XX  
 KW Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;  
 KW transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200240716-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 23-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.  
 XX  
 PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.  
 XX  
 PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.  
 PI Palm K;  
 XX  
 DB WPI; 2002-537346/57.  
 XX  
 PT Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying  
 PT the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic  
 PT molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the  
 PT reagents.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 14; 4lpp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of  
 CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic  
 CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analysing  
 CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic  
 CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for  
 CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The  
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding  
 CC sequences of markers of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1006 GAGCAGCTGTGGCCCTGG 1024  
 |||||  
 Db 20 GAGGAGCTGTGGCCATGG 2

RESULT 270  
 AAX59719/c  
 ID AAX59719 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 AC AAX59719;  
 XX  
 DT 22-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Modified DNA oligonucleotide of the invention.  
 XX

KW Oligodeoxyribonucleotide; intersubunit linkage;  
 KW phosphoramidate intersubunit; antisense activity; nuclease resistant;  
 KW in-vitro cell growth inhibition assay; infection;  
 KW smooth muscle cell proliferation disorder; inflammatory process;  
 KW genetic disorder; cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9525814-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-SEP-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 20-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003575.  
 XX  
 PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00210505.  
 PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214599.  
 XX  
 PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gryaznov SM, Schultz RG, Chen J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-344627/44.  
 XX  
 PT Oligo:nucleotide N3'-P5' phosphoramidate(s) - have improved resistance  
 PT toward phosphodiesterase digestion, and form stable duplexes with DNA and  
 PT RNA strands.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 54; 10lpp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The specification describes oligodeoxyribonucleotides having contiguous  
 CC nucleoside subunits joined by intersubunit linkages, where at least 3  
 CC contiguous subunits are joined by phosphoramidate intersubunits. The  
 CC oligodeoxyribonucleotides has a sequence of nucleoside subunits effective  
 CC to form a duplex with a target nucleic acid molecule. The  
 CC oligodeoxyribonucleotides are more resistant to nuclease digestion and  
 CC have improved RNA and dsDNA hybridisation characteristics relative to  
 CC oligonucleotides not containing N3'-P5' phosphoramidate linkages. They  
 CC also have excellent antisense activity against complementary mRNA targets  
 CC in in-vitro cell growth inhibition assays. They also exhibit low  
 CC cytotoxicity. They may be used in diagnostic and therapeutic  
 CC applications, e.g., in combatting infections agents such as bacteria,  
 CC viruses, etc. or in treatment of smooth muscle cell proliferation  
 CC disorders, inflammatory processes, certain genetic disorders, cancers,  
 CC etc. . The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1599 TATTTATATAAAATTTAT 1617  
 |||||  
 Db 24 TATATATATAAAATATAT 6

RESULT 271  
 AAX59721/c  
 ID AAX59721 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX59721;  
 XX  
 DT 22-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Modified oligonucleotide containing N3'-P5' phosphoramidates.  
 XX  
 KW Oligodeoxyribonucleotide; intersubunit linkage;  
 KW phosphoramidate intersubunit; antisense activity; nuclease resistant;  
 KW in-vitro cell growth inhibition assay; infection;  
 KW smooth muscle cell proliferation disorder; inflammatory process;  
 KW genetic disorder; cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.

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i Key Location/Qualifiers
f modified_base 1..10
f /tag= a
f /note= "each base is linked by N3'-P5' phosphoramidate
f linkages"
f modified_base 15..24
f /tag= a
f /note= "each base is linked by N3'-P5' phosphoramidate
f linkages"
X WO9525814-A1.
X 28-SEP-1995.
X 20-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003575.
X 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00210505.
X 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214599.
X (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
X Gryaznov SM, Schultz RG, Chen J;
X WPI; 1995-344627/44.
X Oligo:nucleotide N3'-P5' phosphoramidate(s) - have improved resistance
X toward phosphodiesterase digestion, and form stable duplexes with DNA and
X RNA strands.
X Disclosure; Page 57; 101pp; English.
X The specification describes oligodeoxyribonucleotides having contiguous
X nucleoside subunits joined by intersubunit linkages, where at least 3
X contiguous subunits are joined by phosphoramidate intersubunits. The
X oligodeoxyribonucleotides has a sequence of nucleoside subunits effective
X to form a duplex with a target nucleic acid molecule. The
X oligodeoxyribonucleotides are more resistant to nuclease digestion and
X have improved RNA and dsDNA hybridisation characteristics, relative to
X oligonucleotides not containing N3'-P5' phosphoramidate linkages. They
X also have excellent antisense activity against complementary mRNA targets
X in in-vitro cell growth inhibition assays. They also exhibit low
X cytotoxicity. They may be used in diagnostic and therapeutic
X applications, e.g., in combatting infectious agents such as bacteria,
X viruses, etc. or in treatment of smooth muscle cell proliferation
X disorders, inflammatory processes, certain genetic disorders, cancers,
X etc. . The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the invention
X
X Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
X Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
X Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
X
X 1599 TATTATATATAAAATTTAT 1617
X 24 TATTATATATAAAATATAT 6
X
X RESULT 272
X AAV52823
X ID AAV52823 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
X AC AAV52823;
X 27-NOV-1998 (first entry)
X Puro.1 PCR primer from WO9837757 Example 83.
X Pluripotent cell; intrinsic gene; chimeric non-human animal;
X construction; human; antibiotic gene; cancer cell; embryonic; PCR primer;
X ss.

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OS Synthetic.
XX WO9837757-A1.
XX 03-SEP-1998.
XX 02-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000860.
XX 28-FEB-1997; 97JP-00062309.
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX WPI; 1998-480821/41.
XX Pluripotent cells containing foreign chromosomes or fragments - and non-
XX human chimeric animals constructed using them and expressing foreign
XX genes such as human antibiotic genes.
XX Example 83; Page 133; 217pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of obtaining pluripotent cells
XX containing foreign chromosomes or their fragments (preferably at least
XX 670 kb in length, especially more than 1000 Kb) by preparing cancerous
XX cells containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments, then fusing these
XX with pluripotent cells such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic
XX reproductive cells, embryonic cancer cells or their mutants. Also
XX described are: (1) a method of obtaining hybridoma cells by fusing a cell
XX with a high ability to produce hybridoma cells (such as mouse A9 cells)
XX with a cell containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments (such as
XX normal human diploid cells); (2) a method of utilising pluripotent cells
XX to produce chimeric and transgenic non-human animals (especially mammals
XX such as mice) which can express the foreign chromosomes or fragments
XX introduced; and (3) chimeric animals, their offspring and tissues and
XX cells derived from the offspring produced by a method as in (2). The
XX inventions can be used for the production of monoclonal antibodies for
XX medical use which are of human type and therefore not antigenic in
XX humans. They can also be used in the production of chimeric and
XX transgenic animals which express useful foreign proteins, or which can
XX serve as models for the study of human diseases. AAV52755 to AAV52828 are
XX PCR primers used in examples from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1350 GGGCCGCAAGAACTCTTCC 1368
XX 1 GAGGTGCAAGAACTCTTCC 19
XX
XX RESULT 273
XX AAA09984
XX ID AAA09984 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAA09984;
XX 05-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Primer Puro.1 for human gene.
XX Foreign chromosome; microcell fusion; homologous recombination; antibody;
XX targeting vector; transgenic animal; disease model; knockout animal;
XX PCR primer; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200010383-A1.
XX 02-MAR-2000.

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XX 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
XX
XX 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX Kuroiwa Y;
XX WPI; 2000-246479/21.
XX
XX Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
XX generation of transgenic animals.
XX
XX Example 83; Page 159; 316pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
XX modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
XX (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
XX fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
XX recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
XX chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
XX translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
XX method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
XX the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
XX sequence is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1350 GGGCCGCAAGACTCTTCC 1368
DB 1 GAGCTGCAGAACTCTTCC 19
XX
RESULT 274
AAH76845
ID AAH76845 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAH76845;
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human regulatory transcription factor 15 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX Human; regulatory transcription factor 15; recombinant production;
XX malignant tumour; cancer; blood disease; HIV infection;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; immune disorder; inflammatory condition;
XX cytostatic; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory;
XX reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200170965-A1.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000379.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115053.
XX
XX (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-602788/68.
XX
XX Human regulatory transcription factor 15 and encoded polynucleotide, used
XX in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human

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PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 12; 35pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to human regulatory transcription factor 15
XX (AAG66762), nucleic acids encoding it (AAH76844), and a method for the
XX recombinant production of regulatory transcription factor 15. The protein
XX has a molecular weight of 15 kD. The present invention additionally
XX discloses an antagonist of regulatory transcription factor 15 for
XX therapeutic use, and an antibody which specifically binds to regulatory
XX nucleotides which encode it. Regulatory transcription factor 15, and
XX diseases, such as malignant tumours, blood diseases, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders and inflammatory
XX conditions. The protein may also be used to screen for modulators of its
XX activity or for peptide fingerprinting identification. The polynucleotide
XX can be used as a primer for nucleic acid amplification reactions or as a
XX probe for hybridisation reactions, or in producing gene chips or
XX microarrays. Sequences AAH76845-AAH76846 represent reverse transcription-
XX PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of the invention to
XX isolate human regulatory transcription factor 15 cDNA
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1600 ATTTATATATAAAATTATT 1618
DB 6 ATTAAATATAAAATTATT 24
XX
RESULT 275
AAH48092
ID AAH48092 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAH48092;
XX
XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Amyloid glycoprotein 10 PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Amyloid glycoprotein 10; cytostatic; anti-HIV; immunomodulatory;
XX antiinflammatory; malignant neoplasm; haemopathy; HIV infection;
XX immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200148003-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 25-DEC-2000; 2000WO-CN000694.
XX
XX 27-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125789.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-418236/44.
XX
XX Amyloid glycoprotein 10 and encoded polynucleotide, applicable in
XX diagnosis and treatment of malignant neoplasm, hemopathy, HIV infection,
XX immunological diseases and various inflammation.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 16; 36pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to amyloid glycoprotein 10 and its coding
XX sequence (see AAH48090 and AAG64231). The glycoprotein and its coding
XX sequence are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant neoplasm,

```

haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the present invention

Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1606 ATAAATTTTATTAATAT 1624  
b 4 ACAATATTTTAAATAT 22

RESULT 276  
BQ82590  
D ABQ82590 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
X C ABQ82590;  
X T 20-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
X E Human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.  
X W Human; carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46; enzyme; malignant tumour;  
X W haemopathy; HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation;  
X W PCR primer; ss.  
X S Homo sapiens.  
X X CNL32301-A.  
X N 05-JUN-2002.  
X D 02-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127141.  
X F 02-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127141.  
X R 02-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127141.  
X A (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
X X Mao Y, Xie Y;  
X R WPI; 2002-644473/70.  
X X New polypeptide-human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46 and polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide.  
X X Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.  
X X The present invention describes human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46 (I). Also described is a DNA recombination process used to produce (I). (I) can be used in the treatment of various diseases, such as malignant tumours, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I), which is used in an example from the present invention  
X X Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
X S Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
X S Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
X S Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1602 TTATATAAAATTTTAA 1620  
Db 2 TTATATAAAATTTTAA 20

RESULT 277  
ABA98631  
ID ABA98631 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX ABA98631;  
AC ABA98631;

XX 02-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
DT Human YSK1 protein kinase 14 PCR primer #2.  
XX  
DE Human; YSK1 protein kinase 14; tumour; haemopathy; HIV infection;  
XX immunological disease; inflammation; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW antiinflammatory; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX CNL321754-A.  
XX 14-NOV-2001.  
XX 29-APR-2000; 2000CN-00115527.  
XX 29-APR-2000; 2000CN-00115527.  
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;  
XX WPI; 2002-140658/19.  
XX Novel polypeptide-human YSK 1 protein kinase 14 and polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide.  
XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.  
XX The present invention relates to human YSK1 protein kinase 14 (see AAM48387). The kinase and its coding sequence are useful for treating diseases such as malignant tumour, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
X S Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
X S Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
X S Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1595 TGTGTATTATATAAAAT 1613  
Db 4 TGTATTATTATCAAAAT 22

RESULT 278  
ACC57642  
ID ACC57642 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX ACC57642;  
XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX Mouse MAP kinase-interacting kinase 2 exon 10 5' sequence.  
XX Mouse; MAP kinase-interacting kinase 2; Mnk2; enzyme; anorectic;  
KW antidiabetic; antipyretic; hypotensive; cardiant; antilipaemic;  
KW antiarthritic; litholytic; hepatotropic; gene therapy; transgenic animal;  
ds.  
XX Mus sp.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH 1..12  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /partial  
FT 13..24  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /number= 10  
FT /partial  
XX



1 18-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011107.  
2 26-DEC-1991; 91US-00814964.  
3 (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.  
4 Donahue BA, Toney JH, Essigmann JM, Lippard SJ, Pil PM, Bruhn SU;  
5 Brown SJ, Kelllett PJ;  
6 WPI; 1993-227336/28.  
7 Identifying c-DNA encoding eukaryotic DNA structure-specific recognition  
8 protein - by screening expression prods. of library using labelled oligo-  
9 nucleotide probe then detecting prod. selectively binding to probe.  
10 Example H; Fig 1; 142pp; English.  
11 The sequences given in AA046535-39 represent oligonucleotides which  
12 contain single 1,2-intrastrand d(GpC) or d(ApG) or 1,3-intrastrand  
13 d(GpTgG) adducts of cis-diaminedichloroplatinum (cis-DDP or cisplatin).  
14 These oligonucleotides are designated "top" strands and the complementary  
15 oligonucleotides were synthesised and designated the "bottom" strands.  
16 The two fragments were constructed such that when annealed to the  
17 adducted single-stranded fragments, they form duplexes containing two-  
18 base 3' overhangs at both ends. The bottom oligo- nucleotides were 5'-end  
19 labeled with gamma-32P. These oligonucleotides were used in a method to  
20 identify cDNA which encodes a eukaryotic DNA structure-specific  
21 C recognition protein (SSRP). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
22 Q Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
23 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
24 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
25 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
26 Y 1447 GAGGAGAAACCCAGGAGGAGA 1468  
27 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
28 22 GAGAAGAGAACTAAGAGGAGA 1  
29  
30 RESULT 281  
31 AA93669/C  
32 D AA93669 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
33 X AAA93669;  
34 X  
35 Y 16-JAN-2001 (first entry)  
36 X Human SECX 4035508 real-time quantitative PCR probe, SEQ ID NO:70.  
37 X  
38 SECX protein; human; secreted; membrane-associated; cancer;  
39 proliferation regulator; differentiation regulator; non-malignant tumour;  
40 immune disorder; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; allergy; AIDS;  
41 infection; inflammatory disorder; arthritis; haematopoietic disorder;  
42 skin disorder; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis; restenosis;  
43 neurological disease; Alzheimer's disease; trauma; wounding;  
44 spinal cord injury; skeletal disorder; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;  
45 anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiarteriosclerotic;  
46 neuroprotective; vulneryary; antiallergic; antimicrobial; cardiant;  
47 dermatological; gene therapy; real time quantitative PCR probe; ss.  
48 X  
49 Homo sapiens.  
50 X  
51 WO2000053742-A2.  
52 X  
53 PD 14-SEP-2000.  
54 X  
55 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006280.  
56 X  
57 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123667P.  
58 X  
59 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0520781P.  
60 X  
61 (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
62 X

XX Shimkets RA;  
XX WPI; 2000-594318/56.  
XX Novel human membrane associated or secreted polypeptides and  
XX polynucleotides useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of  
XX pathological states such as cancer, immune, cardiovascular and  
XX neurological disorders.  
XX Example 10; Page 98; 151pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to human SECX proteins (AAB23029-B23048) and to  
XX nucleic acids which encode them (AAA93616-A93631, AAA93673-A93676). The  
XX SECX proteins of the invention are either secreted or membrane-associated  
XX proteins and act as regulator of cellular proliferation and  
XX differentiation. SECX proteins or nucleotides are useful for diagnosing  
XX the presence of, or predisposition to, a disease associated with altered  
XX levels of SECX proteins and nucleotides. The SECX proteins are also  
XX useful to screen compounds that modulate SECX activity or expression. The  
XX interaction of a SECX protein with other cellular proteins may be useful  
XX to modulate the activity of a partner protein, cellular proliferation,  
XX cellular differentiation and cell survival. SECX nucleotides are useful  
XX for the recombinant expression of SECX protein, and may be used to detect  
XX SECX mRNA or genetic lesions in the SECX gene. They may also be used to  
XX modulate SECX expression (e.g., using antisense oligonucleotides). SECX  
XX nucleic acid sequences are also useful for identifying a cell or tissue  
XX type in a biological sample, and in forensic biology. SECX primers or  
XX probes are useful for detecting the presence of SECX nucleotides and for  
XX screening tissue cultures for contamination. Diseases that may be treated  
XX or prevented using SECX proteins or nucleotides include cancer (e.g.,  
XX colorectal carcinoma, prostate cancer), benign tumours, immune disorders  
XX (including autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, allergies, AIDS),  
XX infections, inflammatory disorders, arthritis, haematopoietic disorders,  
XX skin disorders, cardiovascular disorders, atherosclerosis, restenosis,  
XX neurological diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease), trauma (e.g., surgical  
XX or traumatic wounds, spinal cord injury), and skeletal disorders. The  
XX present sequence represents a probe used in real-time quantitative PCR  
XX expression analysis of a SECX gene in an exemplification of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 74 CGCAGGGCACCCGAGGAAAGT 95  
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
XX Db 22 CCCGGGGCATCAGGAGGAAAGT 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 282  
XX AA94773/C  
XX ID AA94773 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX X  
XX AA94773;  
XX X  
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX X  
XX DE Rac 1 antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 197.  
XX X  
XX Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;  
XX KW RhoA; RhoB; RhoC; RhoG; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;  
XX KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;  
XX KW ss.  
XX X  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX X  
XX WO200115739-A1.  
XX PN  
XX X  
XX 08-MAR-2001.  
XX PD  
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.  
XX PF

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XX PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Roberts ML, Cowser LM;
XX PS WPI; 2001-191677/19.
XX DR
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for modulating expression of a
XX CC mammalian gene encoding sterol regulatory element binding protein (SREBP)
XX CC -1 (also known as adipocyte determination and differentiation factor-1,
XX CC ADD-1). The method comprises administering a modulator compound that
XX CC promotes or inhibits LXR-alpha-mediated expression of the SREBP-1 gene to
XX CC a cell that comprises an SREBP-1 gene and an LXR-alpha polypeptide. The
XX CC LXR-alpha antagonist is useful for ameliorating a condition associated
XX CC with abnormal SREBP-1 expression in a mammal, e.g. hypertriglyceridemia,
XX CC lipodystrophy (such as congenital generalised lipodystrophy), insulin
XX CC resistance, elevated plasma insulin level, hyperglycaemia and/or diabetes
XX CC mellitus. The condition associated with abnormal SREBP-1 expression may
XX CC also be a syndrome associated with treatment of acquired immunodeficiency
XX CC syndrome (AIDS) by administration of an HIV (human immunodeficiency
XX CC virus) protease inhibitor, where the syndrome is characterised by one or
XX CC more of lipodystrophy, insulin resistance and hyperlipidaemia. The
XX CC agonists are also useful for treating hypertriglyceridemia, lipodystrophy
XX CC and other conditions associated with fatty acid and triglyceride
XX CC biosynthesis and metabolism. The present sequence for a 3'-PCR primer is
XX CC used with the 5'-PCR primer (AAS14359) to amplify a mouse cDNA probe for
XX CC ApoA-II
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1450 GAGAAACCAAGAGGAGAGC 1471
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
22 GAGAACTGAGGAGAGAGC 1

RESULT 283
AAS14360/c
ID AAS14360 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAS14360;
XX DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE 3'-PCR primer for amplifying mouse cDNA probe for ApoA-II.
XX KW Mouse; sterol regulatory element binding protein-1; SREBP-1c;
XX KW adipocyte determination and differentiation factor-1; ADD-1;
XX KW LXR-alpha-mediated expression; diabetes mellitus; AIDS; HIV;
XX KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; human immunodeficiency virus;
XX KW fatty acid metabolism; PCR primer; ApoA-II; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO200182917-A2.
XX PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX EF 03-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014586.
XX PR 03-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201601P.
XX PA (TULA-) TULARIK INC.
XX PI Shan B, Schultz J, Tu H;
XX DR WPI; 2002-055420/07.
XX PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX PT Modulating expression of a mammalian sterol regulatory element binding

protein (SREBP)-1 gene, useful for treating hypertriglyceridemia, by
administering a compound that promotes or inhibits LXR-alpha-mediated
expression of SREBP-1 gene.
Example; Fig 11; 60pp; English.
The present invention relates to a method for modulating expression of a
mammalian gene encoding sterol regulatory element binding protein (SREBP)
-1 (also known as adipocyte determination and differentiation factor-1,
ADD-1). The method comprises administering a modulator compound that
promotes or inhibits LXR-alpha-mediated expression of the SREBP-1 gene to
a cell that comprises an SREBP-1 gene and an LXR-alpha polypeptide. The
LXR-alpha antagonist is useful for ameliorating a condition associated
with abnormal SREBP-1 expression in a mammal, e.g. hypertriglyceridemia,
lipodystrophy (such as congenital generalised lipodystrophy), insulin
resistance, elevated plasma insulin level, hyperglycaemia and/or diabetes
mellitus. The condition associated with abnormal SREBP-1 expression may
also be a syndrome associated with treatment of acquired immunodeficiency
syndrome (AIDS) by administration of an HIV (human immunodeficiency
virus) protease inhibitor, where the syndrome is characterised by one or
more of lipodystrophy, insulin resistance and hyperlipidaemia. The
agonists are also useful for treating hypertriglyceridemia, lipodystrophy
and other conditions associated with fatty acid and triglyceride
biosynthesis and metabolism. The present sequence for a 3'-PCR primer is
used with the 5'-PCR primer (AAS14359) to amplify a mouse cDNA probe for
ApoA-II
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1976 CTGCGCCCTGTCGTCTTC 1997
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
22 CCTACCTTCTGCTGTTTCTC 1

RESULT 284
AAS1368
ID AAS1368 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAS1368;
XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE VEGF gene specific probe.
XX KW Dihydropyrazole; erythropoietin; tissue vascularisation; wound healing;
XX KW hypoxia related disorder; anaemia; ischaemic heart disease; infection;
XX KW peripheral vascular disease; vascular graft surgery; Crohn's disease;
XX KW erectile dysfunction; gangrene; rheumatoid arthritis; hypothyroidism;
XX KW ulcer; trauma; hair loss; prematurity; irritable-bowel disease; AIDS;
XX KW bone marrow transplantation; malnutrition; chemotherapy; angioplasty;
XX KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; vascular endothelial growth factor;
XX KW VEGF; probe; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN
XX PD
XX EF
XX PR
XX PA
XX PI
XX DR
XX PD
XX PT

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? 06-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014221.
!
! 04-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288720P.
!
! (PROC ) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.
!
! Almstead JK, Izzo NJ, Jones DR;
! WPI; 2003-120500/11.
!
! Use of dihydropyrazoles in the manufacture of a medicament for increasing
! I vascolarization of tissue and erythropoietin in a mammal.
!
! Example III; Page 40; 49pp; English.
!
! The invention relates to the use of dihydropyrazoles in the manufacture
! C of a medicament for increasing erythropoietin and vascularisation of
! C tissue and in a mammal. The invention is useful for treating hypoxia
! C related disorders, anaemia associated with kidney disease, ischaemic
! C heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, wound healing, vascular graft
! C surgery, oral ulcers, peptic ulcers, Crohn's disease, skin grafts, blood
! C gangrene, erectile dysfunction, hair loss, prematurity, autologous blood
! C donation, chronic infection, rheumatoid arthritis, AIDS, AZT-treated HIV-
! C infection, malignancies, irritable-bowel disease, hypothyroidism, bone
! C marrow transplantation, malnutrition, chemotherapy, surgical trauma and
! C angioplasty. The present sequence is vascular endothelial growth factor
! C (VEGF) gene specific probe used in the exemplification of the invention
!
! Q Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
!
! Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
! Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
! Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
!
! Y 482 ACCATGCCAAGAGTCCGAGGC 503
! b 1 ACCATGCCAAGTGTCCAGGC 22
!
! RESULT 285
! AD50791
! D AD50791 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
!
! X AD50791;
!
! 02-APR-2003 (first entry)
! VEGF gene specific probe.
!
! Hydrazone; hydrazine; tissue vascularisation; hypoxia related disorder;
! erythropoietin; anaemia; chronic renal failure; rheumatoid arthritis;
! prematurity; chronic infection; bone marrow transplantation; malignancy;
! AIDS; HIV infection; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; chemotherapy;
! ischaemic heart disease; stroke; human immunodeficiency virus; therapy;
! probe; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; ss.
!
! Unidentified.
!
! Key Location/Qualifiers
! modified_base 1
! /*tag= a
! /mod_base= OTHER
! /note= "6-carboxy-fluorescein (FAM)-labelled"
! 22
! modified_base b
! /*tag= b
! /mod_base= OTHER
! /note= "6-carboxy-tetramethyl-rhodamine (TAMRA)-labelled"
!
! XX WO200289809-A1.
!
! XX 14-NOV-2002.
!
! XX 06-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014106.
!

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XX 04-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288765P.
XX (PROC ) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.
XX Almstead JK, Izzo NJ, Jones DR;
XX WPI; 2003-103476/09.
XX
XX Use of hydrazone or hydrazine compounds in the manufacture of a
XX PT medicament to increase vascularization of tissue or erythropoietin.
XX
XX Example III; Page 40; 53pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the use of hydrazones or hydrazine compounds in
XX CC the manufacture of a medicament to increase erythropoietin and
XX CC vascularisation of tissue in a subject. The invention is useful for
XX CC treating hypoxia related disorders of cerebral, coronary or peripheral
XX CC circulation, anaemia due to chronic renal failure, prematurity,
XX CC autologous blood donation, chronic infection, rheumatoid arthritis, AIDS,
XX CC AZT-treated-HIV infection, malignancies, chemotherapy, bone marrow
XX CC transplantation, ischaemic heart disease and stroke. The present sequence
XX CC is vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) gene specific probe used in
XX CC the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
! Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
! Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
! Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
!
! QY 482 ACCATGCCAAGAGTCCGAGGC 503
! Db 1 ACCATGCCAAGTGTCCAGGC 22
!
! RESULT 286
! ADA23347/C
! ID ADA23347 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
!
! XX ADA23347;
!
! XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
!
! XX Human SECX associated probe #7.
!
! XX Human; secreted polypeptide; membrane-associated polypeptide; SECX; SEC1;
! XX SEC2; SEC3; SEC4; SEC5; SEC6; SEC7; SEC8; SEC9; SEC10; SEC11; SEC12;
! XX SEC13; SEC14; SEC15; SECX-associated disorder; lung cancer;
! XX cardiovascular disease; oncology disease; immune disorder;
! XX autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; allergy; AIDS; infections;
! XX inflammatory disorder; arthritis; haematopoietic disorder; skin disorder;
! XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; neurological disease; Alzheimer's disease;
! XX trauma; wounds; spinal cord injury; skeletal disorder; cytostatic;
! XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; anti-HIV; antiarthritic;
! XX antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; neuroprotective; nootropic; vulneryary;
! XX antiallergic; cardiant; dermatological; probe; ss.
!
! XX Homo sapiens.
!
! XX US2003054514-A1.
!
! XX 20-MAR-2003.
!
! XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-00957187.
!
! XX 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123667P.
! XX PR 04-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174485P.
! XX PR 08-MAR-2000; 2000US-00520781.
! XX PR 19-SEP-2000; 2000US-0233798P.
! XX PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234082P.
!
! XX (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
! PA

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PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
 PI Shimkets RA, Larochelle WJ;  
 XX WPI; 2003-540616/51.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New SECX nucleic acids, useful for treating or diagnosing a disorder  
 PT e.g., lung cancer, cardiovascular and oncology diseases, immune disorder,  
 PT and autoimmune disease.  
 XX  
 XX Example 10; Page 68; 118pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of human secreted or  
 CC membrane-associated (SECC) polypeptides designated SECC-SEC15, and the  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them. Also disclosed is a method for  
 CC screening for a modulator of activity or latency of SECC. The SECC  
 CC polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences may be used for treating or  
 CC preventing SECC-associated disorders such as lung cancer, cardiovascular  
 CC and oncology diseases, immune disorders, autoimmune diseases, transplant  
 CC rejection, allergy, AIDS, infections, inflammatory disorders, arthritis,  
 CC haematopoietic disorders, skin disorders, atherosclerosis, restenosis,  
 CC neurological diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), trauma, wounds, spinal  
 CC cord injuries, and skeletal disorders. The present sequence represents a  
 CC probe used in the examples of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred.No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 74 CGCAGGGCACCGGAGAAAGT 95  
 DB 22 CCGGGGCATCAGGAGAAAGT 1  
 RESULT 287  
 AAH01564  
 ID AAH01564 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH01564;  
 DT 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX mefA/K resistance gene detection nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:1557.  
 DE  
 XX Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;  
 KW identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitological;  
 KW microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;  
 KW translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;  
 KW catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial; vaccine;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 XX WO200123604-A2.  
 FN  
 XX  
 XX 05-APR-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA001150.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-02283458.  
 PR  
 XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-02307010.  
 XX  
 XX (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M;  
 PI Picard FJ, Roy PH;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-245006/25.  
 UR  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and primers  
 PT which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal, archaeal,

PT bacterial, fungal and parasitological species in a test sample.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 21; Page 1207; 1580pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for generating a repertory of  
 CC nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atpD and/or recA genes from which probes  
 CC and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic  
 CC acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitological  
 CC species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be  
 CC used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more  
 CC related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and  
 CC parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous  
 CC detection and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and  
 CC parasitological species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (i) obtained  
 CC using the method of the invention can be used for the universal detection  
 CC of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the detection of  
 CC at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at least one toxin  
 CC gene. hexA nucleic acids are used for the specific and ubiquitous  
 CC detection and for identification of Streptococcus pneumoniae. (I) can be  
 CC used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against  
 CC microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group  
 CC which can be detected include Abiotrophia adiacens, Bordetella sp.,  
 CC Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,  
 CC Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonads group, Streptococcus sp., Neisseria  
 CC gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp.. Using DNA based tests provides faster  
 CC results than substrate specificity tests as results can be determined in  
 CC an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved. AAH00010 to AAH002304  
 CC represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes which are given in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred.No. 6.8e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1202 AAATCGAGCGGATTCCTGAGGA 1223  
 DB 2 AACGGCAGCGGATTCCTGAGCA 23  
 RESULT 288  
 AAH39402/c  
 ID AAH39402 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH39402;  
 DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 2199.  
 DE  
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;  
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;  
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;  
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200129262-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 26-APR-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.  
 PF  
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.  
 PR  
 XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.  
 PA  
 XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.  
 DR

New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence, absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic acid sample.

Claim 1; Page 61; 83pp; English.

Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer. The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g. agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2057 TTGTGAGCCTCTTTGTAATAAA 2078

23 TTGTGAGCCTCCCTGTAGTAGA 2

RESULT 289

AAH77684/c  
AAH77684 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AAH77684;

13-NOV-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer for human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) DNA.

Human; Parkin-Associated Protein 1; PAP1; Parkin gene;  
neurodegenerative disease; Parkinson's disease; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200160857-A2.

23-AUG-2001.

15-FEB-2001; 2001WO-FR000461.

17-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00001980.

18-APR-2000; 2000US-0198489P.

(AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

(INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

Koutnikova H, Brice A, Fournier A, Pradier L, Prades C;

Arnould-Reguigne I, Rosier-Montus M, Corti O;

WPI; 2001-550047/61.

XX

A new protein, designated Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1), is an interaction partner of Parkin and is useful to treat neurodegenerative pathologies including Parkinson's disease.

Claim 17; Page 32; 82pp; French.

PCR primers AAH77674-96 were used to amplify DNA fragments encoding human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) protein. PAP1 is associated with the Parkin gene, which is mutated in certain forms of familial (juvenile) autosomal recessive) Parkinson's disease. PAP1 has some homology with synaptotagmins. PAP1 is used to treat neurodegenerative diseases, particularly to diagnose and treat Parkinson's disease

Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1217 CTGAGGAGCCATCCCTGAGGA 1238

24 CTGAGTCCGACGCTCTGAGGA 3

RESULT 290

AAH77693/c

AAH77693 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AAH77693;

13-NOV-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer for human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) DNA.

Human; Parkin-Associated Protein 1; PAP1; Parkin gene;  
neurodegenerative disease; Parkinson's disease; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200160857-A2.

23-AUG-2001.

15-FEB-2001; 2001WO-FR000461.

17-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00001980.

18-APR-2000; 2000US-0198489P.

(AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

(INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

Koutnikova H, Brice A, Fournier A, Pradier L, Prades C;

Arnould-Reguigne I, Rosier-Montus M, Corti O;

WPI; 2001-550047/61.

A new protein, designated Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1), is an interaction partner of Parkin and is useful to treat neurodegenerative pathologies including Parkinson's disease.

Claim 17; Page 32; 82pp; French.

PCR primers AAH77674-96 were used to amplify DNA fragments encoding human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) protein. PAP1 is associated with the Parkin gene, which is mutated in certain forms of familial (juvenile) autosomal recessive) Parkinson's disease. PAP1 has some homology with synaptotagmins. PAP1 is used to treat neurodegenerative diseases, particularly to diagnose and treat Parkinson's disease

Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;



```

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1217 CTGAGGACGCCATCCCTGAGGA 1238
Db 24 CTGAGTCGCCAGTCTCTGAGGA 3

RESULT 291
ABN85258
ID ABN85258 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABN85258;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Receptor tyrosine kinase HEK8.91 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Receptor tyrosine kinase HEK8.91; enzyme; tumour; development disorder;
XX inflammation; immunological disease; haemopathy; HIV infection;
XX cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; haemostatic; anti-HIV; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
DS Unidentified.
XX
EN CN1339594-A.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 23-AUG-2000; 2000CN-00119712.
XX
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000CN-00119712.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
WPI; 2002-464089/50.
XX
New polypeptide-receptor tyrosine kinase HEK 8.91 and polynucleotide for
encoding such polypeptide.
XX
Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
The present invention relates to receptor tyrosine kinase HEK8.91 (see
ABN83437). The kinase and its coding sequence are useful for treating
various diseases, such as malignant tumours development disorder,
inflammations, immunological diseases, haemopathy and HIV infection. The
present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1608 AAAAATTTTATTAATATAATA 1629
Db 2 AAAAAAGATTAAAAATTAATA 23

RESULT 292
ABV75434/c
ID ABV75434 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABV75434;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46 related primer 1.
XX
KW Human; carbamylaspartic dehydrase; 9.46; malignant tumour; haemopathy;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; immunological disease; inflammation;
XX

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1777 CTGCCCTCTGCTGCTCTCTCC 1998
Db 22 CTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 293
ABQ03031/c
ID ABQ03031 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ03031;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 3022.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200216649-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
PI Gunderson K;
XX

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```

KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1352303-A.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 06-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127204.
XX
PR 06-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127204.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
WPI; 2002-644475/70.
XX
New polypeptide-human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46 and polynucleotide
encoding the polypeptide.
XX
Example 2; Page 16 (disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
The invention relates to a new polypeptide, human carbamylaspartic
dehydrase, designated 9.46, polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide and
the DNA recombination process to produce the polypeptide. The present
invention also discloses the method of applying the polypeptide in
treating various diseases, such as malignant tumours, haemopathy, Human
immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and
various inflammations. Also disclosed is the antagonist resisting the
polypeptide and its treatment effect, and the application of the
polynucleotides for encoding human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46. The
current sequence represents a human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46
related PCR primer sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1777 CTGCCCTCTGCTGCTCTCTCC 1998
Db 22 CTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 293
ABQ03031/c
ID ABQ03031 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ03031;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 3022.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200216649-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
PI Gunderson K;
XX

```



XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human GTP-Rho binding protein 2 RT-PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; GTP-Rho binding protein 2; GRBP2; chromosome 19q12; oncogene;  
XX tumour; liposarcoma; ichthyosis congenita III; primer;  
XX benign familial infantile convulsion; gene therapy; RT-PCR;  
XX reverse transcriptase PCR.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX EP1231216-A2.  
XX  
XX 14-AUG-2002.  
XX  
XX 17-JAN-2002; 2002BP-00001026.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895040.  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Shannon ME, JI Y;  
XX WPI; 2002-684026/74.  
XX  
XX Novel GTP-Rho binding protein 2 and nucleic acids encoding the protein,  
XX useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease  
XX associated with altered expression or activity of human GRBP2 protein.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 42; 101pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated GTP-Rho binding protein 2 (GRBP2)  
XX polypeptide or a fragment of at least 6 amino acids or a sequence in  
XX which at least 95% of deviations from GRBP2 sequences are conservative  
XX substitutions. Also included are an isolated nucleic acid (GRBP2 NA)  
XX encoding GRBP2 comprising the full length cDNA or CDS, fragments or  
XX variants, GRBP2 vectors, host cells, antibodies, transgenic non-human  
XX animals modified to contain GRBP2 NA (or unable to express the endogenous  
XX orthologue of GRBP2), diagnosing a disease caused by a mutation in human  
XX GRBP2 or altered expression of GRBP2, ant-agonists of GRBP2, GRBP2  
XX microarrays, fusion proteins and screening for agents that modulate the  
XX expression of GRBP2 NA. GRBP2 is useful for identifying binding partners  
XX of GRBP2. GRBP2, GRBP2 NA and Ab are useful in therapy and in the  
XX manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a disorder  
XX associated with increased or decreased expression or activity of human  
XX GRBP2 (e.g. tumours, liposarcoma, ichthyosis congenita III and benign  
XX familial infantile convulsion, all associated with the chromosomal  
XX location of GRBP2, 19q12). GRBP2 is useful as a standard in immunoassay  
XX specific for the proteins, to be used in a therapeutic agent, as  
XX vaccines, to be and as antigens (e.g. for epitope mapping) or immunogens  
XX (e.g. for raising antibodies). GRBP2 NA is useful as hybridisation probes,  
XX to prime synthesis of nucleic acids, to prime first strand cDNA sequence  
XX on an mRNA template, and to drive in vivo expression of the proteins. The  
XX vector is useful for shuttling GRBP2 NA between host cells derived from  
XX disparate organisms, for inserting GRBP2 NA into host cell chromosome,  
XX for expressing sense or antisense RNA transcripts of GRBP2 NA in vitro or  
XX within a host cell, and for expressing GRBP2 alone or as fusions to  
XX heterologous polypeptides. The antibody is useful as an analytical  
XX reagent for detection and quantification of GRBP2 and as an immuno  
XX therapeutic agent and is useful for flow cytometric detection, for  
XX scanning laser cytometric detection, or for fluorescent immunoassay. The  
XX present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer for GRBP2  
XX  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 696 ACGGATATCGGGCTGGCAAA 717  
DB 24 ATGGGATGTCGTGCTGCCAAA 3  
RESULT 297  
ABS57691  
ID ABS57691 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
XX ABS57691;  
AC  
XX 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX P. falciparum clone Dd2/Nm BAEBL PCR sequencing primer f9 #3.  
DE  
XX BAEBL; erythrocyte binding protein; protozoacide; immunostimulant;  
XX malaria; parasite; vaccine; PCR; primer; chromosome 13; ss.  
KW  
XX Plasmodium falciparum.  
OS  
XX WO200278603-A2.  
PN  
XX 10-OCT-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US010071.  
PF  
XX  
XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0281130P.  
PR  
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
PA  
XX Mayer G, Miller LH;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-092869/08.  
DR  
XX  
XX New vaccine against malaria Plasmodium falciparum parasite comprising  
XX Erythrocyte Binding Protein polypeptide.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 25; 56pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel vaccine composition comprising the  
XX Plasmodium falciparum erythrocyte binding protein, BAEBL found on  
XX chromosome 13. The composition is useful for preparing a medicament for  
XX vaccinating a human against a malaria Plasmodium parasite and also has  
XX protozoacide and immunostimulant activity. This sequence represents an RT  
XX -PCR primer used in sequencing the Plasmodium falciparum clone Dd2/Nm  
XX BAEBL exon/intron boundaries  
XX  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1996 TCCTAATTCTCAGTGGAGGT 2017  
DB 3 TCCTTATTTCCTGCTGGAGGT 24  
RESULT 298  
ADD56535  
ID ADD56535 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
XX ADD56535;  
AC  
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human gene expression analysis multiplex Start-PCR primer #55.  
DE  
XX

Gene expression; multiplex standardised reverse transcriptase-PCR;  
Start-PCR; high density oligonucleotide array; cDNA array;  
small biological sample; fine needle aspirate biopsy;  
laser captured microdissected material; human; primer; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
US2003186246-A1.  
02-OCT-2003.  
28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.  
28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.  
(WILLEY) WILLEY J C.  
(CRAW) CRAWFORD E L.  
Willey JC, Crawford EL;  
WPI; 2003-811730/76.  
Direct comparison of numerical gene expression values between samples of  
genes comprises using multiplex standardized reverse transcription-  
polymerase chain reaction.  
Example 1; SEQ ID NO 55; 59pp; English.  
The present invention relates to a method for the direct comparison of  
numerical gene expression values between samples of genes. The method  
comprises amplifying cDNA in the presence of a competitive template  
C mixture and primer pairs for several genes and then amplifying aliquots  
of the PCR products using a primer pair specific for each gene. The  
method of amplification is by multiplex standardised reverse  
transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (Start-PCR). High density  
oligonucleotide or cDNA arrays are used to measure PCR products following  
quantitative Start-PCR. The method is useful for the assessment of gene  
expression in small biological samples such as fine needle aspirate  
biopsies, and laser captured microdissected materials. The method allows  
for the standardised measurement of hundreds of genes from the same  
sample, which in prior art, could only be assessed for one gene. The  
present sequence represents a multiplex Start-PCR primer which can be  
used in the method of the present invention.  
Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
1130 ATGAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAA 1151  
3 AAGAGGACCGAGAGATATCAA 24  
RESULT 299  
AA63943  
ID AA63943 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
AC AA63943;  
XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:575.  
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;  
XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;  
XX diagnosis; ss.  
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

WO9618736-A2.  
20-JUN-1996.  
22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.  
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.  
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.  
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.  
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.  
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.  
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.  
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.  
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.  
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.  
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.  
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;  
XX McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;  
XX Karpelisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;  
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.  
Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for  
the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of  
auto-immune diseases.  
Example 1; Page 155; 307pp; English.  
The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)  
having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues  
(ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least  
ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's  
can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial  
membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,  
particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also  
be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance  
in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for  
enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for  
treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also  
be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of  
stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene  
expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.  
The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment  
is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly  
specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
present invention  
Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 29.4%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;  
Matches 5; Conservative 11; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
2042 ATACTATTTTCATTTT 2058  
1 AUAACGUUUUUAUUUU 17  
RESULT 300  
AA63942  
ID AA63942 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AA63942;  
XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:574.  
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
XX

```

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
XX Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
XX Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
XX the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
XX auto-immune diseases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 154; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
XX ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
XX ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
XX can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
XX membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
XX in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 2 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 35.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 6; Conservative 10; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX CY 2041 GATACATTTTCATTTT 2057
XX ||||: :||: :||: :||:
XX Db 1 GAUACUGUUUUAUUU 17
XX
XX RESULT 301
XX AAF03299/c
XX ID AAF03299 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1368 CAACTTCAAAAAGCCA 1384
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 17 CAACTTCAAAATAGCCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 302
XX AAF03298/c
XX ID AAF03298 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1593.
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200061729-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 92; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX interferon alpha
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1368 CAACTTCAAAAAGCCA 1384
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 17 CAACTTCAAAATAGCCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 302
XX AAF03298/c
XX ID AAF03298 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1593.
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200061729-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX

```

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;  
WPI; 2000-647423/62.  
Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,  
interferon alpha and erythropoietin.  
Claim 37; Page 92; 164pp; English.  
The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).  
Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of  
erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
interferon alpha  
Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1370 ACTTCAAAAAGCCAG 1386  
b 17 ACTTCAATAAGCCAG 1  
RESULT 303  
BT34902/c  
D ABT34902 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
X C AET34902;  
T 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
X Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 539.  
X Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
W antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
W schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
W human fukutin; ds.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X WO20003025175-A2.  
X 27-MAR-2003.  
X 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
X 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
X (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
X Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
X WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
X New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
X Disclosure; Page 97; 720pp; French.  
X The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal

alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1947 ACTGGCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
Db 17 ACTGGCTCAAGTGATC 1  
RESULT 304  
AAAX64490  
ID AAX64490 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
XX AAX64490;  
AC 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
DT Rabbit stromelysin hairpin target sequence SEQ ID NO:1122.  
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;  
KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;  
KW diagnosis; SS.  
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.  
XX WO9618736-A2.  
XX 20-JUN-1996.  
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.  
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.  
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.  
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.  
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.  
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.  
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.  
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.  
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.  
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.  
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.  
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;  
PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;  
PI Karpelsky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;  
XX



agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1987 TCTGTCCTCTCTAAAT 2003  
|||||  
b 18 TCTGTCCTCTCTAAAT 2

RESULT 307  
AAQ84598  
C AAQ84598 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.  
K  
C AAQ84598;  
X  
I 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
T 01-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
T  
E MYH11 PCR primer M1.  
X  
X AMML; acute myelomonocytic leukemia; chromosome-16; inversion; inv(16);  
W CBF-beta; CBFβ gene; transcription factor; myosin; MYH11; SMMHC;  
W cosmid 46C7; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.  
X  
X Synthetic.  
S  
X WO9504067-A1.  
N  
X 09-FEB-1995.  
D  
X 26-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008530.  
F  
X 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099869.  
X  
X (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
A (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.  
A  
I Liu P, Collins FS, Siciliano MJ, Claxton D;  
X WPI; 1995-082178/11.  
R  
X Novel DNA spanning the pericentric inversion of chromosome 16 - for the screening of acute myeloid leukaemia.  
P  
X Disclosure; Page 21; 78pp; English.  
S  
X The primers given in AAQ84597-99 can be used to screen a patient for acute myeloid leukemia and the associated inv(16) chromosomal rearrangement by RT-PCR. Primer C1 corresponds to nt 271-292 of the CBFβ gene, and antisense primers M1 and M2 respectively to the reverse sequences nt 1119-1138 and 2095-2144 of MYH11, the 2 genes affected by the inversion. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
X  
X Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1991 TCTTCTCTCTAAATCTGC 2007  
|||||  
Db 2 TCTTCTCTCTCTAAATCTGC 18

agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1987 TCTGTCCTCTCTAAAT 2003  
|||||  
b 18 TCTGTCCTCTCTAAAT 2

RESULT 307  
AAQ84598  
C AAQ84598 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.  
K  
C AAQ84598;  
X  
I 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
T 01-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
T  
E MYH11 PCR primer M1.  
X  
X AMML; acute myelomonocytic leukemia; chromosome-16; inversion; inv(16);  
W CBF-beta; CBFβ gene; transcription factor; myosin; MYH11; SMMHC;  
W cosmid 46C7; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.  
X  
X Synthetic.  
S  
X WO9504067-A1.  
N  
X 09-FEB-1995.  
D  
X 26-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008530.  
F  
X 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099869.  
X  
X (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
A (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.  
A  
I Liu P, Collins FS, Siciliano MJ, Claxton D;  
X WPI; 1995-082178/11.  
R  
X Novel DNA spanning the pericentric inversion of chromosome 16 - for the screening of acute myeloid leukaemia.  
P  
X Disclosure; Page 21; 78pp; English.  
S  
X The primers given in AAQ84597-99 can be used to screen a patient for acute myeloid leukemia and the associated inv(16) chromosomal rearrangement by RT-PCR. Primer C1 corresponds to nt 271-292 of the CBFβ gene, and antisense primers M1 and M2 respectively to the reverse sequences nt 1119-1138 and 2095-2144 of MYH11, the 2 genes affected by the inversion. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
X  
X Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1991 TCTTCTCTCTAAATCTGC 2007  
|||||  
Db 2 TCTTCTCTCTCTAAATCTGC 18

RESULT 308  
AAC64538  
ID AAC64538 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC64538;  
XX  
DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Alphavirus subgenomic promoter region primer YSIN2F.  
XX  
XX Alphavirus; SindChiron virus; SinChironLP virus; immune response;  
KW infection; human dendritic cell; immunostimulatory; cytostatic; virucide;  
KW fungicide; antibacterial; antiparasitic; vaccine; cancer; pathogen;  
KW antigen presenting cell; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Alphavirus.  
XX  
XX WO200061772-A2.  
XX  
XX 19-OCT-2000.  
XX  
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010722.  
XX  
XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129498P.  
PR  
PR 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0148086P.  
PR  
PR 22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191363P.  
XX  
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
PA  
XX Polo JM, Dubensky TW, Frolov I, Gardner JP, Otten G, Barnett S;  
PI Driver DA;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-619231/59.  
DR  
XX  
XX New alphavirus that infects human dendritic cells for use in generating an immune response to pathogenic agents such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites and cancer and for biological assays.  
PT  
PT  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 37; 83pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The present invention describes an isolated alphavirus (AV) which infects human dendritic cells and is not of American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) number VR-2526. AAC64506 and AAC64507 represent the nucleotide sequence of the specifically claimed SindChiron virus and SinChironLP virus. The new AVs have immunostimulatory, cytostatic, virucide, fungicide, antibacterial and antiparasitic activities and can be used in vaccines. The AVs are used to infect dendritic cells, preferably human cells. A heterologous sequence can be introduced and expressed in human macrophages or antigen presenting cells in vivo and in vitro, for use in biological assays. The AV-based vector systems are used to generate an immune response to cancer or a pathogenic agent, such as, bacteria, fungi, parasites or viruses. The AV can be used to infect human dendritic cells, macrophages or antigen presenting cells that previously could not be infected using an AV or AV variant. The AV vectors are targeted directly to antigen presenting cells. The present sequence represents a primer used in the selection and cloning of an alphavirus variant that infects primary human dendritic cells  
CC  
CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 672 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACTG 688  
|||||  
Db 4 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACTG 20

RESULT 309  
AAF93068  
ID AAF93068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX



AC AAF93068;  
 XX  
 CT 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE ABC1 polymorphism RFLP oligonucleotide #29.  
 XX  
 KW High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200115676-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-MAR-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.  
 XX  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.  
 XX  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526199.  
 XX  
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-02113958P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
 PA (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-244356/25.  
 XX  
 XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)  
 PT level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular  
 PT disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated  
 PT transcriptional activity.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 17; 317pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient  
 CC diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-  
 CC cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a  
 CC cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates  
 CC LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or  
 CC activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify  
 CC compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a  
 CC lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal  
 CC triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e-02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1529 CTGGCTTCCTGCTGAGT 1545  
 Db 1 CTGGCTTCCTGCTGAGT 17  
 RESULT 310  
 AAH48905/c  
 ID AAH48905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH48905;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 LE Human PAH gene associated primer #38.  
 XX  
 KW Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;  
 KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;  
 KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;  
 KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;  
 KW androgenital syndrome; ss.  
 XX  
 CS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200153520-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 26-JUL-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.  
 XX  
 XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.  
 PR  
 XX (CULL/) CULLEN P.  
 PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.  
 XX  
 XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic  
 PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to  
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 21; 101pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which  
 CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or  
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least  
 CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous  
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria  
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase  
 CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial  
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital  
 CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.  
 CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions  
 CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for  
 CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,  
 CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH48868-  
 CC AAH489166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e-02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1520 TCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTC 1536  
 Db 19 TCTCCAGCTTTCGGCTTC 3  
 RESULT 311  
 AAD25129  
 ID AAD25129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD25129;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Primer YSIN2F to generate S. virus promoter and 3'nontranslated cDNA.  
 KW Immunogenic composition; therapy; alphavirus derived vector system;  
 KW eukaryotic layered vector initiation system; immune response; vaccine;  
 KW RNA vector replicon; malignant cancer; infection; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Sindbis virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200181609-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 01-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009326.  
 XX  
 XX 22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191363P.

```

1 (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
2
3 Polo JM, Dubensky TW, Frolov I, Gardner JP, Otten G, Barnett S;
4 Driver DA;
5
6 WPI; 2002-049293/96.
7
8 New compositions, useful for inducing an immune response in animals (e.g.
9 humans) to prevent, palliate or treat a disease, e.g. cancer or
10 infection, comprise alphavirus-based vector systems.
11
12 Example 1; Page 38; 86pp; English.
13
14 The present invention relates to immunogenic compositions, comprising a
15 first and second immunising component, where the alphavirus derived
16 vector systems comprise alphavirus vector particles, eukaryotic layered
17 vector initiation systems or RNA vector replicons. The invention is used
18 as vaccine. The compositions are useful for inducing an immune response
19 in an animal, particularly a human. The immunogenic composition induces
20 in its recipient an immune response that prevents, palliates or treats a
21 disease. In particular, the compositions are useful for treating
22 malignant cancer or infection. The present sequence is primer YSIN2F
23 which is used to generate Sindbis virus cDNA clones representing the
24 subgenomic promoter region and 3'-end nontranslated regions
25
26 Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
27
28 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
29 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
30 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
31
32 Y 672 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 688
33 ||||| |||||
34 b 4 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 20
35
36 RESULT 312
37 AL44544
38 D AAL44544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
39 X
40 X AAL44544;
41 X
42 X 08-NOV-2002 (first entry)
43
44 Sindbis virus promoter / 3' non translated region PCR primer 3.
45
46 Vaccine; immune response; microparticle; ss; adsorbent surface; PCR;
47 poly(alpha-hydroxy acid); polyhydroxy butyric acid; polycaprolactone;
48 polyorthoester; polycyanoacrylate; detergent; submicron emulsion; primer;
49 viral infection; bacterial infection; parasitic infection;
50 CpG oligonucleotide.
51
52 Sindbis virus.
53
54 WO200226209-A2.
55
56 04-APR-2002.
57
58 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030540.
59
60 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236105P.
61 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315905P.
62
63 (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
64
65 O'hagan D, Otten G, Donnelly JJ, Polo JM, Barnett S, Singh M;
66 Ulmer J, Dubensky TW;
67
68 WPI; 2002-519084/55.
69
70 A microparticle to which a biologically active macromolecule is adsorbed,
71 for use as a vaccine composition to treat viral, bacterial or parasitic
72
73 infections, comprises a polymer microparticle, a detergent and a
74 submicron emulsion.
75
76 Example 3; Page 56; 100pp; English.
77
78 The invention relates to a method of raising an immune response in a host
79 animal. The method of the invention comprises administering a
80 microparticle that has an adsorbent surface to which a first biologically
81 active macromolecule (e.g. a nucleic acid) has been adsorbed. The
82 microparticle comprises a polymer microparticle of poly(alpha-hydroxy
83 acid), a polyhydroxy butyric acid, a polycaprolactone, a polyorthoester,
84 a polycyanoacrylate, a detergent, and submicron emulsion. The method/
85 microparticle of the invention is useful for immunising a host animal
86 against viral, bacterial or parasitic infections. The present DNA
87 sequence represents a Sindbis virus PCR primer that was used in an
88 example of the invention
89
90 Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
91
92 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
93 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
94 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
95
96 QY 672 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 688
97 ||||| |||||
98 Db 4 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 20
99
100 RESULT 313
101 ABZ89540
102 ID ABZ89540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
103 XX
104 AC ABZ89540;
105 XX
106 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
107 XX
108 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
109
110 Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
111 antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
112 antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
113 antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
114 adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
115 lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
116
117 Homo sapiens.
118
119 WO200285308-A2.
120
121 31-OCT-2002.
122
123 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
124
125 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
126
127 (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
128
129 Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
130 Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
131
132 WPI; 2003-229219/22.
133
134 Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
135 respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
136 corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
137 ubiquinone.
138
139 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4782; 872pp; English.
140
141 The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
142 first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
143 initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
144 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

```

CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1162 TTGAGAACCTTAGAT 1178  
 Db 3 TTTGAGAACCTTTGAAT 19  
 RESULT 314  
 ABZ24517  
 ID ABZ24517 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ24517;  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE ABCA1 gene SNP C117G forward PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW ABCA1; ABC1; human; cardiovascular disease; diagnosis; cardiand;  
 KW antiatherosclerotic; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; RFLP;  
 KW restriction fragment length polymorphism; Tangier disease; PCR; primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200297123-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAY-2002; 2002WO-CA000761.  
 XX  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293742P.  
 XX  
 PA (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.  
 PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
 XX  
 PI Hayden MR, Zwarts KY, Clee SM;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2003-140489/13.  
 XX  
 PT Determining propensity toward developing cardiovascular disease in  
 PT patient at risk of developing the disease, by determining presence of  
 PT polymorphism in DNA sequence of ABCA1 gene of the patient.  
 XX  
 IS Disclosure; Page 32; 56pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides a method for determining a propensity  
 CC toward developing a cardiovascular disease in a patient by determining  
 CC the presence of a polymorphism in the non-coding region of the ABCA1 (or  
 CC ABC1) gene of the patient. 12 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have  
 CC been identified in non-coding regions of the ABCA1 gene, and the  
 CC phenotypic effects of these SNPs were examined in a large ethnically  
 CC uniform cohort (REGRESS), showing them to be associated with altered risk

CC and severity of cardiovascular disease, without associated changes in  
 CC lipid and lipoprotein levels. For each variant, a restriction enzyme  
 CC whose cleavage pattern was altered by the variant was identified for  
 CC development of an RFLP assay. If no suitable enzyme was found, a mismatch  
 CC primer was designed to create a restriction site. The present sequence is  
 CC that of the forward primer used for assay of a variant, C117G, in the 5',  
 CC untranslated region of the gene. In REGRESS, carriers of the C117G SNP  
 CC had a gene dose-dependent increase of Tangier disease. RFLP was performed  
 CC using Eco01091. Products of 284 and 175 bp were obtained for the wild-  
 CC type allele, and of 459 bp for the variant allele. The invention also  
 CC provides methods for identifying modulators of ABCA1 polynucleotide  
 CC expression. These modulators can be used to treat a cardiovascular  
 CC disease, especially coronary artery disease or atherosclerosis  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1529 CTGGCTTCGCTGAGT 1545  
 Db 1 CTGGCTTCGCTGAGT 17  
 RESULT 315  
 AAA48925/c  
 ID AAA48925 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA48925;  
 XX  
 DT 20-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Reverse primer eNOS.388r targeted to equineINOS.  
 XX  
 KW PCR primer; quantitative one-tube fluorogenic real time PCR; virus;  
 KW bacterium; interleukin; GAPDH; feline; equine; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Equus sp.  
 XX  
 PN EP1013775-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 21-DEC-1998; 98EP-00124317.  
 XX  
 PR 21-DEC-1998; 98EP-00124317.  
 XX  
 PA (LUTZ/) LUTZ H.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-402210/35.  
 XX  
 PT Novel PCR method useful for the detection of pathogens, genetic  
 PT mutations, etc. comprises the use of very specific DNA probes.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 17; Page 27; 68pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention involves a new method for identification and  
 CC quantification of at least one pathogen in a sample. The method uses an  
 CC improved quantitative one-tube fluorogenic real time polymerase chain  
 CC reaction. In this process a very specific probe labeled with a reporter  
 CC dye and a quencher dye hybridises with the target sequence. PCR primers  
 CC are then allowed to bind to the target nucleic acid. As the primers are  
 CC extended the exonuclease activity of the polymerase causes cleavage of  
 CC the probe. This separation of the reporter dye from the quencher dye  
 CC leads to a detectable increase in the reporter's fluorescence. The  
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used in the method. The invention  
 CC includes primer and probe sequences for the detection of viruses,  
 CC bacteria and interleukins and GAPDH from feline and equine species. The  
 CC method is useful for the detection of infectious agents, quantitation of  
 CC mRNA expression and detection of genetic mutations  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX	Synthetic.
OS	
XX	WO2003044486-A2.
PN	
XX	30-MAY-2003.
PD	
XX	20-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US037507.
PF	
XX	20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0335716P.
PP	
XX	(REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX	
PA	Nolan JP, Zhou F;
XX	
PI	WPI; 2003-468806/44.
XX	
DR	Detecting chromosome translocations in a target nucleic acid sequence for
XX	diagnosing cancers associated with chromosome translocations, by using
PT	microsphere arrays.
PT	
XX	Claim 52; Fig 8; 57pp; English.
FS	
XX	The present invention relates to a method (M) for detecting chromosome
CC	translocation. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic acid
CC	sequence from a sample, hybridizing oligonucleotides (ONTs) specific for
CC	regions of the translocation to the amplified target, where the ONTs
CC	comprise capture tags, extending the ONTs to produce labelled extended
CC	ONTs, hybridizing the ONTs to address tags on solid support and detecting
CC	the presence of labelled extended ONTs on the solid support. (M) is
CC	useful for detecting a chromosomal translocation in a target nucleic acid
CC	sequence, preferably a cDNA from a biological sample from a human. The
CC	chromosome translocation is associated with cancer (e.g. leukaemia) and
CC	this method is especially useful for diagnosing cancer, especially
CC	leukaemia, and also lymphoma. The present sequence is a PCR primer for
CC	amplifying a translocation oligonucleotide.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
	Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	1991 TCTTCTCCTAATCTGC 2007
Db	4 TCTTCTCCTCATCTGC 20
RESULT 318	
ADD21927	
ID	ADD21927 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX	
AC	ADD21927;
XX	
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Protein translation efficiency-related DNA sequence #111.
XX	
KW	nucleotide production; translation efficiency; protein synthesis; ds.
OS	Unidentified.
XX	
PN	WO2003056009-A1.
XX	
PD	10-JUL-2003.
XX	
PF	27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013756.
XX	
PR	27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00396941.
XX	
PA	(ENDO/) ENDO Y.
XX	
PI	Endo Y, Sawasaki T;

XX WPI; 2003-618079/58.  
 XX Preparing translation controlling nucleotides used for increased  
 PT efficiency during protein synthesis.  
 XX Claim 11; Page 71; 87pp; Japanese.  
 XX The invention comprises a method for preparing nucleotides that control  
 CC translation efficiency of proteins. The nucleotides of the invention are  
 CC useful for increasing efficiency during protein synthesis. The present  
 CC DNA sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1556 TCTTCCCAACCCCTCA 1572  
 Db 4 TCTTCCCAACCCCTCA 20  
 RESULT 319  
 AAZ71479/c  
 ID AAZ71479 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 AC AAZ71479;  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5935.  
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9954500-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX Claim 8; Page 1475; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from

CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1754 GGTGAAGGAGTACTTT 1770  
 Db 17 GGTGAAGGAGTACTTT 1  
 RESULT 320  
 AAH27119/c  
 ID AAH27119 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 XX AAH27119;  
 AC AAH27119;  
 DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer for the human ornithine transcarbamylase gene.  
 DE Cleavage structure; target sequence detection; flap endonuclease; FEN;  
 XX ornithine transcarbamylase; PCR primer; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200132922-A2.  
 XX 10-MAY-2001.  
 XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029663.  
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-00430692.  
 XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.  
 PA Sarge JA;  
 PI WPI; 2001-328805/34.  
 XX The labelling of nucleic acids for their detection and quantification  
 PT comprises the formation of a cleavage structure and its cleavage with a  
 PT five' exonuclease-1 or flap endonuclease-1.  
 XX Example 6; Page 65; 81pp; English.  
 XX This invention relates to a method for generating a signal indicative of  
 CC the presence of a target nucleic acid sequence in a sample. The method of  
 CC comprises the formation of a cleavage structure through the incubation of  
 CC a sample comprising a target nucleic acid sequence and a nucleic acid  
 CC polymerase and cleaving the cleavage structure with a 5' exonuclease-1 or  
 CC flap endonuclease (FEN) to generate the signal. The method is used for  
 CC the detection and quantification of a target nucleic acid sequence. The  
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the human ornithine  
 CC transcarbamylase gene. The primer is used in an example illustrating the  
 CC method of the invention  
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 761 ATGACGAGTCTATGAG 777  
 Db 23 ATGACGAGTCTATGAG 7

RESULT 321  
HL54143/c  
ABLS4143 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
ABLS4143;  
12-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
Ornithine transcarbamylase upstream PCR primer.  
Rolling circle amplification; RCA; ornithine transcarbamylase; enzyme;  
human; nucleic acid detection; PCR; primer; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
US6350580-B1.  
26-FEB-2002.  
11-OCT-2000; 2000US-00686179.  
11-OCT-2000; 2000US-00686179.  
(STRA-) STRATAGENE.  
Sorge JA;  
WPI; 2002-380832/41.  
Detecting a target nucleic acid in a polymerase chain reaction process  
comprises forming a cleavage structure by incubating with a probe having  
a secondary structure that changes upon binding and cleaving with a  
nuclease to release a fragment.  
Example 9; Col 70; 62pp; English.  
The present sequence is an upstream primer for the human ornithine  
transcarbamylase (OTC) gene. In an example from the invention, rolling  
circle amplification was performed using the human OTC gene as the  
target, with PCR amplification used to detect FEN nuclease cleavage  
products. The invention relates to a method of generating a signal to  
detect the presence of a target nucleic acid in a sample. A nucleic acid  
is treated with a probe that has a secondary structure which changes upon  
binding of the probe to a target nucleic acid sequence, and a nuclease  
e.g. FEN. The cleavage structure is cleaved by the nuclease, and the  
released fragment is detected and/or measured. The invention also  
provides a process for detecting and/or measuring a nucleic acid that allows  
for concurrent amplification, cleavage and detection of a target nucleic  
acid sequence in a sample  
Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
761 ATGACGAGTCCTATGAG 777  
23 ATGACGAGTCCTATGAG 7  
RESULT 322  
ABS60983  
ID ABS60983 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
AC ABS60983;  
XX ABS60983;  
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
DT Human genotyping PCR primer #136.  
DE Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;  
KW BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;  
KW

KW kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;  
KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;  
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;  
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200261131-A2.  
XX 08-AUG-2002.  
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.  
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
XX (HUIL/) HUI L.  
XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and  
XX autoimmune diseases.  
XX Example 3; Page 910; 977pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one  
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic  
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids  
XX ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder  
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor  
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which  
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a  
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an  
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, and comparing at  
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at  
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)  
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,  
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which  
XX involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's  
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,  
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular  
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary  
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and  
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory  
XX arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic  
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other  
XX diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The  
XX polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies  
XX against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines

CC and biological samples. The present sequence is a genotyping PCR primer  
 CC for the gene encoding one of the proteins listed above  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1401 GGATGAAAAAGAGAAAG 1417

Db 5 GGATGAAAAAGAGAGAG 21

RESULT 323

ABK87348/c  
 ID ABK87348 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABK87348;

DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)

DE Nucleic acid detection method upstream RT-PCR primer.

KW Nucleic acid detection; ss; primer; reverse transcription; RT.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200244326-A2.

PN 06-JUN-2002.

PD 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044215.

PF 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-00728574.

PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

PI Sorge JA, Whalen AM;

XX WPI; 2002-508503/54.

XX Detecting/measuring target nucleic acid, by forming cleavage structure by  
 PT incubating target nucleic acid with probe having binding moiety, cleaving  
 PT structure to release nucleic acid and detecting released fragments.

PS Disclosure; Fig 9; 157pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting/measuring a target  
 CC nucleic acid. The method comprises forming a cleavage structure by  
 CC incubating the target sequence with a probe comprising a binding moiety  
 CC and a secondary structure that changes upon binding of the probe to the  
 CC target, cleaving the cleavage structure to release a nucleic acid  
 CC fragment, and detecting and/or measuring the fragment captured by binding  
 CC of the binding moiety to a capture element on a solid support. The method  
 CC of the invention is useful for detecting or measuring a target nucleic  
 CC acid and are useful for generating a signal indicative of the presence of  
 CC the target nucleic acid in a sample. Another method of the invention is  
 CC useful for simultaneously forming a cleavage structure, amplifying the  
 CC target nucleic acid in a sample and cleaving the cleavage structure. The  
 CC method does not require multiple steps, subsequent amplification process,  
 CC and allows for concurrent amplification and detection of target nucleic  
 CC acid in a sample. The present sequence represents a reverse transcription  
 CC (RT) PCR primer used in the nucleic acid detection method of the  
 CC invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 777

Db 23 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 7

RESULT 324

ACC58638/c  
 ID ACC58638 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ACC58638;

DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE Human ornithine transcarbamylase upstream primer.

XX Nucleic acid detection; rolling circle amplification; RCA; human;  
 KW ornithine transcarbamylase; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003042353-A2.

PN 22-MAY-2003.

PD 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022722.

PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306087P.

PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307303P.

PR 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313992P.

XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

XX Sorge J, Whalen AM;

XX WPI; 2003-449565/42.

XX Generating a signal indicative of the presence of a target nucleic acid  
 PT sequence in a sample by forming a detection complex and binding the probe  
 PT to the target nucleic acid sequence.

PS Example 8; Page 107; 129pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an upstream PCR primer for the human ornithine  
 CC transcarbamylase gene. It was used in an assay involving rolling circle  
 CC amplification (RCA) of target DNA. RCA can be used to detect a target  
 CC nucleic acid sequence in a sample, where a detection complex is formed by  
 CC the method of the invention. Using this method, a signal indicative of a  
 CC target nucleic acid is generated by forming a complex by incubating a  
 CC sample with a probe comprising a first and second subunit and a binding  
 CC moiety, and dissociating the first and second subunit to release the  
 CC first subunit and generate a signal

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 777

Db 23 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 7

RESULT 325

ACF57188/c  
 ID ACF57188 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ACF57188;

DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human ornithine transcarbamylase gene related upstream PCR primer.  
 DE Signal; detection; probe; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; IS6110;

Thu Sep 16 13:16:20 2004

```

insertion-like element; PCR primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
WO2003052116-A2.
26-JUN-2003.
17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022721.
17-JUL-2001; 2001US-030609P.
23-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307238P.
21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313921P.
(STRA-) STRATAGENE.
Sorge JA;
WPI; 2003-559045/52.
Generating a signal indicative of the presence of a target nucleic acid
sequence comprises forming a detection complex by incubating a sample
comprising a target nucleic acid sequence and a probe comprising a first
and a second subunit.
Example 5; Page 88; 103pp; English.
The present invention describes a method for generating a signal
indicative of the presence of a target nucleic acid sequence in a sample
which comprises forming a detection complex by incubating a sample
comprising a target nucleic acid sequence and a probe, where the probe
comprises a first and a second subunit. Also described: (1) a method for
detecting or measuring a target nucleic acid sequence; (2) a polymerase
chain reaction process for detecting a target nucleic acid sequence in a
sample; (3) a method for forming a detection complex; (4) a composition
comprising the target nucleic acid and the probe; and (5) a kit for the
method, comprising the probe and packaging means, where the probe can
bind to a target nucleic acid sequence to form a detection complex. The
methods, compositions and kits are useful for generating a signal
indicative of the presence of a target nucleic acid in sample. The assay
provides a simplified method of generating a signal that does not require
multiple steps, including cleavage step. The present sequence represents
a PCR primer for human ornithine transcarbamylase, which is used in an
example from the present invention
Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
2Y 761 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 777
23 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 7
RESULT 326
AAZ11666/c
ID AAZ11666 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ11666;
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 19-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX EBV latent membrane protein-1 (LMP-1) specific probe.
DE
XX Epstein Barr Virus; EBV infection; viral; gene transcription; EBER-1;
KW Epstein Barr early RNA; Epstein Barr nuclear antigen 1; EBNA-1; LMP-1;
KW latent membrane protein; LMP-2; vIL10; BCRF-1; BARF1; BDLF2; NASBA;
KW EBV-associated malignancy; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human herpesvirus 4.
XX WO9945155-A2.
XX 10-SEP-1999.
XX 01-MAR-1999; 99WO-EP001392.
XX 04-MAR-1998; 98EP-00200655.
XX 14-DEC-1998; 98EP-00204231.
XX (ALKU ) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX Vervoort MBHJ, Van Den Brule AJC, Middelorp JM;
XX WPI; 1999-551051/46.
XX Identifying Epstein Barr Virus infection.
XX Claim 14; Page 22; 50pp; English.
XX The invention provides methods for identifying an Epstein Barr Virus
(CC) (EBV) infection, that comprises determining viral gene transcription
(CC) patterns by amplification of specific RNA sequences. The binding sites of
(CC) the oligos suitable for amplification are located in the following genes:
(CC) Epstein Barr early RNA (EBER-1), Epstein Barr nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA-1),
(CC) latent membrane protein 1 (LMP-1), LMP-2, and vIL10 (BCRF-1), BARF1 and
(CC) BDLF2. The method comprises (a) amplifying a target sequence within one
(CC) or more RNA(s) transcribed from above gene sequences and the (b)
(CC) detecting the amplified products, determining the transcription pattern
(CC) and identifying the corresponding EBV-associated malignancy. The RNA is
(CC) amplified using a transcription based amplification technique such as
(CC) NASBA. The invention is used to diagnose malignant and non-malignant EBV-
(CC) associated diseases. The present sequence represents a probe specific for
(CC) LMP-1 RNA comprising a detectable label. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to
(CC) correct OS field.)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1963 CCAGAGAACACTGCCTGCC 1982
DB 20 CCAGAGAACACTGCCTGCC 1
RESULT 327
AAZ92183
ID AAZ92183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ92183;
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
DT
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX 03-JUN-1999.
PD
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX

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PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX Page 1491; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1209 GCGGATTCCTGAGGAGCCCA 1228
DB 1 GCGGATTCCTGAGGAGCACTA 20
RESULT 328
AAA62287/c
ID AAA62287 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA62287;
XX
XX 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Caenorhabditis elegans daf-2 PCR primer.
XX
XX Caenorhabditis elegans; daf-2; age-1; daf-18; insulin signalling pathway;
XX insulin receptor; PI 3-kinase; PKB kinase; AKT kinase;
XX PTEN lipid phosphatase; antidiabetic; anorectic; obesity; diabetes;
XX impaired glucose tolerance; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.
XX
CS Caenorhabditis elegans.
XX
XX WO200033068-A1.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028529.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1998; 98US-00205658.
XX
XX (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Ruvkun G, Ogg S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-423022/36.
XX
XX Diagnosing and treating obesity and impaired glucose tolerance using
XX modulators of daf-18 expression and/or activity.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 31; 402pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used to obtain daf-2 cDNA from
XX Caenorhabditis elegans. daf-2 is a metabolic regulatory gene that encodes
a homologue of the mammalian insulin receptor. A number of C. elegans
genes have been identified as homologues of genes in the mammalian
insulin signalling pathway. The C. elegans age-1 gene encodes a homologue
of the mammalian PI 3-kinase whilst the C. elegans PKB kinase and AKT
kinase act downstream of daf-2 and age-1, just as their mammalian
homologues act downstream of insulin signalling. Other daf genes have
also been implicated in the C. elegans insulin signalling pathway. The C.
elegans PTEN lipid phosphatase homologue, DAF-18, has been found to act
upstream of AKT in the pathway. This discovery has enabled mammalian PTEN
action to be mapped to the insulin signalling pathway. Compounds that
inhibit the expression and/or activity of polypeptides encoded by these
genes may be administered to patients to treat or prevent disorders such
as obesity and impaired glucose tolerance
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 806 TAATGAGATGTTCAGCCCT 825
DB 20 TAATGTAGATGATCCAGCGT 1
RESULT 329
AAC81352
ID AAC81352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC81352;
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Y-box binding protein 1 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:36.
XX
XX Human Y-box binding protein 1; YB-1; DNA binding protein B; dbpB;
XX transcription factor; nucleic acid binding; DNA repair;
XX cell sensitisation; genotoxic stress; immune regulation; MHC expression;
XX viral gene expression; extracellular matrix degradation regulator;
XX redox signalling; expression inhibition; tumour formation;
XX cancer multidrug resistance; inflammation; immune disorder; infection;
XX phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6140126-A.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00429323.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00429323.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-023284/03.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for modulating the expression of Y-box
XX binding protein 1, as well as for treating or preventing diseases
XX associated with Y-box binding protein 1 expression, e.g. inflammation or
XX tumor formation.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 43-44; 40pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAC81326-C81405 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
XX to the human Y-box binding protein 1 gene, which inhibit its expression.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions
XX of the human Y-box binding protein 1 mRNA, and were analysed for their
XX effect on Y-box binding protein 1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time
XX PCR. Human Y-box binding protein 1 (also known as YB-1, DNA binding
XX protein B and dbpB) is a member of the Y-box binding protein family of

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XX (TSTS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA

XX

PT New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for  
 PT preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,  
 PT e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 157pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse  
 CC VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid  
 CC molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a  
 CC subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,  
 CC VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic  
 CC acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation  
 CC into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,  
 CC treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly  
 CC where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.  
 CC varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and  
 CC cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present  
 CC sequence for PCR primer 19 is used with PCR primer 19 (AAS13510) to  
 CC amplify human VMGLOM exons 12-17 in the methods of the present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GAGATCCCTAATGAGCTCC 1049  
 |||||  
 DB 20 GAGATCCCTAATGAGCTCC 1

RESULT 332  
 ABL44342/c  
 ID ABL44342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL44342;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 31.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;  
 KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; human; ds.  
 XX  
 CS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200264737-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 22-AUG-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.  
 XX  
 FR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.  
 XX  
 DA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-657588/70.  
 XX  
 ET New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein  
 ET Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases  
 PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such  
 PT as cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 15; Page 94; 137pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2  
 CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with  
 CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide

CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein  
 CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful  
 CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with  
 CC expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.  
 CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,  
 CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and  
 CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a  
 CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an  
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of human protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains  
 CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 15 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CGGAGCGCGGCGGCGGCGG 23  
 |||||  
 DB 20 CGGAGCGCGGCGGCGGCGG 1

RESULT 333  
 ABL44342/c  
 ID ABL44342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL44342;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1386.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 32; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order to  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell

plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

781 ATTTCAAGCGGTCTATGC 800  
20 ATCTTCAAGTGGCCATGTC 1

35ULT 334  
3L58291/C  
ABL58291 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
ABL58291;  
15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
Human GLUT 10 SSCP analysis primer GLUT10 5'P1R.  
Glucose transporter; GLUT10; insulin; chromosome 20Q12-13.3; human;  
Glucose metabolism; single strand conformational polymorphism; PCR;  
Type 2 diabetes; SSCP; primer; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
W0200218621-A2.  
07-MAR-2002.  
22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026184.  
31-AUG-2000; 2000US-00652292.  
(UWVA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST.  
Bowden DW, Dawson PA, Fossey SC;  
WPI; 2002-371828/40.  
New glucose transporter gene and protein, designated GLUT10, useful for studying and analyzing biological processes of glucose metabolism and Type 2 diabetes, as well as for screening modulators of glucose transporter activity.  
Example 4; Page 52; 85pp; English.  
The invention relates to a novel glucose transporter gene and protein, designated GLUT10. GLUT 10 is an insulin-responsive glucose transporter gene located in the type 2 diabetes linked region of chromosome 20Q12-13.3. The GLUT 10 polypeptide can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene and protein are useful for studying and analyzing biological processes of both glucose metabolism and type 2 diabetes. These are also useful in drug screening techniques, especially for screening modulators of glucose transporter activity or compounds having the ability to be transported across the cell membranes. Sequences ABL58290-315 represent primers specific for the various regions of the human GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene, used in single strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the gene

Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

4 CGGAGCGCGGGCGGAGGG 23  
20 CGGCGCTGGCGCGGAGGG 1

RESULT 335  
ABA99790/c  
ID ABA99790 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ABA99790;  
AC ABA99790;  
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
XX Murine capn12 exon 3 splice donor site.  
XX Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; screening; diagnosis; capn12; ss.  
XX Mus sp.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH exon 1..10  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /number= 3  
FT 11..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /number= 3  
XX DE10031932-A1.  
PN 10-JAN-2002.  
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.  
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.  
XX (BADI ) BASF AG.  
XX WPI; 2002-115441/16.  
XX New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for treating specific deficiency disorders.  
XX Disclosure; Fig 2c; 36pp; German.  
XX This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant production of capn12. This sequence represents the murine calpain 12, capn12 exon 3 splice donor site described in the disclosure of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

198 TGGTCTCTACCGAAATGG 217  
20 TGGACTCTACTGAAATGG 1

RESULT 336  
ABZ922266/c  
ID ABZ922266 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ABZ922266;  
AC ABZ922266;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200285308-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 DR  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7508; 872pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Cy 1488 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTTGG 1507  
 |||||  
 Db 20 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAATTGG 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 337  
 ADA66548  
 ID ADA66548 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADA66548;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Transforming growth factor-beta 3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 107.  
 DE  
 XX Cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; gynecological;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; Transforming Growth Factor beta-3; TGF beta-3;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancers; atherosclerosis;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; preeclampsia; fibrosis; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate  
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'  
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all  
 FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 XX  
 XX WO2003008544-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 30-JAN-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022423.  
 PF  
 XX 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906158.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Monia BP, Freier SM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-229569/22.  
 DR  
 XX Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding  
 PT transforming growth factor beta-3, and inhibits expression of TGF-beta 3,  
 PT useful for treating a condition associated with TGF-beta 3, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 16; Page 90; 154pp; English.  
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADA66459-  
 CC ADA66609), which inhibit Transforming Growth Factor (TGF) beta-3  
 CC expression. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression  
 CC of TGF-beta3 in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a  
 CC disease condition associated with TGF-beta3, e.g. a hyperproliferative  
 CC disorder such as cancers of lung, liver, colon, oesophagus, pancreas,  
 CC breast, skin or haematopoietic, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC preeclampsia and fibrosis.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1458 CAAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 1477  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CAAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 20  
 |||||  
 RESULT 338  
 ACC49420/c  
 ID ACC49420 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ACC49420;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human VEGF PCR primer SEQ ID NO:22.  
 DE  
 XX Human; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP; anticancer; wound healing;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; antitumour; antiangiogenic; cardiant;



```

FT      /*tag= a
PT      /mod base= OTHER
FT      /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT      backbone and 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT      and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT      cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX      WO2003022227-A2.
XX      20-MAR-2003.
XX      12-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029148.
XX      13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953318.
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      Bennett CF, Matt AT;
XX      WPI; 2003-301004/29.
XX      New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1, useful for diagnosing or
XX      treating cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions
XX      involving angiogenesis.
XX      Claim 3; Page 84; 150pp; English.
XX      The present invention describes a compound (C) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX      targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding vascular endothelial growth
XX      factor receptor-1 (VEGFR-1), where the compound inhibits the expression
XX      of VEGFR-1 and specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid encoding
XX      VEGFR-1 or with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the nucleic
XX      acid molecule encoding VEGFR-1. Also described: (1) a composition
XX      comprising (C) and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX      VEGFR-1 in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (C)
XX      so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is inhibited; and (3) treating an
XX      animal having a disease or condition associated with VEGFR-1 by
XX      administering (C) to the animal so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is
XX      inhibited. (C) has antiangiogenic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic,
XX      cytostatic and antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in antisense
XX      gene therapy. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the
XX      expression of VEGFR-1 and for treating diseases or conditions associated
XX      with the expression of VEGFR-1, such as hyperproliferative disorders
XX      (e.g. cancer), rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions involving
XX      angiogenesis. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
XX      therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX      inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
XX      distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
XX      pathway. The present sequence represents a human VEGFR-2 chimeric
XX      phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an example
XX      from the present invention
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX      QY      1242 TGGCGATGACGACGAGACG 1261
XX      Db      1 TGGTGATGATGACGATGACG 20
XX      RESULT 341
XX      ACD06805/C
XX      ID      ACD06805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC      ACD06805;
XX      XX
XX      06-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX      Reverse RT-PCR primer for human NOV36r set 9.

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XX      Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
XX      congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
XX      neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; priver;
XX      Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
XX      cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
XX      haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
XX      reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      WO2003023008-A2.
XX      20-MAR-2003.
XX      09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.
XX      07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
XX      10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
XX      12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
XX      17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
XX      19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
XX      20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
XX      20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
XX      20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
XX      25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
XX      25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
XX      26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
XX      15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0324990P.
XX      28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
XX      20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
XX      02-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
XX      02-APR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
XX      10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
XX      17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
XX      17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
XX      28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
XX      29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
XX      19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
XX      06-SEP-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX      (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX      Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
XX      Anderson DM, Vernet CAM, Catterton B, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
XX      Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VI;
XX      Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
XX      Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
XX      Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
XX      Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
XX      Chapoval A;
XX      WPI; 2003-313246/30.
XX      New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
XX      stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
XX      tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX      hypertension, prostate cancer.
XX      Example C; Page 758; 849pp; English.
XX      The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
XX      sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
XX      form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
XX      NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
XX      substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
XX      proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
XX      sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
XX      immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or
XX      amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
XX      or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of

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expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders, neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types. These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to assess the tissue specific expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

Y 38 GACGCTAGGACGGAGGCG 57  
b 20 GACAGTAGGATAGGAGCG 1

RESULT 342  
AL61707/C  
D AAL61707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X AAL61707;  
X 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
X Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 antisense oligo, ISIS 204144.

X Human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 1; PCTAIRE-1; sideroblastic anaemia;  
X hyperproliferative disease; neurological disease; thrombocytopaenia;  
X retinitis pigmentosa; X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; therapy;  
X mental retardation; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; dystonia; Parkinsonism;  
X PTK1; crk5; incontinentia pigmenti; phosphorothioate backbone;  
X antisense; ss.

X Homo sapiens.  
X Synthetic.

X Key Location/Qualifiers  
X modified\_base 1..20  
X /tag= a  
X /mod\_base= OTHER  
X /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
X methylcytidines  
X modified\_base 1..5  
X /tag= b  
X /mod\_base= OTHER  
X /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
X modified\_base 16..20  
X /tag= c  
X /mod\_base= OTHER  
X /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

X WO2003049691-A2.  
X 19-JUN-2003.

PF 06-DEC-2002; 2002MO-US039138.  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017621.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Freier SM, Roach MP;  
XX WPI; 2003-577271/54.  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 gene expression, particularly useful for treating hyperproliferative or neurological disorders for example, mental retardation, or thrombocytopenia.  
XX Claim 3; Page 74; 104pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 (also known as PCTAIRE-1, PTK1 and crk5). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with PCTAIRE protein kinase 1, particularly a hyperproliferative disease or a neurological disease. These diseases include thrombocytopaenia, mental retardation, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, retinitis pigmentosa, dystonia with Parkinsonism, sideroblastic anaemia, X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, or incontinentia pigmenti. The antisense oligonucleotide is particularly useful for inhibiting the expression of PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 in cells or tissues. It is useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 1143 GAAGATCAAAACAGCGACTGT 1162  
Db 20 GAAGATCAAAACAGCGACTGT 1

RESULT 343  
AAD56974/C  
ID AAD56974 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD56974;  
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human mucin 1 transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #199415.  
XX Human; mucin 1 transmembrane; hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic; inflammatory disorder; gene therapy; H23-EFA transmembrane antigen; antisense; episialin; epitectin; polymorphic epithelial mucin; CD227; peanut-reactive urinary mucin; PUM; epithelial membrane antigen; ENA; PEM; NCRC11; H23 antigen; DF3 antigen; phosphorothioate backbone; MUC1; PAS-0; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX /tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"  
XX modified\_base 1..5  
XX /tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"



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FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003054154-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039873.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029517.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW, Myers SJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-559135/52.
XX
XX New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mucin
XX 1, transmembrane, useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 81; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
XX a nucleic acid encoding mucin 1 transmembrane (also known as MUC1,
XX episialin, epitectin, polymorphic epithelial mucin; PEM, peanut-reactive
XX urinary mucin; PUM, epithelial membrane antigen; EMA, PAS-0, NCR11, H23
XX antigen, H23-EPA transmembrane antigen, DF3 antigen and CD227) to
XX inhibit/modulate the expression of mucin 1 transmembrane. Antisense
XX compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
XX treating hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders. The invention is
XX also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human mucin 1
XX transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 394 CAGTTGCTCTACTGGGTTC 413
XX |||||
XX 20 CAGTTGCTCTACTGGGTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 344
XX ADC98327/c
XX ID ADC98327 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADC98327;
XX
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE AKA910 polymorphism marker PCR primer N primer seq.
XX
XX low bone mineral density; BMD; bone damage; polymorphism; osteoporosis;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss; human.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003054218-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040948.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342711P.
XX
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423559P.
XX
XX (INCY-) INCYTE GENOMICS INC.

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XX Jones KA, Valdes A, Townley DJ, Mangion J, Galwey N, Bennett S;
XX McKay I, Schafer A;
XX WPI; 2003-559156/52.
XX
XX Determining whether an individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low
XX bone mineral density (BMD) and/or bone damage, involves identifying
XX polymorphisms in associated genes.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 237; 246pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of determining whether an
XX individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low bone mineral density
XX (BMD) and/or bone damage comprising identifying whether the individual
XX has at least one polymorphism in a polynucleotide encoding a protein,
XX where the polynucleotide is one of 81 200-500 nucleotide sequences (S1,
XX see ADC98235 to ADC98315). An agent identified in an method from the
XX present invention which can be used for the prevention or treatment of a
XX disease resulting in susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage is
XX useful in the manufacture of a medicament for use in modulating the
XX susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage. The disease associated with
XX low BMD and/or bone damage is osteoporosis. The present PCR primer
XX sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1511 GAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCT 1530
XX |||||
XX 20 GAATGGTCTCTCCATCACT 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 345
XX AAD62163/c
XX ID AAD62163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD62163;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligo ISIS #150717.
XX
XX KW Haematopoietic cell; tyrosine kinase; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; therapy; inflammation; diabetes; viral infection; inflammation;
XX tumour; cytostatic; virucide; antisense therapy; antisense; human;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003125275-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX

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04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.  
04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.  
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
Borchers AH, Dobie KW;  
WPI; 2003-811000/76.  
New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding or  
hematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase, useful for diagnosing or  
treating cancer (e.g. leukemia), inflammation, diabetes or viral  
infections.  
Example 15; Page 25; 59pp; English.  
The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule  
encoding haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase. The compound  
inhibits the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase  
and it specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding  
the tyrosine kinase or with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active  
site on the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase. The  
antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of  
haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and treating diseases or  
conditions associated with the expression of the tyrosine kinase, such as  
hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), inflammation, diabetes or a  
viral infection. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,  
therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,  
inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits and in  
distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological  
pathway. The present sequence is human haematopoietic cell tyrosine  
kinase antisense oligonucleotide  
Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1243 GCGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262  
b 20 GGATGAGACGATGACGA 1  
RESULT 346  
AAT05918/c  
D AAT05918 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
X  
X AAT05918;  
X  
X 30-MAY-1996 (first entry)  
X  
X COX II sense probe for detection of wild type codon 74.  
X  
X Human; mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase; COX; subunit I; subunit II;  
X subunit III; mutation; Alzheimer's disease; AD; sporadic form;  
X diabetes mellitus; IDDM; detection; ss.  
X Synthetic.  
X  
X WO9526973-A1.  
X  
X 12-OCT-1995.  
X  
X 30-MAR-1995; 95WO-US004063.  
X  
X 30-MAR-1994; 94US-00219842.  
X 03-MAR-1995; 95US-00397808.  
X  
X (GENE-) APPLIED GENETICS INC.  
X  
X Hernstadt C, Parker WD, Davis RE, Miller SW;

XX WPI; 1995-358577/46.  
XX Mutant mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase genes - useful for generating  
PT probes for diagnosing and treating e.g. Alzheimer's disease and new cell  
PT lines for screening for drugs.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 41; 149pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequences given in AAT05908-69 are probes which were used in the  
CC detection of wildtype and mutated sequences from the human mitochondrial  
CC cytochrome C oxidase (COX) subunit I and II genes. These probes are pref.  
CC used in sandwich hybridisation methods. The COX subunit I and II genes  
CC are mutated in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and comparison  
CC between wildtype and mutated sequences can lead to the identification of  
CC recurrent mutations. Knowledge of these mutations allows the detection of  
CC the sporadic form of AD. Mutations within the COX I and II genes have  
CC also been found to segregate with diabetes mellitus  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1243 GCGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262  
Db 21 GCGATGAGGACTAGGATGA 2  
RESULT 347  
AAV52598  
ID AAV52598 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
X  
X AAV52598;  
X  
X 19-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
X  
X Primer hTS-4A, used to amplify Thymidylate synthase cDNA.  
X  
X Primer; amplification; PCR; thymidylate synthase; TS; HT1080; log phase;  
X reverse transcription PCR; RT-PCR; mobility shift; SSCP; cancer;  
X Single-Stranded Conformation Polymorphism; gene therapy; cancer;  
X myelotoxicity; ss.  
X Synthetic.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X  
X WO9833518-A1.  
X  
X 06-AUG-1998.  
X  
X 03-FEB-1998; 98WO-US002145.  
X  
X 04-FEB-1997; 97US-0037163P.  
X  
X (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.  
X  
X Bertino JR, Tong Y, Liu-Chen X, Banerjee D;  
X  
X WPI; 1998-437173/37.  
X  
X New mutant human thymidylate synthases - used to, e.g. develop products  
PT for use in gene therapy and for treating cancers.  
X  
X Example 11; Page 17; 78pp; English.  
X  
X Primers AAV52592-V52603 were used to amplify thymidylate synthase (TS)  
CC cDNA by using a reverse transcription PCR assay (RT-PCR), in which this  
CC particular sense primer anneals to nucleotides 97-117 of the human TS  
CC cDNA. This assay was performed by obtaining RNA coding for the TS enzyme  
CC from two different cell types, HT1080 and 41 resistant sublines in log  
CC phase. This RNA was then subjected to RT-PCR, thus synthesising cDNA that

CC could then be amplified by the presence of the 6 pairs of primers. These  
 CC primers were also used in a DNA-Single-stranded Conformation Polymorphism  
 CC (SSCP) assay, whereby mutations within this cDNA can be detected by a  
 CC mobility shift in the ssDNA as compared to the wt DNA. Mutated TS cDNAs  
 CC have been found to be resistant to TS specific inhibitors, and to have a  
 CC high catalytic efficiency and good stability. The mutant TS cDNA can be  
 CC used in gene therapy to transfer drug resistance to human haematopoietic  
 CC progenitors, thus allowing dose-intense therapy in cancer patients by  
 CC protecting normal cells and preventing dose-limiting myelotoxicity  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 TACTCTGGAGAGATCAACA 1154  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 TACTCTGGAGATCAACA 20

RESULT 348  
 AAF97526  
 ID AAF97526 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAF97526;

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2287.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 XW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH Variation replace(11,C)  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"  
 XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;  
 XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 PT atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 204; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart

CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 53 AGGCGAGCAAGATGGCGCAG 72  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 AGGCCATCAAGATGGGCGCAG 20

RESULT 349  
 AAF95880/c  
 ID AAF95880 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAF95880;

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #641.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 XW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH Variation replace(11,T)  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"  
 XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;  
 XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 PT atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 92; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of

```

the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 1743 TGCAGGTCTGGGTGAAGG 1762
      |||||
2 21 TGCCTGGTGTGAGTGAAGG 2

RESULT 350
AAF6892/c
AAF68892 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AAF68892;
12-APR-2001 (first entry)
COXII probe #5.
Mitochondria; cytochrome C oxidase; COX; Alzheimer's disease; probe; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X US6171859-B1.
X 09-JAN-2001.
X 30-MAR-1995; 95US-00413740.
X 30-MAR-1994; 94US-00219842.
X (MITO-) MITOKOR.
X Herzstadt C, Parker WD;
X WPI; 2001-136875/14.
X Targeting conjugate molecule to mitochondria having defective cytochrome
X C oxidase activity for diagnosing Alzheimer's disease, involves
X contacting mitochondria with a conjugate of targeting molecule and toxin.
X Example 3; Col 44; 88pp; English.
X The present invention relates to a method for selectively accumulating a
X mitochondrial disabling or destructive amount of a conjugate molecule in
X mitochondria having defective cytochrome C oxidase (COX) activity or
X displaying increased membrane potential. The method involves contacting
X mitochondria with a conjugate molecule comprising a targeting molecule
X conjugated to a toxin, where the conjugate or targeting molecule selected
X accumulates in the mitochondria. The method is useful for diagnosis of
X Alzheimer's disease (AD), especially sporadic AD. The present sequence is
X a probe used in the method of the present invention
X Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1243 GCGGATGAGGACGACGACGA 1262
      |||||
21 GCGGATGAGGACTAGGATGA 2

RESULT 351
AAF5728
AAF5728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AAF5728;

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XX 12-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT PCR primer R2.
XX Insecticide; transgenic plant; insect-resistance; PCR primer; probe; ss.
KW Paecilomyces sp.
XX WO200100841-A1.
XX 04-JAN-2001.
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000WO-GB002457.
XX 29-JUN-1999; 99GB-00015215.
XX 23-DEC-1999; 99GB-00030536.
XX (ZENE) ZENECA LTD.
XX Griffin J, Carlile AJ, Cayley PJ, Mackay EA, Warner SAJ;
XX Vincent JL, Lee MD;
XX WPI; 2001-123015/13.
XX Novel insecticidal protein obtained from species of Paecilomyces for
XX controlling insects, and for insect-resistant transgenic plant
XX production.
XX Example 6; Page 22; 72pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to novel insecticidal proteins obtained
XX from Paecilomyces sp. (see AAB66899 to AAB66901 and AAB66913). The
XX insecticidal proteins can be used to produce transgenic plants, which are
XX insect-resistant. Also, the insecticidal proteins are useful for
XX controlling insects by providing them at a locus where insects feed. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer used in the present invention
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

485 ATGCAAGAGAGTCCGAGGCA 504
      |||||
1 ATGCGCGAGTCCGCGGCA 20

RESULT 352
ABK68034/c
ID ABK68034 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ABK68034;
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Mouse HVPLIP1 locus specific primer PIAS3 exon 4 r1.
XX Mouse; primer; antilipaeamic; cardiant; hypotensive; anorectic; HVPLIP1;
XX FCHU1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;
XX coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;
XX hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;
XX familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;
XX hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.
XX Mus sp.
XX WO200220847-A2.
XX 14-MAR-2002.
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.

```

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.  
 XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;  
 XX Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;  
 XX WPI; 2002-339808/37.  
 XX Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated  
 XX with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and  
 XX treatment of lipid disorders.  
 XX Claim 11; Page 71; 102pp; English.  
 XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel  
 XX proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes  
 XX that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.  
 XX Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for  
 XX analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA  
 XX transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the  
 XX invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.  
 XX Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are  
 XX useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with  
 XX expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary  
 XX artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,  
 XX hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial  
 XX dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and  
 XX hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or  
 XX prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to  
 XX identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1  
 XX activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer  
 XX specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1  
 XX locus is situated on chromosome 3  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 405 TGGTGGTTCTGCGCAAGTG 424  
 DB 21 TGGTGGTTCTGCGTCAAGTG 2  
 RESULT 353  
 AAL48401  
 ID AAL48401 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AC AAL48401;  
 XX 01-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human c-mos gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.  
 XX Human; c-mos; cytosine methylation; cytostatic; cancer; carcinoma;  
 XX cytostatic; leukaemia; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200236604-A2.  
 XX 10-MAY-2002.  
 XX 06-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP012831.  
 XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01054972.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2002-566498/60.  
 XX New chemically pretreated nucleic acid of the human c-mos gene, useful in  
 XX diagnosis and treatment of e.g. cancers, and related oligomers for  
 XX determining cytosine methylation.  
 XX Claim 29; Page 40; 42pp; German.  
 XX The present invention provides chemically pretreated DNA sequences  
 XX derived from the human c-mos gene. These can be used in the diagnosis and  
 XX treatment of lung carcinoma, throat cancer, acute myeloid leukaemia,  
 XX chronic myelocytic leukaemia and Burkitt lymphoma, and to differentiate  
 XX between different forms and stages of acute lymphatic leukaemia. The  
 XX present sequence is a PCR primer for the human c-mos sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1360 AACTCTTCCAACTTCAAAAA 1379  
 DB 2 AATCTTCCAACTTCTCMAA 21  
 RESULT 354  
 ABK70938/c  
 ID ABK70938 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AC ABK70938;  
 XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #11.  
 XX Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;  
 XX lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Mus sp.  
 XX WO200220848-A2.  
 XX 14-MAR-2002.  
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.  
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.  
 XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;  
 XX Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;  
 XX WPI; 2002-329882/36.  
 XX New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidemia)  
 XX genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or  
 XX preventing lipid disorders and cancers.  
 XX Claim 11; Page 71; 102pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence  
 XX variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined  
 XX hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or  
 XX antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating  
 XX or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for  
 XX treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are  
 XX also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid  
 XX disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human  
 XX FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention

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Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

/ 405 TGGTGGTCTTCTGCGCAATGGA 424
   |||||
   21 TGGTGGTCTTCTGAGGTGAGTG 2

35ULT 355
AAL38023
D AAL38023 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
C AAL38023;
X 06-AUG-2002 (first entry)
X Schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene related primer/probe #9.
X Neuroleptic; schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene; schizophrenia;
X pathosis; gene therapy; schizophrenic complication; drug screening;
X human; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X WO200238763-A1.
X 16-MAY-2002.
X 31-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP009545.
X 09-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00341998.
X (NIMM ) JAPAN IMMUNO RES LAB CO LTD.
X Asaoka H, Kaneda K, Adachi M, Miyanaga K;
X WPI; 2002-426949/45.
X Schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene and encoded protein for diagnosis
X of schizophrenia, studying pathosis and development of remedies and
X therapy including gene therapy.
X Disclosure; Page 92; 104pp; Japanese.
X The invention relates to a schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene and the
X protein it encodes. The gene and its encoded protein are useful in the
X diagnosis of schizophrenia, studying pathosis, and development of
X remedies and therapy including gene therapy e.g. of schizophrenia and
X schizophrenic complications. The gene is also useful for drug screening.
X The oligonucleotide probes or primers of the invention are useful for
X diagnosing schizophrenia and examining body fluids or tissues of
X schizophrenic patients. This polynucleotide sequence represents a
X schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene related primer/probe of the
X invention
X Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
X Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
X Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1095 CATCAGTCTTCCCAATATGA 1114
Db 2 CATCAGTTTTTCCCAATGTA 21

RESULT 357
ABZ10258
ID ABZ10258 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ABZ10258;
XX ABZ10258;
XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related primer SEQ ID NO:398.
XX Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
XX cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200277272-A2.
XX

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PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
XX Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
XX Schwabe I, Ziebarth H;
XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.
XX
XX Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
XX disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
XX distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
XX
XX Claim 11; Page 32; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting and
XX differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
XX associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
XX subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
XX biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
XX which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
XX dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. AB209961 to AB211118
XX represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
XX invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
XX differentiating between healthy hematopoietic cells and proliferative
XX disorder hematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
XX lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
XX determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms (SNPs) of hematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
XX related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
XX amplification of hematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related
XX sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can
XX be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
XX subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
XX hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
XX highly specific classification of hematopoietic cell proliferative
XX disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 1360 AACTCTTCCAACTTCAAAA 1379
DB 2 AAATCTTCCAACTTCTCAAA 21
XX
RESULT 358
ADA49835/c
ID ADA49835 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADA49835;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase DNA probe #11.
XX
XX Alzheimer's disease; AD; human; mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase; COX;
XX segregation; nootropic; neuroprotective; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003087858-A1.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX

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XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978600.
XX
XX 30-MAR-1994; 94US-00219842.
XX
XX 30-MAR-1995; 95US-00413740.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-00448312.
XX
XX (MITO-) MITOKOR.
XX
XX Herrnstadt C, Ghosh SS;
XX WPI; 2003-597110/56.
XX
XX Compositions and methods for the treatment and diagnosis of Alzheimer's
XX disease using nucleic acids related in sequence to (mutants of) the
XX cytochrome c oxidase gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 15; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compositions and method for the
XX treatment and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The method comprises
XX the use of genetic mutations in the human mitochondrial cytochrome c
XX oxidase (COX) gene and their segregation with AD. Also disclosed are
XX antisense sequences specific to mutant human cytochrome c oxidase genes
XX that are designed to bind and inhibit transcription or translation of the
XX target mutant COX genes without inhibiting transcription or translation of
XX detecting a disease state associated with one or more mutations in the
XX mitochondrial COX genes, and a kit comprising a probe for detection of an
XX Alzheimer's disease genotype which is complementary to the sense or
XX antisense strands of a mitochondrial COX gene. Definitive diagnosis of
XX Alzheimer's disease can currently only be accomplished by pathological
XX examination at autopsy, the new method provides a non-invasive diagnostic
XX that is reliable at or before the earliest manifestations of AD symptoms.
XX There is at present no effective therapy for AD other than certain
XX palliative treatments. The new therapeutic compositions and methods
XX provide an effective therapy that addresses the primary cause of AD. The
XX present sequence represents a probe for human mitochondrial COX DNA.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 1243 GCCGATGAGGACGAAGACGA 1262
DB 21 GCCGATGAGGACTAGGATGA 2
XX
RESULT 359
ADA15077/c
ID ADA15077 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADA15077;
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #17.
XX
XX Mouse; PCR; primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
XX allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
XX familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
XX atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
XX hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
XX familial dyslipidaemia; hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
XX obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipaeamic;
XX hypotensive; anorectic.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX US2003064372-A1.
XX

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1 03-APR-2003.
2
3 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
4
5 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
6
7 (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
8 (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
9 (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
10 (JONG/) JONG P D.
11 (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
12 (OHME/) OHMEN J.
13 (ROSS/) ROSS D.
14 (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
15 (WUCC/) WU C.
16
17 Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusic AJ;
18 Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
19 WPI; 2003-540780/51.
20
21 Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
22 combined hyperlipidaemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
23 a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
24 disorder.
25
26 Claim 11; Page 38; 63pp; English.
27
28 The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIPI
29 cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIPI genomic DNA, or the homologous human
30 familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
31 the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
32 isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIPI amino
33 acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
34 acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder;
35 an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
36 the isolated polynucleotide comprising the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
37 the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
38 amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
39 acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
40 locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
41 lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
42 suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
43 the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
44 identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
45 pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
46 carries an altered HYPLIPI or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
47 drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
48 lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
49 and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
50 a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
51 prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
52 treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
53 coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
54 hyperobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
55 lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidemic hypertension,
56 syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and
57 cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
58 part of the mouse HYPLIPI locus.
59
60 Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
61
62 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
63 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e-02;
64 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
65
66 2Y 405 TGGTGGTTCTGTGGCAAGTG 424
67 |||||
68 2I TGGTGGTTCTGTGGTGAAGTG 2
69
70 RESULT 360
71 ADB95639/c
72
73 ADB95639 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
74
75 ADB95639;
76
77 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
78
79 Mouse HYPLIPI PCR primer #17.
80
81 cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIPI; FCHL1;
82 cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
83 familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
84
85 Mus sp.
86
87 US2003054418-A1.
88
89 20-MAR-2003.
90
91 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
92
93 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
94
95 (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
96 (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
97 (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
98 (JONG/) JONG P D.
99 (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
100 (OHME/) OHMEN J.
101 (ROSS/) ROSS D.
102 (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
103 (WUCC/) WU C.
104
105 Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusic AJ;
106 Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
107 WPI; 2003-695901/66.
108
109 Novel human FCHL1 or mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide, useful for drug
110 screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
111
112 Claim 11; Page 34; 56pp; English.
113
114 The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
115 form of a mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHL1
116 polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
117 variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
118 at least 65 % sequence identity to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
119 DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
120 with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPLIPI gene and its product are
121 useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
122 identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
123 lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
124 therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
125 the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
126 variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPLIPI gene is also useful in the diagnosis
127 and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
128 polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the
129 expression of HYPLIPI or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
130 used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLIPI gene.
131
132 Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
133
134 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
135 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e-02;
136 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
137
138 QY 405 TGGTGGTTCTGTGGCAAGTG 424
139 |||||
140 Db 21 TGGTGGTTCTGTAGGTGAGTG 2
141
142 RESULT 361
143 ADB95639

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stem-loop; selenium; regulation; translation; transcription; ss.  
 Synthetic.  
 W09427428-A1.  
 08-DEC-1994.  
 16-MAY-1994; 94WO-US005388.  
 24-MAY-1993; 93US-00066680.  
 (UYMA-) UNIV MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL CENT.  
 Leonard JL, Newburger PR;  
 WPI; 1995-022304/03.  
 Controlling the production of a heterologous polypeptide in a eukaryotic cell - using a method which controls gene expression at the level of translation.  
 Disclosure; Page 26; 45pp; English.  
 Primers AAQ8051-2 were used to generate a stem-loop bubble-balloon structure by amplifying from a optimised stem-loop template (AAQ80050). The structure (see AAQ80054) is based on the putative stem-loop structure found in the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of the human glutathione peroxidase (GPx) genes. The structure in GPx is potentially involved in selenocysteine incorporation during translation. Polypeptides containing the stem-loop structure can regulate the translation of polypeptides containing an altered Cys residue. The codon for the Cys is usually mutated to an opal codon. By using a protein which can direct the incorporation of a selenocysteine at this codon, tight regulation of the translation of the mutated protein can occur. This may be preferred to regulating the primary protein at the transcription stage where background or "leakage" transcription can occur. The regulation, in vivo and in vitro, of the mutated protein occurs by controlling the level of selenium available to the cells expressing the mutated and regulatory proteins. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1621 ATATATATATCCCCCAGGAC 1640  
 b 2 ATATATATATCCCCCGGTC 21  
 ESULT 364  
 AAQ85723  
 D AAQ85723 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 X AAQ85723;  
 X  
 T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 T 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)  
 X  
 X Intronic primer for Wilson's disease gene exon 21.  
 X Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; intronic primer; ss.  
 X Synthetic.  
 X W09506714-A1.  
 X  
 X 09-MAR-1995.  
 X  
 X 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US009851.  
 X

PR 01-SEP-1993; 93US-00118441.  
 XX  
 PA (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.  
 PA (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1995-115430/15.  
 XX  
 XX Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes, vectors, etc., useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's disease.  
 XX  
 XX Example; Page 71; 175pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A 3.5 kb pWD02 cDNA clone was identified by hybridisation of an oligo (dT)-primed brain cDNA library with a degenerate oligo to a novel heavy metal binding site situated on the A-beta protein of the amyloid beta-protein precursor. Both strands of the pWD cDNA were sequenced in at least 2 cDNA clones (see AAQ85678/R71333). The partial cDNA spans approx. 80 kb of genomic DNA (data not shown). Preliminary data indicates a total of 19 intron/exon junctions. A chromosome 13 cosmid library was used to prepare cosmid DNA filters. Cosmid DNA filters were hybridised to labelled PCR fragments amplified from total human DNA using pairs of primers flanking each of the 21 WD gene exons. Intronic primers used for amplification were AAQ85682-Q85723. A restriction map was constructed by calculating and compiling the migration distances of hybridisation-positive restriction fragments. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1519 CTCTCCAGTCTGGCTTCCT 1538  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 CTCTCCAGTCTGAGGTTCTT 20  
 RESULT 365  
 AAQ09270/c  
 ID AAQ09270 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ09270;  
 XX  
 XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #150.  
 XX  
 XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;  
 XX detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;  
 XX autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;  
 XX treatment; marker; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX W09820165-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 14-MAY-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.  
 XX  
 XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.  
 XX  
 XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
 XX  
 XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for  
 PT



Thu Sep 16 13:16:20 2004

second cloning site for integration into the 3' region in the homologous recombination of the target gene into the host genome; and (2) producing a genome-modified higher plant (especially a monocotyledon) by using a homologous recombination comprising: (i) introducing the vector to a Ti plasmid-containing Agrobacterium; (ii) infecting plant cells, tissues or calluses with the Agrobacterium; (iii) selecting cells, tissues or calluses produced by homologous recombination through negative or positive selection; (iv) culturing selected cells or tissues into calluses; (v) culturing in callus-regenerating medium to grow into heterozygously modified plants; and (vi) producing homozygously modified plants by mating with the heterozygously modified plants. The constructs are useful for modifying the genome of higher plants for the analysis of recombination without altering the original locus, for the analysis of gene functions, and for clarifying gene expression mechanisms associated with changes in genomic dynamics. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present invention

Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1336 GAGAGGGGAGGGGGCGG 1355  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
C 22 GAGAGGGGAGGGGGCTG 3

RESULT 368  
AQ32317/c  
D AAQ32317 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
X C AAQ32317;  
X X  
X T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
T 22-APR-1993 (first entry)  
X X  
X E HUVK4BACK, a kappa back primer.  
X X  
X W Heavy chain; light chain; antibody; chimeric; variable; constant; domain;  
W Fab; rescue; phagemid; PCR; ss.  
X S Synthetic.  
X X  
X N W09220791-A1.  
X D 26-NOV-1992.  
X X  
X F 15-MAY-1992; 92WO-GB000883.  
X R 15-MAY-1991; 91GB-00010549.  
R 10-JUL-1991; 91WO-GB001134.  
R 24-MAR-1992; 92GB-00006318.  
X X  
X A (CAMP-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.  
X A (MED1-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.  
X X  
X I Winter GP, Johnson KS, Griffiths AD, Smith AJH;  
X X  
X R WPI; 1992-415769/50.  
X X  
X X Prodn. of specific binding pair members - by producing libraries of  
PT polypeptide chains displayed by a package, and selection.  
PT  
X X  
X X Example 2; Page 74; 117pp; English.  
PS  
X X  
X C Kappa chain genes were amplified from the cDNA synthesis using HUCKFOR  
CC primer, using an equimolar mixt. of the 6 HUVKBACK 1a-6a primers in  
CC conjunction with the HUCKFOR primer. Lambda light chains could be  
CC amplified in a similar manner. The resulting light chain clones were used  
CC to transform cells to produce light chain libraries. See also AAQ32260-  
CC 349. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
CC  
X X

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 634 GACCGGGTCATGACTGTGTC 653  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 20 GACTGGGTCATGACGATGTC 1  
RESULT 369  
AAQ51816  
ID AAQ51816 standard; RNA; 23 BP.  
X X  
X AC AAQ51816;  
X X  
X T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
T 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)  
X X  
X X mdr-1 mRNA ribozyme cleavable nucleotide NT303.  
X DE  
X X Multiple drug resistance; mdr-1; ribozyme; membrane protein; liver;  
X W resistance; chemotherapeutic agent; colchicine; doxorubicin; colon;  
X W actinomycin D; vinblastine; small intestine; kidney; adrenal gland;  
X W adenocarcinoma; bowel; transformed phenotype; promyelocytic leukemia;  
X W human; chronic myelogenous leukemia; CML; follicular lymphoma;  
X W B-cell acute lymphocytic leukemia; breast cancer; colon carcinoma;  
X W neuroblastoma; lung cancer; genetic drift; mutation; ss.  
X X  
X OS Homo sapiens.  
X X  
X PN W09323057-A1.  
X X  
X PD 25-NOV-1993.  
X X  
X PF 13-MAY-1993; 93WO-US0004573.  
X X  
X PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882822.  
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882885.  
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936110.  
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936421.  
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936422.  
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936531.  
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936532.  
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987131.  
PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00006122.  
PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00008910.  
X X  
X PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
X X  
X PI Thompson JD, Draper KG;  
X X  
X DR WPI; 1993-386203/48.  
X X  
X X New enzymatic RNA molecules (ribozymes) - which cleave mRNA associated  
PT with tumours or mRNA expressed from gene encoding multiple drug  
PT resistance.  
X X  
X X Claim 3; Fig 2; 69pp; English.  
PS  
X X The sequences given in AAQ51816-24 represent areas of the multiple drug  
CC resistance (mdr-1) mRNA which are accessible to the ribozyme of the  
CC invention. The mdr-1 gene encodes a 170 kD integral membrane protein  
CC which confers resistance to certain chemotherapeutic agents, such as  
CC colchicine, doxorubicin, actinomycin D and vinblastine. The gene is  
CC normally expressed in cells of the colon, small intestine, kidney, liver  
CC and adrenal gland. High levels of MDR1 transcript have been found in  
CC adenocarcinomas that are intrinsically resistant to a broad range of  
CC chemotherapeutic agents, such as those derived from adrenal, kidney,  
CC liver and bowel. The ribozymes of the invention may be used to inhibit  
CC the development or expression of a transformed phenotype in man and other  
CC animals by modulating expression of a gene that contributes to, or

CC inhibits the expression of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML),  
 CC promyelocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, B-cell acute lymphocytic  
 CC leukemia, breast cancer, colon carcinoma, neuroblastoma, lung cancer, and  
 CC other neoplastic conditions. Cleavage of target mRNAs expressed in pre-  
 CC neoplastic and transformed cells elicits inhibition of the transformed  
 CC state. mdr-1 specific ribozymes remove the mechanism of drug resistance  
 CC used by transformed cells and thus enhances drug therapies for tumours.  
 CC The ribozymes may also be used to study genetic drift and mutations  
 CC within cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1363 TCTTCCAACTTCAAAAGC 1382  
 Db 1 UCUUCCAGCUCAAAAGC 20

RESULT 370  
 AAQ91442  
 ID AAQ91442 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAQ91442;

DT 14-APR-1996 (first entry)

DE PKD1 gene PCR primer AH3 F9.

XX Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;  
 KW polycystic kidney disease 1 gene; PKD1; diagnostic; gene therapy;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9518225-A1.

PN 06-JUL-1995.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94WO-GB002822.

XX 24-DEC-1993; 93GB-00026470.

XX 14-JUN-1994; 94GB-00011900.

XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.

PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

PA (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.

XX Harris PC, Peral B, Ward CJ, Hughes J, Breuning MH, Peters DJM;  
 PI Roelfsema JH, Sampson J, Halley DJJ, Nellist MD, Janssen LAJ;  
 PI Hesselting ALW;

XX WPI; 1995-246390/32.

XX Isolated poly-cystic kidney disease 1 gene and its mutants - useful for  
 PT treatment and diagnosis of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease.

XX Claim 17; Page 40; 119pp; English.

XX PCR primers AH3 F9 (AAQ91442) and AH3 B7 (AAQ91443) were used to detect a  
 CC deletion in the polycystic kidney disease 1 (PKD1) gene transcript in a  
 CC patient (OX114) who developed end stage renal disease from autosomal  
 CC dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) aged 54. RT-PCR was performed using  
 CC total RNA. A deletion of nucleotides 1746-2192 of PKD1 DNA, as defined in  
 CC AAQ91439, was detected. The primers (see also AAQ91444-45, AAQ73994-95)  
 CC can be used to screen actual or suspected ADPKD patients for normal or  
 CC mutated PKD1

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1266 TGACAAGCGCATCTCGATCT 1285  
 Db 3 TGACAAGCACATCTGGCTCT 22

RESULT 371

AAOT8808

ID AAOT8808 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAOT8808;

DT 02-FEB-1997 (first entry)

DE PKD1 OX114 mutation PCR primer AH3 F9.

XX Adult polycystic kidney disease; APKD; PKD1 gene; diagnosis; therapy;  
 KW OX114; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9534649-A2.

XX 21-DEC-1995.

XX 13-JUN-1995; 95WO-GB001386.

XX 14-JUN-1994; 94GB-00011900.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94WO-GB002822.

XX 13-APR-1995; 95GB-00007766.

XX 14-APR-1995; 95US-00422582.

XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.

PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

PA (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.

XX Harris PC, Peral B, Ward CJ, Hughes J, Breuning MH, Peters DJM;  
 PI Roelfsema JH, Sampson J, Halley DJJ, Nellist MD, Janssen LAJ;  
 PI Hesselting ALW;

XX WPI; 1996-049678/05.

XX Isolated poly-cystic kidney disease I gene and its deletion mutants -  
 PT useful in diagnosis and treatment of PKD1-associated disease and in gene  
 PT therapy.

XX Claim 26; Page 76; 181pp; English.

XX Primers AH3 F9 (AAT08808) and AH3 B7 (AAT08809) were designed to amplify  
 CC across the genomic deletion found in adult polycystic kidney disease  
 CC (APKD) patient OX114. In this patient, a 446 bp region of the PKD1 gene  
 CC (AAT13821), covering residues 1746-2192 of the PKD1 transcript given in  
 CC AAT08803, is deleted. The primers can be used to screen a subject for the  
 CC PKD1 gene mutation

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1266 TGACAAGCGCATCTCGATCT 1285  
 Db 3 TGACAAGCACATCTGGCTCT 22

RESULT 372

AAZ11039/c

ID AAZ11039 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AAZ11039;  
01-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
PCR primer for human serine protease coding sequence.  
Serine protease; human; cerebral nerve denaturation disease; therapy;  
PCR primer; ss.  
Synthetic.  
Homo sapiens.  
JP11225765-A.  
24-AUG-1999.  
13-FEB-1998; 98JP-00031487.  
13-FEB-1998; 98JP-00031487.  
(SUNR ) SUNTORY LTD.  
WPI; 1999-521080/44.  
New serine protease - useful for treating cerebral nerve denaturation diseases.  
Example 3; Page 8; 12pp; Japanese.  
This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding a human serine protease of the invention. The serine protease coding sequence was isolated from human brain poly(A)+RNA. The serine protease is useful for the treatment of various cerebral nerve denaturation diseases  
Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1677 GGTGAGCTCTCCAGGAGCC 1696  
b 20 GGTGAGCTCTCCAGATCC 1  
RESULT 373  
ABQ93627  
D ABQ93627 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
X  
X ABQ93627;  
X  
X 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
X Human DISC1/DISC2 PCR primer disc27 f2.  
X Human; Disrupted In Schizophrenia 1; DISC1; neuroleptic; gene therapy;  
X neuropsychiatric disorder; schizoaffective disorder; bipolar disorder;  
X unipolar affective disorder; adolescent conduct disorder; schizophrenia;  
X PCR; primer; ss.  
X  
X Homo sapiens.  
X WO200258637-A2.  
X  
X 01-AUG-2002.  
X  
X 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002186.  
X  
X 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-00770107.  
X (MILL-) MILLENIUM PHARM INC.  
X

Meyer JM, Barrington-Martin R, Parker A, Barnes GT;  
WPI; 2002-590791/63.  
New human Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1 and DISC2 genes containing single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for preventing or treating neuropsychiatric disorders e.g. schizophrenia.  
Claim 17; Fig 4; 169pp; English.  
The invention relates to a novel Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1 allelic variant polynucleotide. The polypeptides of the invention have neuroleptic activity. The polynucleotides may have a use in gene therapy. DISC1 or DISC2 nucleic acid molecules are useful for diagnosing or treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with specific DISC1 or DISC2 alleles and/or aberrant DISC1 expression or activity e.g. neuropsychiatric disorder such as schizoaffective, bipolar, unipolar, compound or adolescent conduct disorder or schizophrenia. Similarly, the compound that inhibits DISC1 protein activity may be used in the method for treating such neuropsychiatric disorders. The sequences shown in CC ABQ93575-ABQ93658 represent the PCR primers used in the invention to amplify the sequences of DISC2 and DISC2  
Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1419 CCACAGAGGAGAGAGAGAG 1438  
Db 3 CGCTGAGGAGAGAGAGAGAG 22  
RESULT 374  
ABX09332/C  
ID ABX09332 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
X  
X ABX09332;  
X  
X 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
X Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from F8C #19.  
X Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;  
X mutation; probe; ss.  
X  
X Homo sapiens.  
X WO200272882-A2.  
X  
X 19-SEP-2002.  
X  
X 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002780.  
X  
X 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01011925.  
X (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.  
X Cullen P, Seedorf U;  
X WPI; 2002-723374/78.  
X Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,  
X comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes  
X derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations.  
X  
X Example 1; Page 122; 146pp; German.  
X This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing

CC mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their  
 CC complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic  
 CC acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and  
 CC evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,  
 CC inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a  
 CC multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different  
 CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are risk  
 CC associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be combined  
 CC with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable diagnosis,  
 CC especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene therapy)  
 CC that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations in a  
 CC reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the method is  
 CC well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes used to  
 CC illustrate the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1418 ACCCAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1437  
 Db | ||||| ||||| |||||

23 ATCCAGAGAGAGAGACAGAA 4

RESULT 375

ABZ59364/C

ID ABZ59364 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABZ59364;

XX ABZ59364;

XX 15-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Theobroma cacao carboxypeptidase PCR primer pCP8.

XX Carboxypeptidase; cocoa; chocolate; enzyme; PCR primer; plant; ss.

XX Theobroma cacao.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003004634-A2.

XX 16-JAN-2003.

XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP007162.

XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116407.

XX (NEST ) SOC PROD NESTLE SA.

XX Laloi M, Mc Carthy J, Bucheli P;

XX WPI; 2003-201551/19.

XX New nucleotide sequence encoding a carboxypeptidase polypeptide, useful

XX for manufacturing cocoa flavor, cocoa liquor and chocolate, and for

XX hydrolyzing proteins derived from food material.

XX Example; Page 9; 14pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleotide sequence (I) coding for a

XX carboxypeptidase isolated from Theobroma cacao, or its functional variant

XX having a degree of homology of more than 90 %. Also described: (i) a

XX polypeptide (II) encoded by (i); (2) a vector (III) containing (i); (3) a

XX cell (IV) containing (i) or (III); (4) transgenic plants containing (IV);

XX and (5) a product containing cocoa flavour, obtained using (II). (I) is

XX useful for the synthesis of a carboxypeptidase. A polypeptide (II)

XX encoded by (I) is useful for the manufacture of cocoa flavour, cocoa

XX liquor and chocolate, and for hydrolysing proteins derived from food

XX material. (II) is also useful for producing cocoa flavour, by subjecting

XX material to yield cocoa flavour precursors to an enzymatic degradation,

XX using (II). (II) is also useful to produce other transgenic plants such

CC as soybean and rice, that produce seeds with a new protein modifying  
 CC enzyme. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for T. cacao  
 CC carboxypeptidase, which is used in an example from the present invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 14 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1579 ATATTTCTATTCTCTCTG 1598

Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

20 ATCTTTCTTTCTCTTTG 1

RESULT 376

AAF53136

ID AAF53136 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAF53136;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4096.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;

XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;

XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that

XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

XX inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 87; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,

XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

XX vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX

```

1 Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1348 GGGGGCCGCAAGAAC 1362
|||||
1 GGGGGCCGCAAGAAC 15

RESULT 377
ABQ64005/c
ABQ64005 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABQ64005;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 718.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 251; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)

```

```

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1200 CCAATGCGGCGAT 1214
|||||
15 CCAATGCGGCGAT 1

RESULT 378
ABQ64002/c
ID ABQ64002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ64002;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 715.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 251; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)

```







```
FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioated"
XX PN
XX US5872232-A.
XX PD
XX 16-FEB-1999.
XX XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00569977.
XX PR
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR
XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1999-166721/14.
XX DR
XX New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
XX PT comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
XX PT hybridisation to RNA or DNA.
XX PT
XX Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
XX CC invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
XX CC comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
XX CC or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
XX CC joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
XX CC the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
XX CC base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
XX CC has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
XX CC imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
XX CC used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
XX CC treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired
XX CC production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
XX CC protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
XX CC animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
XX CC treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
XX CC diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
XX CC molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
XX CC molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
XX CC field.)
XX XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
XX Db
XX RESULT 385
XX AAX05467/c
XX ID AAX05467 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AAX05467;
XX AC
XX XX
XX 20-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf gene.
XX DE
XX Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;
XX KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-raf; antisense; ss.
XX XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O
XX FT -methyl modification on some base pairs"
XX XX
XX US5859221-A.
XX PN
XX 12-JAN-1999.
XX PD
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX PR
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR
```

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US5952229-A.
XX XX
XX PD 14-SEP-1999.
XX XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX PR
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Boggs RT, Monia BP;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1999-527018/44.
XX DR
XX Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and
XX PT diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.
XX PT
XX Claim 1; Col 10; 29pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA
XX CC encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing
XX CC abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,
XX CC psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.
XX CC Sequences AAZ11511-537 and AAZ11565-573 represent antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides for human c-raf kinase
XX XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
XX Db
XX 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1
XX XX
XX RESULT 385
XX AAX05467/c
XX ID AAX05467 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AAX05467;
XX AC
XX XX
XX 20-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf gene.
XX DE
XX Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;
XX KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-raf; antisense; ss.
XX XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O
XX FT -methyl modification on some base pairs"
XX XX
XX US5859221-A.
XX PN
XX 12-JAN-1999.
XX PD
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX PR
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR
```

1 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.  
2 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
3 Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;  
4 WPI; 1999-120005/10.  
5  
6 Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide analogues - having nucleosides  
7 including modified deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing 2'-substituent to  
8 increase binding affinity.  
9  
10 Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.  
11  
12 The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises  
13 with RNA or DNA. The compound comprises covalently-bound nucleosides that  
14 individually include a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base  
15 portion, where the nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside  
16 linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base  
17 sequence that is complementary to a RNA base sequence or to a DNA base  
18 sequence; and where at least 1 of the nucleosides includes a modified  
19 deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-substituent selected from cyano,  
20 fluoxymethyl, thioalkoxyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, allyloxy and  
21 alkeneoxy groups. The nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (ONs) can bind  
22 to and modulate the activity of DNA or RNA and can be used for treating  
23 organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired production of a  
24 protein. They can be used in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment in  
25 organisms such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae, plant and higher  
26 animal forms including warm-blooded animals. The ONs can also be used for  
27 treating infections, AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. The products can  
28 be used for detection and diagnosis. The ONs provide enhanced binding to  
29 targets. Increased binding of 2'-sugar modified sequence-specific ONs  
30 provides superior potency and specificity compared to phosphorus-modified  
31 ONs. The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf  
32 gene  
33  
34 Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
35  
36 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
37 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
38 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
39  
40 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474  
41 |||||  
42 b 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1  
43  
44 RESULT 386  
45 AAZ01782  
46 AAZ01782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
47  
48 AAZ01782;  
49  
50 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
51  
52 PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
53  
54 Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
55 paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;  
56 nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
57 bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
58  
59 Synthetic.  
60 Chlamydia trachomatis.  
61  
62 WO9928475-A2.  
63  
64 10-JUN-1999.  
65  
66 27-NOV-1999; 98WO-IB001939.  
67  
68 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
69  
70 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077F.  
XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
PA  
XX Griffais R;  
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
XX  
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
PT  
XX Disclosure; Page 1471; 1755pp; English.  
XX  
XX PCR primers AA201426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs  
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;  
CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
CC conjunctivitis; cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, bartholinitis;  
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
CC diseases  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1847 TCTAGAGGGGTGGC 1861  
|||  
Db 6 TCTAGAGGGGTGGC 20  
  
RESULT 387  
AAZ10295/c  
ID AAZ10295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ10295;  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 08-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-raf gene expression.  
DE  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; c-raf; nuclease resistance;  
KW RNase H strand cleavage; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide therapeutic;  
KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US955589-A.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-1999.  
XX  
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00465880.  
XX  
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.  
PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-0011339.  
XX 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Cook PD;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-539598/45.  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotides eliciting RNase H activity useful for diagnosis and  
PT treatment of diseases e.g AIDS or atherosclerosis.  
XX  
XX Example 14; Col 24; 34pp; English.  
PS

XX The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense  
CC oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-raf gene expression. The  
CC oligonucleotide is a gapped 2'-F (2'-H) nucleotides, whereby one part  
CC has at least two consecutive 2'-F (2'-H) nucleotides and the second part  
CC has at least five consecutive nucleotides with 2'-H sugar moieties. The  
CC modified oligonucleotide has increased nuclease resistance, and increased  
CC binding affinity for substrates. The oligonucleotide elicits RNase H  
CC strand cleavage of specific RNAs. Oligonucleotides of the invention are  
CC useful for the diagnosis, detection and treatment of conditions  
CC susceptible to oligonucleotide therapeutics (e.g. AIDS and  
CC atherosclerosis). (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474  
Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 388  
AAZ48165/C  
ID AAZ48165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAZ48165;  
XX  
DT 14-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE C-raf chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:12.  
XX  
KW Polyribonucleotide solid phase synthesis; diagnosis; hybridisation;  
KW protein production modulation; 2'-deoxyfuranosyl moiety; anti-HIV;  
KW antiarteriosclerotic; nuclease resistant; atherosclerosis; AIDS;  
KW abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; ss.  
XX  
DS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US6005087-A.  
XX  
XX 21-DEC-1999.  
XX  
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.  
XX  
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.  
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.  
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US0005720.  
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.  
XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.  
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Kawasaki AM, Cook PD;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-072074/06.  
XX  
XX Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides useful as research agents, diagnostic  
XX agents, and in the treatment of atherosclerosis and AIDS.  
XX  
XX Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (I)  
CC comprising 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides. (I) comprise  
CC covalently bound nucleotides, where the nucleotides are joined together  
CC by: (a) internucleotide linkages such that the base portion of the  
CC nucleotides forms a mixed base sequence; and (b) at least one of the  
CC nucleotides includes a modified ribofuranosyl group bearing a 2'-fluoro  
CC substituent; provided that at least two of the nucleotides are 2'-fluoro  
CC modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides when the internucleotide linkages are

CC phosphodiester nucleotides. (I) bind to their target mRNA and inhibit its  
CC expression. (I) are resistant to nuclease degradation and hybridise with  
CC appropriate strength and fidelity to its target RNA/DNA. (I) are also  
CC useful as research agents, diagnostic agents and as oligonucleotide  
CC therapeutics. (I) may be used to treat atherosclerosis following  
CC angioplasty to prevent reocclusion of the treated arteries. (I) may also  
CC be used in conjunction with AZT to treat AIDS patients. (I) have been  
CC used to modulate the expression of RAF gene, a cellular gene whose  
CC activate form has been implicated in abnormal cell proliferation and  
CC tumour formation. (I) are also used to modulate the expression of protein  
CC kinase C. (I) exhibit hybridisation properties of higher quality than  
CC phosphorous modified oligonucleotide duplexes containing  
CC methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate triesters. The present  
CC sequence represent an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the  
CC present invention

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474  
Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 389  
AAA73510/C  
ID AAA73510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA73510;  
XX  
DT 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human C-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #22 (Isis #7847,#7850).  
XX  
KW Human; c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;  
KW signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;  
KW psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;  
KW restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;  
KW endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "All or some nucleotides are optionally with 2'-  
FT methoxyethoxy. Also, optionally phosphodiester or  
FT phosphothioate backbone"  
XX  
XX US6090626-A.  
XX  
XX 18-JUL-2000.  
XX  
XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.  
XX  
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.  
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.  
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Boggs RT, Monia BP;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-531424/48.  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding  
XX human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell  
XX proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel  
XX restenosis.

1 Claim 31; Col 9; 31pp; English.

2 c-rf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to

3 play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation

4 control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This

5 sequence is targeted to human c-rf gene, resulting in c-rf expression

6 inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-

7 associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,

8 hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,

9 atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels

10 e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present

11 sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue

12 C graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis

13 Q

14 Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

15 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

16 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

17 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

18 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474

19 b | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

20 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

21 RESULT 390

22 BAB2295

23 D ABA82295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

24 X ABA82295;

25 X 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)

26 X Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #254.

27 X Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;

28 X sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;

29 X antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;

30 X sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.

31 X Homo sapiens.

32 X Synthetic.

33 X WO200177327-A1.

34 X 18-OCT-2001.

35 X 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.

36 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.

37 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.

38 X (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

39 X Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

40 X WPI; 2001-657171/75.

41 X New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for

42 X modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.

43 X Disclosure; Page 35; 443pp; English.

44 X The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone

45 X mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM

46 X genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,

47 X antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in

48 X the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,

49 X Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.

50 X AAG2038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in

51 X the exemplification of the present invention

52 X

53 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

54 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

55 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

56 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

57 QY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262

58 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

59 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

60 RESULT 391

61 ABN89234/c

62 ID ABN89234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

63 XX ABN89234;

64 XX 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)

65 XX Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.

66 XX Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;

67 XX antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;

68 XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.

69 XX Homo sapiens.

70 XX Key Location/Qualifiers

71 FT modified\_base 1..20 /\*tag= b

72 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER

73 FT /\*note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

74 FT modified\_base 1..5 /\*tag= a

75 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER

76 FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

77 FT modified\_base 16..20 /\*tag= c

78 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER

79 FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

80 XX US6372492-B1.

81 XX 16-APR-2002.

82 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

83 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

84 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

85 XX Bennett CF, Cowser LM;

86 XX WPI; 2002-470102/50.

87 XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for

88 XX preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.

89 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.

90 XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases

91 XX in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding

92 XX human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in

93 XX length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition

94 XX (II) comprising (I) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human

95 XX Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or

96 XX tissues in vitro with (I) or (a). (I) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory

97 XX and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and

98 XX as a Talin expression inhibitor. (I) can be used to inhibit the

99 XX expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay

100 XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation; and in diagnostics,

101 XX therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present

102 XX sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate

1 Claim 31; Col 9; 31pp; English.

2 c-rf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to

3 play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation

4 control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This

5 sequence is targeted to human c-rf gene, resulting in c-rf expression

6 inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-

7 associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,

8 hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,

9 atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels

10 e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present

11 sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue

12 C graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis

13 Q

14 Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

15 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

16 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

17 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

18 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474

19 b | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

20 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

21 RESULT 390

22 BAB2295

23 D ABA82295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

24 X ABA82295;

25 X 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)

26 X Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #254.

27 X Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;

28 X sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;

29 X antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;

30 X sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.

31 X Homo sapiens.

32 X Synthetic.

33 X WO200177327-A1.

34 X 18-OCT-2001.

35 X 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.

36 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.

37 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.

38 X (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

39 X Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

40 X WPI; 2001-657171/75.

41 X New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for

42 X modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.

43 X Disclosure; Page 35; 443pp; English.

44 X The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone

45 X mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM

46 X genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,

47 X antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in

48 X the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,

49 X Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.

50 X AAG2038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in

51 X the exemplification of the present invention

52 X

53 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

54 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

55 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

56 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

57 QY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262

58 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

59 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

60 RESULT 391

61 ABN89234/c

62 ID ABN89234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

63 XX ABN89234;

64 XX 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)

65 XX Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.

66 XX Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;

67 XX antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;

68 XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.

69 XX Homo sapiens.

70 XX Key Location/Qualifiers

71 FT modified\_base 1..20 /\*tag= b

72 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER

73 FT /\*note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

74 FT modified\_base 1..5 /\*tag= a

75 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER

76 FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

77 FT modified\_base 16..20 /\*tag= c

78 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER

79 FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

80 XX US6372492-B1.

81 XX 16-APR-2002.

82 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

83 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

84 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

85 XX Bennett CF, Cowser LM;

86 XX WPI; 2002-470102/50.

87 XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for

88 XX preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.

89 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.

90 XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases

91 XX in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding

92 XX human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in

93 XX length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition

94 XX (II) comprising (I) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human

95 XX Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or

96 XX tissues in vitro with (I) or (a). (I) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory

97 XX and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and

98 XX as a Talin expression inhibitor. (I) can be used to inhibit the

99 XX expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay

100 XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation; and in diagnostics,

101 XX therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present

102 XX sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate

CC oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides  
 CC at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which  
 CC is used in an example from the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 CTGTGGCAAGTCTG 427  
 Db 19 CTGTGGCAAGTCTG 5

RESULT 392  
 ABK23092  
 ID ABK23092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK23092;  
 XX  
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #127.  
 XX  
 KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;  
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;  
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;  
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;  
 KW bone development disorder; arteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;  
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO200192891-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.  
 XX  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.  
 XX  
 PS Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for  
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises  
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its  
 PT corresponding wild type gene.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 409pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in  
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or  
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type  
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,  
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-  
 CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular  
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the  
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular  
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque  
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in  
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone  
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and  
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical  
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the  
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA  
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers  
 CC and adapters of the invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262  
 Db 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

RESULT 393  
 AAD24875/C  
 ID AAD24875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD24875;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PCR primer #1, used to amplify rat fibulin-1D DNA.  
 XX  
 KW Human; fibulin-1; endometriosis; female sterility; female birth control;  
 KW uterine receptivity; gene therapy; antiinfertility; gynaecological;  
 KW cytotstatic; fibulin-1D; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200189548-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 29-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016791.  
 XX  
 PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577499.  
 XX  
 PA (SCHD ) SCHERING AG.  
 PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Hess-Stump H, Haendler B, Lessey B, Chwalisz K;  
 XX WPI; 2002-062479/08.  
 XX  
 DR Composition comprising a fibulin-1 nucleic acid, a fibulin-1 polypeptide,  
 PT or anti-fibulin-1 antibody, as active components, useful in female birth  
 PT control and for treatment and diagnosis of endometriosis.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Page 20; 44pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising  
 CC a fibulin-1 nucleic acid, a vector or cell containing fibulin-1, a  
 CC fibulin-1 polypeptide or an antibody against fibulin-1 protein, as active  
 CC components. The composition is useful for the diagnosis, treatment or  
 CC prevention of endometriosis, for the treatment of female sterility, for  
 CC female birth control, for detection of uterine receptivity and as an  
 CC agent for gene therapy. It is also useful for the identification of  
 CC agonists and/or antagonists of fibulin-1. The fibulin-1 antagonist is  
 CC useful for birth control. Fibulin-1 agonist is useful for treating  
 CC endometriosis and sterility. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer  
 CC which is used for amplifying rat fibulin-1D DNA. This primer was derived  
 CC from a human sequence

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1995 TGCTGTCTTCTCTCT 1999  
 Db 15 TGCTGTCTTCTCTCT 1





Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 396  
ACCA45675  
ID ACC45675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC45675;  
XX  
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HBM SFS marker reverse primer #127.  
XX  
KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;  
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;  
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;  
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200292764-A2.  
XX  
PD 21-NOV-2002.  
XX  
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.  
XX  
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.  
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.  
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.  
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.  
XX  
(GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.  
XX  
PI Babij P, Bex EJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;  
XX  
WPI; 2003-129278/12.  
XX  
New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone  
density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone  
diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by  
reduced bone density.  
XX  
Disclosure; Page 56; 603pp; English.  
XX  
The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,  
comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing  
an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced  
by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are  
for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The  
invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of  
the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and  
nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the  
bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same  
species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone  
strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The  
transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying  
molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical  
compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone  
diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or  
neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also  
useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,  
or characterized by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
CY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262

Db 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

RESULT 397  
ACA61358/c  
ID ACA61358 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACA61358;  
XX  
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #6.  
XX  
KW Human; c-raf; antisense; ss; nuclease inhibitor; gene therapy; AIDS;  
KW bacterial infection; viral infection; protozoan infection;  
KW abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; atherosclerosis.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER = phosphorothioate backbone. Optionally 7-  
FT 20 are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides"  
XX  
PN US2003004325-A1.  
XX  
PD 02-JAN-2003.  
XX  
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00996263.  
XX  
PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.  
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.  
PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.  
PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.  
PR 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.  
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.  
PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.  
PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.  
PR 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.  
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135202.  
XX  
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;  
XX  
WPI; 2003-438973/41.  
XX  
New nuclease resistant compounds, useful as therapeutics, diagnostic  
agents, or research reagents, or for treating an organism with a disease  
associated with the undesired production of a protein, e.g. bacterial  
infections or AIDS.  
XX  
Example 31; Page 29; 50pp; English.  
XX  
The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises  
with RNA or DNA, comprising covalently-bound nucleosides that  
individually include a ribose of deoxyribose sugar portion and a base  
portion. The nuclease resistant compounds are useful as therapeutics,  
diagnostic agents, or research reagents. The compounds are also useful  
for modulating the activity of an RNA or DNA molecule, or for treating an  
organism with a disease associated with the undesired production of a  
protein, e.g. bacterial, viral or protozoan infections, AIDS, abnormal  
cell proliferation and tumour formation, or atherosclerosis. The present  
sequence represents the human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #6  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

```

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

/ 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1474
  |||||
  15 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1

3SULT 398
DB98373
D ADB98373 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X ADB98373;
C
T 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
T
E Sequence tagged site #254 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
E
W Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
W bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
X
X Homo sapiens.
S
X WC200292000-A2.
X
X 21-NOV-2002.
D
X
X 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
X
X 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
X
X 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
R
R 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
R
R 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
X
X (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
A
A (AMHP ) WYETH.
X
X Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
X WPI; 2003-129214/12.
X
X New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
X diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
X composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
X suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
X
X Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
X LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
X cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
X level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
X phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
X bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
X osteoporosis. The present sequence is a sequence Tagged Site (STS)
X marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
X region.
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262
  |||||
  4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

DB

RESULT 399
ADD44695/c
ID ADD44695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1474
  |||||
  15 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1

DB

RESULT 400
AAZ28807/c
ID AAZ28807 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC

ADD44695;
15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
Human c-Raf antisense oligonucleotide #6.
Human; ss; antisense; c-Raf; virucide; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic;
cytostatic; 2'-fluoro substituent; AIDS; atherosclerosis; cancer.
Homo sapiens.
US2003187240-A1.
02-OCT-2003.
28-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352586.
11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
02-SEP-1999; 99US-00389283.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
WPI; 2003-831271/77.
Modified oligonucleotides useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
research agents comprises several covalently bound nucleosides joined by
internucleoside linkages.
Example 31; SEQ ID NO 12; 48pp; English.

The invention relates to a modified oligonucleotide comprising several
covalently bound nucleosides including a ribose or deoxyribose sugar
portion and a base portion. The nucleosides are joined together by
internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides
form a mixed base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides includes a
modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent. The
antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful as therapeutics,
diagnostics and research agents e.g. for the treatment of various viruses
(e.g. AIDS), for modulating the production of proteins by an organism,
treating an organism having a disease involving an undesired production
of a protein (e.g. atherosclerosis, cancer), detecting the presence or
absence of abnormal RNA molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate
expression of normal RNA molecules in organisms or cells, and for the
selective binding of RNA for use as research reagents and diagnostic
agents. The compounds have improved stability to enzymatic degradation
with various intracellular and extracellular nucleases, and improved
ability to bind to a specific DNA or RNA with fidelity compared to wild-
type DNA-DNA and RNA-DNA duplexes and phosphorus-modified oligonucleotide
duplexes containing methyphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate
triesters. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the
invention targeting human c-Raf.

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```

XX 01-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX Primer CLKB for MAb Fab13B5 light chain gene PCR amplification.
XX Peptide ligand; affinity; p24; human immune deficiency virus-1; HIV-1;
XX light chain; heavy chain; Fab; monoclonal antibody; hypervariable region;
XX infection; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Mus sp.
XX FR2777285-A1.
XX 15-OCT-1999.
XX 10-APR-1998; 98FR-00004876.
XX 10-APR-1998; 98FR-00004876.
XX (INMR ) BIO MERIEUX.
XX Novelli RA, Monaco S, Piga N, Berthet C, Mallet F, Cusack S;
XX Chassaing V;
XX WPI; 1999-593428/51.
XX New peptide ligand specific for p24 of human immune deficiency virus
XX contains hypervariable regions of antibody 13B5, used for diagnosing HIV
XX infection.
XX Example 1; Page 11; 27pp; French.
XX The invention relates to a peptide ligand with specific affinity for the
XX p24 protein of human immune deficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) comprising at
XX least one peptide strand corresponding to the N-terminal region of the
XX light and/or heavy chain of the Fab fragment of monoclonal antibody 13B5
XX in which: (i) the light chain includes three hypervariable regions (HVR)
XX at amino acid (aa) positions 24-33, 49-55 and 88-95 of AAY44175; and (ii)
XX the heavy chain includes three HVR at aa positions 26-35, 49-65 and 99-
XX 109 of AAY44176. The primers AAZ228806-228807 were used to PCR amplify the
XX coding sequence for the light chain of Fab 13B5 (AAZ28804). The peptide
XX ligands are reagents for detecting p24 (by standard immunoassays) in
XX biological samples, specifically for diagnosis of HIV-1 infection or can
XX be used to treat HIV-1 infections
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 7e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 923 TTGTCAAGAGCTTTAAC 939
XX 17 TTGTCAAGAGCTTCAAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 401
XX AAA74516/c
XX ID AAA74516 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA74516;
XX
XX 12-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX Murine BAFF cDNA PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Mouse; BAFF; PCR primer; B-cell co-stimulation; B-cell growth;
XX B cell activating factor belonging to the TNF family; transgenic;
XX immunoglobulin secretion; autoimmune disease; tumour; hypertension;
XX inflammation; immunosuppressive disease; HIV; organ transplantation; ss.
XX Mus sp.

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XX WO2000043032-A2.
XX 27-JUL-2000.
XX 25-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US001788.
XX 25-JAN-1999; 99US-0117169P.
XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143228P.
XX (BIOJ ) BIOGEN INC.
XX (APOT-) APOTECH SA.
XX Browning J, Ambrose C, Mackay F, Tschopp J, Schneider P;
XX WPI; 2000-482894/42.
XX Stimulating B-cell growth, immunoglobulin production or dendritic cell-
XX induced B-cell growth and maturation, to treat autoimmune and
XX immunosuppressive disorders.
XX Example; Page 33; 75pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer for the coding sequence of mouse "B
XX cell activating factor belonging to the TNF family" (BAFF). This primer
XX was used in the PCR analysis of tail DNA from BAFF transgenic (Tg) mice.
XX BAFF is a ligand belonging to the TNF cytokine family, and is thought to
XX be expressed by T cells and dendritic cells for B-cell co-stimulation.
XX BAFF may be used to stimulate the growth of B-cells and immunoglobulin
XX secretion. BAFF may be used to treat autoimmune diseases, tumours,
XX hypertension, disorders related to B-cell proliferation and maturation,
XX BAFF ligand regulation and inflammation. Also, BAFF may be used to treat
XX an immunosuppressive disease, e.g. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
XX infection and immunosuppression related to organ transplantation
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 7e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 450 GGACATCGCTGTGAA 464
XX 20 GGACATCGCTGTGAA 6
XX
XX RESULT 402
XX AAT13814
XX ID AAT13814 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT13814;
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX Mycoplasma protective antigen PCR primer Oligo 48 K CNBr Fl.
XX
XX Antigen; vaccine; mycoplasma pneumonia; swine enzootic pneumonia;
XX diagnosis; antibody; Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae; primer; PCR;
XX polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 3
XX /*tag= a
XX /*mod_base= i
XX modified_base 18
XX /*tag= b
XX /*mod_base= i
XX
XX WO9628472-A1.
XX 19-SEP-1996.

```

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAAC 1153  
 DB 1 TGAGGACCTGGGTAGCTCAGAC 23

RESULT 404  
 AAA29276/c  
 ID AAA29276 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA29276;  
 XX  
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer ZC17516 for Zcys3 cDNA amplification.  
 XX  
 KW Zcys3; cystatin T; testes-specific; type 2; chromosome 2; sperm; primer;  
 KW marker d2mit194; reproduction; infertility; contraceptive; vaccine; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 FN WO200031264-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 02-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 01-NOV-1999; 99WO-US025519.  
 XX  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00197195.  
 XX  
 PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Holloway JL, Feldhaus AL;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-400074/34.  
 XX  
 PT Cystatin T testes-specific polypeptide, useful for the study, diagnosis  
 PT and treatment of conditions associated with reproductive disorders, such  
 PT as infertility.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 105; 105pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAA29276-77 are oligonucleotides derived from an EST predicted to be  
 CC related to the cystatin family, but lacking the 5' half of the sequence.  
 CC The oligos were used as primers to amplify the region from a variety of  
 CC cDNA libraries. Amplification only occurred when using testis libraries.  
 CC A murine cystatin T testes-specific polypeptide (Zcys3) coding sequence  
 CC was isolated. Zcys3, a cystatin superfamily type 2 protein, contains a  
 CC cystatin motif (e.g. AAY96577) and specifically binds to a Zcys3  
 CC antibody. The gene links to murine chromosome 2 framework marker d2mit194  
 CC located at 81.4 cm. The human locus for this position is 20p11.2, which  
 CC contains the cystatin gene cluster. Homologues of Zcys3 are claimed,  
 CC which comprise cysteine residues corresponding to residues 94, 104, 118  
 CC and 138 of Zcys3 and where the homologous polypeptide also binds a Zcys3-  
 CC specific antibody. Fusion proteins comprising the Zcys3 secretory signal  
 CC sequence are also claimed. Zcys3 is able to modulate spermatogenesis, and  
 CC may be useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of conditions  
 CC associated with reproductive disorders, such as infertility in humans and  
 CC livestock. Zcys3 may specifically be used to enhance sperm production to  
 CC increase the number of viable sperm in a sample. It may also be useful as  
 CC an immuno-contraceptive or anti-infertility vaccine. Polynucleotide  
 CC molecules encoding Zcys3 are useful as probes for detection of the  
 CC expression of a cystatin T gene in a biological sample, for in vivo  
 CC diagnosis and for detecting and localizing cystatin T gene expression in  
 CC tissue samples  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 65.2%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1456 ACCAAGGAGGAGAGCCAGAGC 1478  
 b 1 ACNAAAGYAGARARCCNARGC 23

RESULT 403  
 AA99098  
 D AAA99098 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 X  
 C AAA99098;  
 X  
 T 19-JAN-2001 (first entry)  
 X  
 DE Human Rab24 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.  
 X  
 W Human; Rab24; PCR primer; ss.  
 X  
 S Homo sapiens.  
 X  
 N CN1257926-A.  
 X  
 D 28-JUN-2000.  
 X  
 Q 22-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126050.  
 X  
 R 22-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126050.  
 X  
 PA (UYFU-) UNIV FUDAN.  
 X  
 PI Yu L, Zhao Y, Tu Q;  
 X  
 WPI; 2000-544299/50.  
 DR  
 PT Human protein Rab24, its coding sequence, preparation and usage.  
 X  
 PS Example 1; Page 9; 22pp; Chinese.  
 X  
 CC The present invention describes human Rab24. The human Rab24 protein is  
 CC homologous to mouse Rab24. The present sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC for human Rab24 which is used in an example from the present invention  
 X  
 X Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX	Murine cystatin T cDNA library amplifying primer, ZC17516.
DE	
XX	
KW	Murine; cystatin T; zcys3; cystatin-related epididymal specific protein;
KW	CRES; inhibitor; cysteine proteinase; male reproductive tissue; testis;
KW	spermatogenesis; therapy; reproductive disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Mus musculus.
XX	
PN	US6235708-B1.
XX	
PD	22-MAY-2001.
XX	
PF	01-NOV-1999; 99US-00431480.
XX	
PR	20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109217P.
XX	
PR	28-SEP-1999; 99US-0156382P.
XX	
PA	(ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX	
PI	Holloway JL, Feldhaus AL;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-342846/36.
XX	
PT	Cystatin T polypeptides are useful for modulating spermatogenesis and
PT	studying, diagnosing and treating reproductive disorders.
XX	
PS	Example 1; Col 61-62; 32pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to cystatin T (also known as zcys3) DNA and
CC	protein sequences. Cystatin T is testis specific and is homologous to
CC	cystatin-related epididymal specific gene (CRES) and is type 2 cystatins.
CC	Cystatins inhibit cysteine proteinases and are found with male
CC	reproductive tissues and secretions. Cystatin T sequence is useful for
CC	modulating spermatogenesis and studying, diagnosing and treating
CC	reproductive disorders. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for
CC	identifying murine cystatin T cDNA from cystatin homologues
XX	
SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
	Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Qy	1692 GAGCCACCTTGCCACCCATTCTT 1714
Db	23 GGGACACCTTGCCACTTACTT 1
RESULT 407	
AA08723/c	
ID	AA08723 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX	
AC	AA08723;
XX	
DT	04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Murine cystatin T (zcys3) DNA identifying PCR primer, ZC17516.
XX	
KW	Mouse; cystatin T; zcys3; testis specific; spermatogenesis modulator;
KW	cystatin-related epididymal specific gene; CRES; type 2 cystatin;
KW	gene therapy; sperm production; antiinfertility; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Mus musculus.
XX	
PN	US6245529-B1.
XX	
PD	12-JUN-2001.
XX	
PF	17-JUL-2000; 2000US-00617302.
XX	
PR	20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109217P.
PR	28-SEP-1999; 99US-0156382P.

01-NOV-1999; 99US-00431480.  
(ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.  
Holloway JL, Feldhaus AL;  
WPI; 2001-407271/43.  
New polynucleotides encoding testis-specific cystatin-like protein  
cystatin T, useful in gene therapy for modulating cystatin T activity,  
particularly for modulating spermatogenesis, or enhancing sperm  
production or fertility.  
Example 1; Col 61; 33pp; English.  
The present sequence is a PCR primer which is used for the identification  
of mouse cystatin T (also known as zcys3) DNA. The cystatin T protein is  
testis specific and homologues to cystatin-related epididymal specific  
gene (CRES) and type 2 cystatins. The cystatin T polynucleotide is useful  
in gene therapy applications, where it is desired to increase or inhibit  
cystatin T activity. It is also useful for producing cystatin T  
polypeptide, as well as for detecting the expression of a cystatin T gene  
in a biological sample. The cystatin T is useful for modulating  
spermatogenesis, and may be used to study or modulate that function in  
vitro or in vivo systems. In particular, it is also useful for enhancing  
sperm production, increasing the number of viable sperm in a sample, or  
enhancing fertilisation  
Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5;  
Y 1692 GAGCCACCTTGGCCACCATCTT 1714  
b 23 GGGACACCTTGGCCACTTACTT 1  
RESULT 408  
BK51822  
D ABK51822 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
X  
X ABK51822;  
X 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
X DNA probe #2 for human UGT2A1 gene.  
X Human; enzyme classification; enzyme quantitative determination;  
X glucuronic acid conjugation; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; UGT2A1; probe;  
X ss.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X  
X JP2002085066-A.  
X 26-MAR-2002.  
X 07-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00272228.  
X 07-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00272228.  
X (SAKA ) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.  
X WPI; 2002-378271/41.  
X Determination of enzymes participating in glucuronic acid conjugation in  
X human being, comprises use of oligonucleotide probes.  
X Claim 8; Page 11; 13pp; Japanese.  
X The present invention relates to a method for classification and  
CC  
quantitative determination of enzymes participating in glucuronic acid  
conjugation. The method involves the use of oligonucleotide probes  
hybridising to regions of the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT)  
genes (e.g. UGT1, UGT1A7, UGT1A9, UGT1A10, UGT2A1, UGT2B7, UGT2B10,  
UGT2B11, UGT2B15, UGT2B17, UGT8), and the DDOST gene. The method and  
probes are useful for the genetic determination of enzymes participating  
in glucuronic acid conjugation with catalysed UGT. The method is both  
rapid and accurate. ABK51813-ABK51836 represent oligonucleotide probes  
useful for human UGT or DDOST genes  
Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1478 CCAAAGGGTCAAGGAGGAGTGC 1500  
Db 1 CCAAATGGTTGAAGGAGATGGTC 23  
RESULT 409  
ABZ10259  
ID ABZ10259 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
X  
X ABZ10259;  
X  
X 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
X Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related primer SEQ ID NO:399.  
X Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;  
X gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;  
X cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X Synthetic.  
X WO200277272-A2.  
X  
X 03-OCT-2002.  
X 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.  
X 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.  
X (EP1G-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
X Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;  
X Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;  
X Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;  
X Schwowe I, Ziebarth H;  
X WPI; 2003-018942/01.  
X Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative  
X disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that  
X distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.  
X Claim 11; Page 32; 117pp; English.  
X The present invention describes a method for detecting and  
X differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
X associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a  
X subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
X biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,  
X which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
X dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ1118  
X represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present  
X invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for  
X differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative  
X disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute  
X lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for

CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder  
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the  
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA  
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also  
 CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between  
 CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of  
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a  
 CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative  
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1916 TTTAGATTGGTCTGTTTCGT 1938  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 TTTAAGTTTGTGTTTGTGTTGTT 23

RESULT 410

AC90085  
 ID ACA90085 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ACA90085;

DT 10-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE Cardiovascular disease differential gene expression related primer #132.

XX Cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; angina pectoris;  
 KW myocardial infarction; cardiact; antiarteriosclerotic; antianginal;  
 KW gene therapy; differential gene expression; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031650-A2.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-BF011034.

XX 08-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024145.

DA (FARB ) BAYER AG.

XX Munnes M, Gehrman M, Wick M, Schmitz G;

XX WPI; 2003-403108/38.

XX Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing a cardiovascular disease, e.g.  
 PT angina, ischemia, myocardial infarction or arteriosclerosis by detection  
 PT of a polynucleotide in a biological sample comprises detecting a  
 PT hybridization complex.

FS Example 3; Page 106; 454pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of predicting, diagnosing or prognosing  
 CC a cardiovascular disease by detection of a polynucleotide in a biological  
 CC sample comprises hybridising at least one of the polynucleotide to a  
 CC nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thus forming a  
 CC hybridisation complex, and detecting the hybridisation complex. The  
 CC polynucleotides, polypeptides, antisense molecule, antibody and reagent  
 CC are useful for preparing compositions for preventing, predicting or  
 CC diagnosing, or a medicament for treating a cardiovascular disease, e.g.  
 CC arteriosclerosis, ischaemia, angina pectoris, or myocardial infarction.  
 CC This sequence represents a primer used to identify genes differentially  
 CC regulated in individuals with cardiovascular disease

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2019 GCTAGTCTAGTTCCTTTTGGAG 2041  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GCTAGCCAGATACCTGTTTGAG 23

RESULT 411

ADB54343  
 ID ADB54343 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AC ADB54343;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 11 used to amplify genomic DNA region.

XX colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;  
 KW cytosinatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss;  
 KW PCR; primer.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003072821-A2.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-BP002035.

XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimmrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;

PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;

XX WPI; 2003-731620/69.

XX Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders  
 CC associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a  
 CC target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with  
 CC a reagent.

PS Claim 15; Page 21; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating  
 CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one  
 CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target  
 CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at  
 CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of  
 CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the  
 CC invention demonstrate cytostatic activity whilst the method may useful  
 CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative  
 CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.  
 CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligomers are useful as probes for  
 CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer of the  
 CC invention which was used to amplify the genomic DNA region.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1916 TTTAGATTGGTCTGTTTCGT 1938  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 TTTAAGTTTGTGTTTGTGTTGTT 23







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1 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
2
3 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
4
5 (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
6
7 Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
8 Kuroiwa Y;
9 WPI; 2000-246479/21.
10
11 Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
12 generation of transgenic animals.
13
14 Example 83; Page 159; 316pp; Japanese.
15
16 The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
17 modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
18 (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
19 fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
20 recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
21 chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
22 translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
23 method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
24 the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
25 sequence is used in the method of the invention
26
27 Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
28
29 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 24;
30 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
31 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
32
33 Y 1310 GTGAGGAGAGTTCT 1324
34 b 23 GTGAGGAGAGTTCT 9
35
36 RESULT 417
37 AX22495/c
38 D AAX22495 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
39 X
40 X AX22495;
41 X
42 X 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
43 Y 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
44 X
45 X Streptomyces sp. est gene RBS RNA fragment.
46 X
47 X Xylanase; acidophilic; thermostable; XYL I; XYL II; plant biomass;
48 W hemicellulase; beta-1,4 bond; xylosic chain; xylan; D-xylose; paper;
49 W pulp; chlorine bleaching; feed; beta-glucan; cellulose; lignin; ds.
50 W
51 X Streptomyces sp.
52 X
53 X US5871730-A.
54 X
55 X 16-FEB-1999.
56 X
57 X 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00282197.
58 X
59 X 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00282197.
60 X
61 X (UYSH ) UNIV SHERBROOKE.
62 X
63 X Beaulieu C, Brzezinski R, Dery CV;
64 X
65 X WPI; 1996-141348/14.
66 X
67 X New acidophilic and thermostable xylanase enzymes from Actinomadura sp.
68 X FC7 - useful for treating plant biomass, especially paper and wood pulp,
69 X to degrade hemicellulose and hydrolyse xylan.
70 X

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XX PS
XX CC This invention describes the use of novel acidophilic and thermostable
XX CC xylanase enzymes (XYL I and XYL II) from Actinomadura sp. FC7 which
XX CC retain their activity under harsh industrial conditions (e.g. high
XX CC temperature or wide pH ranges) and may be secreted by recombinant host
XX CC cells, to treat plant biomass. Xylanases XYL I and XYL II are part of a
XX CC large group of hemicellulase enzymes and function by cutting the beta-1,4
XX CC bonds within the xylosic chain of xylan (a polymer of D-xylose residues
XX CC that is a major constituent of hemicellulose). This means that they may
XX CC be used in the paper and pulp industry to improve the efficiency of the
XX CC bleaching process by degrading the structure of the material. XYL I and
XX CC XYL II may also be used to treat feed, by degrading a substrate with a
XX CC high beta-glucan or cellulose content. XYL I and XYL II retain their
XX CC activity at high temperatures (e.g. 70 deg. C) and at low pHs (e.g. 4.0),
XX CC conditions which tend to denature most known xylanases. Enzymes that
XX CC remain active in these conditions may be used in industrial processes
XX CC that are carried out at high temperature and low pH to speed up other,
XX CC non-enzymatic reactions, minimising costs, energy requirements, and the
XX CC risk of pollution. (e.g. enzymes XYL I and XYL II can be used to
XX CC facilitate chlorine bleaching of paper pulp which is carried out in hot,
XX CC acidic conditions). Pretreatment with XYL I and XYL II, allows the
XX CC bleaching agents to penetrate better, to remove lignin from the pulp and
XX CC 'bleach' the colouration from it. This means smaller quantities of the
XX CC agents can be used to produce the same or a better result. Also,
XX CC disrupting the structure aids water drainage. NOTE: This patent is an
XX CC equivalent to FI9503640. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
XX XQ
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 642 CATGACGTGTGCTTTC 659
XX b 18 CATGGCTGTGCTTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 418
XX AAV00348/c
XX ID AAV00348 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX X
XX AC AAV00348;
XX X
XX X 23-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX X
XX X Insecticidal gene sequence modification oligonucleotide BTK53.
XX X
XX X Insecticidal protein; Bacillus thuringiensis; monocotyledonous plant;
XX X structural gene; maize; CryI(b); CryIIB; ss.
XX X
XX X Synthetic.
XX X
XX X Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX X
XX X US5689052-A.
XX X
XX X 18-NOV-1997.
XX X
XX X 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00530492.
XX X
XX X 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00172333.
XX X
XX X (MONS ) MONSANTO CO.
XX X
XX X Sanders PR, Brown SM, Dean DA, Fromm ME;
XX X
XX X WPI; 1998-008070/01.
XX X
XX X Genes encoding insecticidal proteins of Bacillus thuringiensis - modified
XX X PT to enhance expression in monocotyledonous plants.
XX X

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PS Example 1; Col 16; 86pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the present  
 CC invention describing new structural genes capable of being expressed in a  
 CC monocotyledonous plant. The new genes comprise modified nucleotide  
 CC sequences which encode insecticidal proteins of *Bacillus thuringiensis*.  
 CC The genes have been modified to reduce the usage of codons that are rare  
 CC or semi-rare in monocotyledon DNA, thereby increasing transformation  
 CC efficiency and/or increasing accumulation of the insecticidal protein in  
 CC monocotyledon tissues

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 599 ATGGTGACGGCGTGAAG 616  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 18 ATGGTGCGCGCTCGAAG 1

RESULT 419

AAZ94539  
 ID AAZ94539 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ94539;

DT 18-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human cytokine receptor zalphall sense PCR primer ZC19954.

KW Cytokine receptor; zalphall; human; chromosome 16p11.1; apoptosis;  
 KW signal transduction; growth factor; cancer; tumour; infection;  
 KW gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200017235-A2.

XX 30-MAR-2000.

XX 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022149.

XX 23-SEP-1998; 9AUS-00159254.

XX 09-MAR-1999; 9AUS-00245117.

XX 06-JUL-1999; 9AUS-00347930.

PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

PI Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JB, Hammond AK;

XX WPI; 2000-292825/25.

XX Novel nucleic acid encoding zalphall polypeptide, useful for treating

XX e.g. viral infection or tumors, and for identifying ligands that

XX stimulate cell proliferation.

XX Example 3; Page 155; 190pp; English.

CC The present sequence is that of oligonucleotide ZC19954, used as sense  
 CC primer in the PCR based mapping of the human zalphall gene to the 16p11.1  
 CC region of chromosome 16. Zalphall (see also AAY79312) is a novel class I  
 CC cytokine receptor that may be involved in an apoptotic cellular pathway,  
 CC or is a cell-cell signalling molecule, growth factor receptor, or  
 CC extracellular matrix associated protein with growth factor hormone  
 CC activity. The invention provides zalphall polypeptides, polynucleotides  
 CC and antibodies, and methods for their use in the treatment and diagnosis  
 CC of conditions associated with altered zalphall expression or activity

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 464 ATGGGCTGGGGCCTGC 481

||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18

RESULT 420

AAF73266/c

ID AAF73266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAF73266;

DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide #57.

KW CryIA; transgenic; crystal; toxin; insecticide; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX US6180774-B1.

XX 30-JAN-2001.

XX 05-AUG-1997; 97US-00906517.

XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00172333.

XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00530492.

XX (MONS ) MONSANTO CO.

XX Brown SM, Dean DA, Fromm ME, Sanders PR;

XX WPI; 2001-190861/19.

XX Novel nucleic acids, useful for transgenic plant production which is  
 XX capable of expressing increased levels of desired proteins.

XX Example 1; Col 16; 81pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleotides 669-1348 of a

XX *B.thuringiensis* CryIA(b). The invention is useful for transgenic plant  
 XX production, e.g. maize, capable of expressing increased amount of  
 XX transgenic protein, e.g. crystal protein toxin gene of *Bacillus*  
 XX *thuringiensis*

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 599 ATGGTGACGGCGTGAAG 616

||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 18 ATGGTGCGCGCTCGAAG 1

RESULT 421

AAS20658

ID AAS20658 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAS20658;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human zalphall receptor sequencing primer ZC19954.

KW Cytokine; zalphall Ligand; zalphall receptor; NK cell progenitor;

KW natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;

KW B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system;

KW immunostimulant; cytostatic; human; sequencing primer; ss.

```

1 Homo sapiens.
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3 US6307024-B1.
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5 23-OCT-2001.
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7 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
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9 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
10
11 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
12
13 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
14
15 (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
16
17 Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
18 Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
19 WPI; 2002-040208/05.
20
21 New zalphall ligand polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
22 stimulating proliferation, activation, differentiation and/or induction
23 of inhibition of specialized cell function, or for stimulating an
24 antigenic response.
25
26 Example 3; Col 133; 105pp; English.
27
28 The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel cytokine,
29 zalphall Ligand and the polynucleotide encoding it. The invention also
30 gives the sequence for the zalphall receptor and the polynucleotide
31 encoding it. The zalphall Ligand polypeptide stimulates proliferation of
32 natural killer (NK) cells or NK cell progenitors, the activation of NK
33 cells, proliferation of T-cells, proliferation of B-cells stimulated with
34 anti-CD40 antibodies, stimulates an antigenic response in a mammal, and
35 reduces proliferation of B-cells stimulated with anti-IGM antibodies. The
36 zalphall Ligand polypeptide is also useful in preparing antibodies that
37 bind to zalphall Ligand epitopes. The zalphall Ligand polynucleotides can
38 be used as probes or primers to clone regions of a zalphall Ligand gene,
39 and in gene therapy. Zalphall Ligand may also be used to identify
40 inhibitors of its activity, to enhance the generation of anti-tumour
41 responses with or without the infusion of donor lymphocytes, and to
42 activate or stimulate the immune system. The present sequence represents
43 a sequencing primer used to sequence DNA encoding human zalphall receptor
44 in the methods of the present invention
45
46 Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
47
48 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
49 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
50 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
51
52 464 ATTGGGCTGGGGGCTGC 481
53 1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18
54
55 RESULT 422
56 AAD56444
57 AAD56444 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
58
59 AAD56444;
60
61 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
62
63 CAT antisense oligo #3, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
64
65 Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
66 antisense; ss.
67
68 Unidentified.
69
70 Key Location/Qualifiers
71 modified_base 1..2
72 /tag= a
73 /mod_base= OTHER
74 /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
75
76 modified_base 3
77 /tag= b
78 /mod_base= OTHER
79 /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinoadenosine"
80
81 modified_base 4
82
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FT FT
FT FT WO2003037909-A1.
FT FT
FT FT 08-MAY-2003.
FT FT
FT FT 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
FT FT
FT FT 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
FT FT
FT FT (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
FT FT
FT FT Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
FT FT WPI; 2003-421516/39.
FT FT
FT FT Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
FT FT decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
FT FT target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
FT FT
FT FT Example 2; Page 49; 104pp; English.
FT FT
FT FT The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
FT FT comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
FT FT the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
FT FT reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
FT FT They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
FT FT specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
FT FT mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
FT FT RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
FT FT to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
FT FT particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
FT FT sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
FT FT H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
FT FT of the invention
FT FT
FT FT Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
FT FT
FT FT Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
FT FT Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
FT FT Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT FT
FT FT 1577 TTATATTTCTATTCTC 1594
FT FT ||||| ||||| |||||

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Db 1 TTATATTTCTCTTCC 18
RESULT 424
AAD61901
ID AAD61901 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD61901;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Zalphall DNA mapping PCR primer, ZC19.954.
XX
KW Cytokine receptor; Zalphall; cell proliferation; cell development;
KW spleenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;
KW haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6576744-B1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.
XX
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.
PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.
PR 06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.
XX
PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JE, Hammond AK;
XX WPI; 2003-799829/75.
XX
PT Novel cytokine receptor Zalphall useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
XX inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders.
XX
PS Example 3; Col 89; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated Zalphall and its
CC nucleic acid sequence. Zalphall protein is useful for detecting ligands
CC that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,
CC lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalphall DNA is useful
CC in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease
CC states. Zalphall protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
CC inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is
CC a PCR primer used for mapping human Zalphall DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
FT FT
FT FT Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
FT FT Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
FT FT Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT FT
FT FT 464 ATTGGGCTGGGGCTGC 481
FT FT ||||| ||||| |||||
FT FT 1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18
FT FT
FT FT RESULT 425
FT FT AAD61918
FT FT ID AAD61918 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
FT FT
FT FT AC AAD61918;
FT FT
FT FT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
FT FT
FT FT Human MPL-Zalphall chimera specific primer, ZC19.954.
FT FT
FT FT Cytokine receptor; Zalphall; cell proliferation; cell development;
FT FT spleenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;
FT FT haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; MPL receptor; human;

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Y primer; ss.  
C Homo sapiens.  
C US6576744-B1.  
C 10-JUN-2003.  
X 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.  
X 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.  
R 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.  
R 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.  
X (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.  
A Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JE, Hammond AK;  
I WPI; 2003-799829/75.  
R Novel cytokine receptor Zalphall useful for treating lymphoid, immune,  
I inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders.  
T Example 6; Col 95; Opp; English.  
X The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated Zalphall and its  
C nucleic acid sequence. Zalphall protein is useful for detecting ligands  
C that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,  
C lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalphall DNA is useful  
C in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease  
C states. Zalphall protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,  
C inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is  
C a primer used for sequence analysis of human MPL-Zalphall chimera. This  
C sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention  
X  
X Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
b 464 ATTGGGCTGGGGGCTGC 481  
1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18  
RESULT 426  
AAV10803/c  
D AAV10803 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
X AAV10803;  
X 02-JUL-1998 (first entry)  
X Herpes simplex virus strain 17 UL26 ORF PCR primer #2.  
X vaccine; assembly deficient mutant; virulence; immunity; infection;  
X PCR primer; ss.  
X Synthetic.  
X Herpes simplex virus unknown type.  
X WO9804286-A2.  
X 05-FEB-1998.  
X 25-JUL-1997; 97WO-US014192.  
X 26-JUL-1996; 96US-00687820.  
X (SEAR ) SEARLE & CO G D.  
X Hippenmeyer PJ, Rankin AM, Luckow VA;

XX WPI; 1998-130424/12.  
XX Mutant herpesvirus strains for use as vaccines - having an inactivated  
PT form of an essential protease gene required for processing and assembly  
PT of virion particles.  
XX Disclosure; Page 13; 33pp; English.  
XX AAV10802 and AAV10803 are primers used to amplify the herpes simplex  
CC virus (HSV) strain 17 UL26 ORF in a method to produce an assembly  
CC deficient herpesvirus vaccine. These HSV mutants are not virulent in vivo  
CC and induce immunity to wild-type HSV's. They can be used as vaccines  
CC against HSV infections caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2,  
CC human and simian cytomegalovirus (HCMV, SCMV), varicella-zoster virus  
CC (VZV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), human herpesvirus types -6, -7, and -8  
CC (HHV-6, HHV-7, and HHV-8), pseudorabies virus (PRV), bovine herpesvirus  
CC (BHV), equine herpesvirus (EHV), or rhinotracheitis virus  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1972 ACTGCCTGCCCTCTGTCT 1989  
Db 18 ACTACTGCCCTCGGTCT 1  
RESULT 427  
AAAS5364/c  
ID AAAS5364 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAAS5364;  
AC  
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX Cyclin H ribozyme binding site #163.  
DE Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
XX WO200032765-A2.  
XX 08-JUN-2000.  
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX Disclosure; Page 91; 109pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAAS2415 to AAAS6787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 442 CAGCAGCGGACATCGCT 459  
 DB 19 CAGCAGATGACATCGCT 2

RESULT 428  
 AAA82703  
 ID AAA82703 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA82703;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE cdk2 ribozyme binding site #140.  
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mammalia.  
 XX  
 PN WO200032765-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Tritz R, Welch PV, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX  
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 50; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1259 ACGACCCCTGACAAAGCGCA 1276  
 DB 2 ACGACCCCTAACAAGCGGA 19

RESULT 429  
 AAZ45102/c  
 ID AAZ45102 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ45102;  
 XX  
 DT 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Forward PCR primer for sequencing UGT1 exon 1H polymorphism 33.  
 XX  
 KW Uridine diphosphate-glucuronosyltransferase 1; UGT1; polymorphism; probe;  
 KW glucuronic acid; Crigler-Najjar syndrome; Gilbert syndrome; jaundice;  
 KW unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia; drug metabolism; transgenic animal;  
 XX pharmacogenetic screening; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9957322-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-NOV-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 04-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009702.  
 XX  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084807P.  
 XX  
 PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Penny L, Galvin M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-052981/04.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid representing polymorphisms in the human uridine  
 PT diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase gene, used for diagnosis and evaluation  
 PT of drug metabolism.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 19; 63pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Primers AA245074-245109 are used to sequence the human uridine  
 CC diphosphate-glucuronosyltransferase 1 (UGT1) exon polymorphism sequences.  
 CC The UGTs are a family of enzymes that catalyse the glucuronic acid  
 CC conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and exogenous substrates  
 CC including phenols, alcohols, amines and fatty acids. Many of the  
 CC reactions catalysed by UGTs result in toxic substances being converted to  
 CC compounds which are more water soluble and are excreted. The invention  
 CC relates to and identifies UGT1 polymorphisms (AA245004-245041). The  
 CC polymorphism sequences are useful as probes for detecting UGT1 locus  
 CC polymorphisms, indicative of altered UGT1 expression or activity. These  
 CC polymorphisms are associated with Crigler-Najjar and Gilbert syndromes  
 CC (unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia) and drug metabolism. The genotyping of  
 CC the UGT1 gene is used to predict the rate of metabolism of UGT1  
 CC substrates, possible drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects  
 CC (i.e. to optimize drug dosage), and to screen for diseases caused by  
 CC exposure to toxins and to study the effects of polymorphisms on enzymatic  
 CC activity. The UGT1 sequences, including polymorphisms, can also be used  
 CC to produce the corresponding protein (or its fragments) or to generate  
 CC transgenic animals or modified cells e.g. for pharmacogenetic screening  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1783 AGACAAACTCTGAAATG 1800  
 DB 18 AAACAAACTCTGCAATG 1

RESULT 430  
 AAH57865  
 ID AAH57865 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH57865;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:289.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;

Q proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 A cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 N matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytoskeletal;  
 N antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 N antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 N atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 W basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 W sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 X Homo sapiens.  
 S Synthetic.  
 S WO200130362-A2.  
 N WO200130362-A2.  
 X 03-MAY-2001.  
 X 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 F 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 X (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 X Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 X WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 X Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 I that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 I metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 X Example 1; Page 93; 408pp; English.  
 X The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 C skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 C ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 C inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 C dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 C nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 C nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 C dermatological, cytoskeletal, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 C ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 C cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 C in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 C diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 C squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 C also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 C retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 C prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 C scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 C scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 C exemplification of the present invention  
 X  
 X Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1259 ACGACCCCTGACAAAGCGGA 1276  
 b 2 ACGACCCCTGACAAAGCGGA 19  
 RESULT 431  
 AAH60526/c  
 D AAH60526 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 C AAH60526;  
 C  
 Y 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 X  
 X Cyclin H ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2950.

KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytoskeletal;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS WO200130362-A2.  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX 03-MAY-2001.  
 PD 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 PF 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 XX that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 PT Example 1; Page 286; 408pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytoskeletal, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 442 CAGCAGACGGACATCGCT 459  
 Db 19 CAGCAGATGACATCGCT 2  
 RESULT 432  
 ACC43910  
 ID ACC43910 standard; cDNA to rRNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC43910;  
 XX 29-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX



DE Forward PCR primer for human plexin A3 cDNA.  
 KW Immune response; immune cell; semaphorin; Sema3A; neuropilin-1;  
 KW infection; cancer; allergy; autoimmune disease; inflammatory condition;  
 KW transplant rejection; plexin; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO2003035100-A1.  
 XX 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004596.  
 XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001EP-00402474.  
 XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.  
 XX Tordjman R, Lepelletier Y, Romeo P, Hermine O;  
 XX WPI; 2003-430383/40.  
 XX Method of screening compounds that modulate immune response for treating  
 PT e.g. cancer, comprising incubating reaction mixture of immune cells,  
 PT potential modulator, semaphorin or neuropilin-1 and determining activity  
 PT of cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 50; 83pp; English.  
 XX The specification describes a method of screening compounds that modulate  
 CC an immune response. The method comprises incubating a reaction mixture of  
 CC immune cells with a potential modulator and semaphorin Sema3A, neuropilin  
 CC -1, their fragments, equivalents or chimeric proteins, and determining  
 CC increased or decreased activity of the cells. The method is used for  
 CC screening compounds that modulate an immune response (preferably cell-  
 CC mediated immune response) for the production of medicaments for the  
 CC treatment and prevention of diseases or pathological conditions  
 CC associated with or controlled by the immune responses, e.g. infections  
 CC (e.g. infections by rapidly growing virus or bacteria), cancer, and  
 CC allergies, autoimmune disease, inflammatory conditions, and acute or  
 CC chronic organ or tissue transplant rejection. The present sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer for human plexin A3 cDNA. The primer was used for  
 CC RT-PCR analysis, in the course of the invention  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1976 CCTGCCCTCTGCTGTCT 1993  
 DB 1 CATGCCCTCTGCTGTGCT 18  
 RESULT 433  
 ID AAQ29653 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAQ29653;  
 AC AAQ29653;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 16-MAR-1993 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer #80 for identifying Hepatitis C virus.  
 DE Non-A non-B hepatitis; NANBH; HCV; detection; diagnosis; screening; PCR;  
 KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX Hepatitis C virus.  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX EP510952-A1.  
 PN

PD 28-OCT-1992.  
 XX 23-APR-1992; 92EP-00303625.  
 XX 26-APR-1991; 91JP-00191376.  
 XX (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN INC.  
 PA Okamoto H, Nakamura T;  
 PI WPI; 1992-359137/44.  
 XX Detection of non-A, non-B hepatitis virus - using new oligo-nucleotide  
 PT primers with nucleotide sequences corresp. to part. of the viral RNA.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 54pp; English.  
 PS This PCR primer was used to detect the presence of Hepatitis C viral RNA  
 CC in a sample. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405  
 DB 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGTG 3  
 RESULT 434  
 ID AAQ31497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAQ31497;  
 AC AAQ31497;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 02-APR-1993 (first entry)  
 XX NANB hepatitis virus PCR primer #80.  
 DE Polymerase chain reaction; non-A non-B hepatitis; detection; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS BP516270-A2.  
 XX 02-DEC-1992.  
 PD 09-APR-1992; 92EP-00303186.  
 PF 10-APR-1991; 91JP-00196175.  
 PR (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN INC.  
 PA Okamoto H, Nakamura T;  
 PI WPI; 1992-400636/49.  
 XX Non-A, non-B hepatitis virus related antigens, their polynucleotide(s)  
 PT and antibodies - are useful for detecting NANBH virus in blood samples  
 PT intended for transfusion.  
 XX Example; Page 9; 23pp; English.  
 PS The sequence is that of PCR primer #80 which was used to determine the  
 CC sequence from nucleotides 1-938 of non-A, non-B hepatitis (NANBH) virus  
 CC strains HC-J1, HC-J4, HC-J5, and HC-J7. These nucleotide sequences  
 CC encode structural proteins of NANBH virus and these proteins can be  
 CC analysed to locate and provide polypeptides useful as antigens for  
 CC detection of NANBH virus via antibody-antigen complex detection. Mutants,  
 CC variants or fragments of the sequence can be used for very sensitive

```

} detection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
{
}
} Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
  |||||
b 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGTG 3

RESULT 435
AAQ38183/c
D AAQ38183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
C AAQ38183;
X
X 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
I 01-JUL-1993 (first entry)
K
E PCR primer #80, for NANBH virus strain HC-J6 3' sequence.
X
W Non A non B hepatitis virus; amplification; HC-J1; HC-J8; plasma; ss.
X
S Synthetic.
X
N EP532167-A2.
X
D 17-MAR-1993.
X
F 30-JUL-1992; 92EP-00306952.
X
P 09-AUG-1991; 91JP-00287402.
R 05-DEC-1991; 91JP-00360441.
X
A (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN INC.
X
X Okamoto H, Nakamura T;
X
X WPI; 1993-087166/11.
X
X Polynucleotide(s), polypeptide(s) and antibodies of NANBH virus - useful
T for detecting NANBH, as a vaccine and for screening blood samples.
S
X Example 7; Page 7; 93pp; English.
X
X RNA was isolated from the plasma of human patients positive for NANBH
C virus (strain HC-J6) and was subjected to reverse transcription to
C produce cDNA. The resulting cDNA was amplified by PCR. Sequences in the
C range of nucleotide 8701-9241 of the RNA were determined from consensus
C sequence of three clones contg. 938 nucleotides, C9760, C9234 and C9761,
C obd. by PCR amplification using primers #80 and #60. See also AAQ38172-
C 221. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
  |||||
Db 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGTG 3

RESULT 436
AAQ38217/c
ID AAQ38217 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ38217;
XX
X 02-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
X Hepatitis C virus gene HC-J1/cDNA PCR primer nt8259-9196.
DE
X Hepatitis C virus; HCV gene HC-J1/cDNA; specific antibodies; PCR primer;
KW ss.
X
X Synthetic.
X
X JP06284887-A.
XX
X 11-OCT-1994.
PD
X 10-DEC-1993; 93JP-00345753.
PF
XX

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PR 10-DEC-1992; 92JP-00360705.
XX
XX (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN KK.
XX
XX WPI; 1994-362594/45.
XX
XX HCV genes and the corresponding proteins - used in the production of anti
XX HCV antibodies and the detection of HCV infection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 4; 35pp; Japanese.
XX
XX AAQ90787 and AAQ90788 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of
XX AAQ074770, which encodes AAR66695 the HC-J1/protein, the cDNA can be used
XX in the construction of an expression vector for the transformation of a
XX host cell. The host cell can then be used in the production of proteins
XX and peptides, useful in the preparation of monoclonal and polyclonal HCV-
XX specific antibodies
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
XX |||||
XX Db 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGGTG 3
XX
XX RESULT 438
XX AAT73989
XX ID AAT73989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT73989;
XX
XX DT 08-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human-specific APP PCR primer for expression of transcripts and protein.
XX
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; transgenic mammal; beta-amyloid precursor protein;
XX APP; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9640895-A1.
XX
XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX PF 07-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009679.
XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486018.
XX
XX PA (ATHE-) ATHENA NEUROSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX PI Mcconlogue LC, Seubert PA;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-052308/05.
XX
XX PT Transgenic mammal comprising DNA encoding A-beta-contg. protein - useful
XX as animal model to test potential Alzheimer's disease treatments.
XX
XX PS Example 6; Page 51; 116pp; English.
XX
XX A novel non-human transgenic mammal has been produced which contains a
XX nucleic acid construct for expression of A-beta- containing protein,
XX stably incorporated into its genome. The construct comprises a promoter,
XX for expression in a mammalian cell, operably linked to a region encoding
XX the A-beta-containing protein, which includes amino acids 672-714 of
XX human beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP), where the region is selected
XX from DNA encoding the A-beta-containing protein consisting of all, or a
XX contiguous portion of APP770, APP751 or APP695, or a mutant comprising a
XX mutation in one or more of amino acids 669, 670, 671, 690, 692 and 717.

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CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the expression of APP
CC transcripts and protein. The transgenic mammal is used as an animal model
CC to test compounds for an effect on the expression or processing of an A-
CC beta- containing protein, i.e. to test potential Alzheimer's disease
XX treatments
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1245 CGATGAGCAGCAAGACGA 1262
XX |||||
XX Db 2 CGATGATCAGCAGGACGA 19
XX
XX RESULT 439
XX AAT73991
XX ID AAT73991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT73991;
XX
XX DT 08-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human-specific APP PCR primer for transcript and protein expression.
XX
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; transgenic mammal; beta-amyloid precursor protein;
XX APP; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9640896-A1.
XX
XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX PF 07-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009857.
XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480653.
XX
XX PA (ATHE-) ATHENA NEUROSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX PI Games KD, Schenk DB, Mcconlogue LC, Seubert PA, Rydel RE;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-052309/05.
XX
XX PT Testing compounds for an effect on an Alzheimer's disease marker - uses
XX non-human transgenic animals which can control expression of major forms
XX of beta-amyloid precursor protein.
XX
XX PS Example 6; Page 51; 139pp; English.
XX
XX A novel method has been produced for testing compounds for an effect on
XX an Alzheimer's disease (AD) marker. The method involves: administering
XX the compound to be tested to a non-human transgenic mammal, or mammalian
XX cells derived from the transgenic mammal, where the transgenic mammal has
XX a nucleic acid construct stably incorporated into the genome which
XX comprises a promoter for expression of the construct in a mammalian cell
XX operably linked to a region encoding an A-beta-containing protein. The
XX region is selected from DNA encoding the A-beta-containing protein
XX consisting of all, or a contiguous portion of APP770, APP751 or APP695,
XX or a mutant comprising a mutation in one or more of amino acids 669, 670,
XX 671, 690, 692 and 717, which includes amino acids 672-714 of human beta-
XX amyloid precursor protein (APP). The method also involves detecting or
XX measuring the AD marker such that any difference between the marker in
XX the transgenic animal, or mammalian cells derived from the transgenic
XX mammal, to which the compound has not been administered, is observed,
XX where an observed difference in the marker indicates that the compound
XX has an effect on the marker. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
XX for the expression of human-specific APP transcripts and protein. The
XX transgenic animals, or cells are used to screen for compounds which alter
XX the pathological course of AD as measured by their effect on the amount
XX and/or histopathology of AD markers in animals as well as behavioural

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1 alterations
2 Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
/ 1245 CGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262
o 2 CGATGATGACGAGGACGA 19
RESULT 440
AAV64355
AAV64355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AAV64355;
15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
Mouse Ret tyrosine kinase receptor PCR primer (reverse).
TrnR2; TGF-beta related neurotrophic factor receptor; Ret;
tyrosine kinase receptor; neurturin; GDNF; mouse;
glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; neuron degeneration;
amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
Huntington's disease; stroke; diabetes; cytopaenia; tumour; therapy;
diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
Synthetic.
Mus sp.
WO9846622-A1.
22-OCT-1998.
16-APR-1998; 98WO-US007996.
17-APR-1997; 97US-0044007P.
21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859988.
(UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
I Milbrandt JD, Johnson EM, Baloh RH;
R WPI; 1998-594552/50.
X
X
T New transforming growth factor-related neurotrophin receptor 2 - used
for, e.g. treatment, prevention and diagnosis of neuronal degeneration.
X
X Example 4; Page 55; 124pp; English.
X
C This reverse primer is designed for use with a forward primer (see
C AAV64354) in the PCR amplification of mouse Ret tyrosine kinase receptor
C cDNA in experiments to determine the amount of Ret, TrnR2 (see AAW81622-
C 27) and Trn1 mRNA in neuronal cultures. Ret and TrnR2 expression was
C largely limited to neurons. These receptors probably mediate the
C functional response of neurons to neurturin and glial cell line-derived
C neurotrophic factor (GDNF). Human and mouse TrnR2 polypeptides and
C polynucleotides of the invention can be used in the treatment, prevention
C and diagnosis of neuronal degeneration
X
Q Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 676 TTCCAGGAACTGGGGAC 693
b 3 TTCCAGGAACTGGGTC 20

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RESULT 441
AAZ18147/c
ID AAZ18147 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18147;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STK 13 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 97IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
PI WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR P-PSDB; AAY14682.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1584 TTCTATTCTCTGTGTAT 1601
DB 18 TTTTATATCTCTGTGTAT 1

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RESULT 442
AAZ18133/c

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ID AAZ18133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18133;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STK 6 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
XX primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
DR P-PSDB; AAY14668.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
XX expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1584 TTCTATTTCTCTGTGTAT 1601
DB |||||
18 TTTTATATCTCTGTGTAT 1

RESULT 443
AAZ18161/c
ID AAZ18161 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18161;
XX

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XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STK 20 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
XX primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
DR P-PSDB; AAY14696.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
XX expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 45; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1584 TTCTATTTCTCTGTGTAT 1601
DB |||||
18 TTTTATATCTCTGTGTAT 1

RESULT 444
AAZ05606
ID AAZ05606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ05606;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX

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3 PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

X Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
W paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; periorbital  
W nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
W Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

X Synthetic.  
S Chlamydia trachomatis.

X WO9928475-A2.

X 10-JUN-1999.

X 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

X 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

X 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

X 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

X (GEST ) GENSET.

X Griffais R;

X WPI; 1999-371125/31.

X Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

X Disclosure; Page 1784; 1755pp; English.

X PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
(ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, periorbital disease, Bartholinitis,  
pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
diseases

X Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 943 CCTATGCTGATGCTGGGA 960

b 1 CCTATGCTGATGCTTGCA 18

RESULT 445

AAX96818/C

D AAX96818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X AAX96818;

X 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

X Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
W sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
W neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

X Synthetic.

X Chlamydia pneumoniae.

X WO9927105-A2.

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Page 1855; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
(and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
(see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used  
in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
epitope of C. pneumoniae

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 519 CGTCAATGATATCGCTCTT 536

Db 20 CATCAATGATATCGCTT 3

RESULT 446

AAX92355/C

ID AAX92355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX92355;

XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX WO9927105-A2.

XX 03-JUN-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.



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1 WO200009541-A1.
2
3 24-FEB-2000.
4
5 02-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017545.
6
7 10-AUG-1998; 98US-00132028.
8 (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
9
10 Wilding EI, Black MT, Traini CM;
11 WPI; 2000-224274/19.
12
13 New nrde polypeptide from Staphylococcus aureus, useful e.g. for
14 vaccination against bacterial infection and for drug screening.
15
16 Disclosure; Page 17; 64pp; English.
17
18 PCR primers AA261498-99 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a nrde
19 polypeptide. The polypeptide is used to screen for specific agonists and
20 antagonists; to treat conditions that require increased activity or
21 expression of nrde; to raise specific antibodies; to identify receptors;
22 and in vaccines. The polynucleotide is used for recombinant (or in vivo)
23 production of the nrde polypeptide, and as sources of antisense sequences
24 that inhibit expression, or of probes and primers. Detecting mutations in
25 nrde-encoding genomic sequences, or measuring the expression of nrde, can
26 be used for diagnosis, staging and prognosis of disease (or
27 susceptibility), also for serotyping or chromosome identification.
28 Diseases which may be diagnosed or treated are particularly infection by
29 S. aureus, but may also be infection by Helicobacter pylori, and
30 associated ulcers and cancers
31
32 Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
33
34 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
35 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
36 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
37
38 Y 1452 GAAACCAAGGAGGAGAA 1469
39 ||||| ||||| |||||
40 b 3 GAAACCATGGAGAGAA 20
41
42 RESULT 450
43 AA11663
44 D AA11663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
45 C AA11663;
46 X
47 T 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
48 X
49 Humanised anti-Fas designed heavy chain PCR primer #35.
50
51 Fas; antibody; human; anti-inflammatory; anti-anemic; antidiabetic;
52 anti-allergic; anti-arthritis; antiviral; immunomodulatory; cardiac;
53 dermatological; immunosuppressive; thyromimetic; antirheumatic; anti-Fas;
54 nephrotropic; antiinfertility; neuroprotective; antiarteriosclerotic;
55 hepatotropic; humanized; apoptosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
56 Hashimoto disease; rheumatoid arthritis; graft versus host disease;
57 Sjorgen's syndrome; anemia; Addison's disease; scleroderma; sterility;
58 Goodpasture syndrome; Crohn's disease; sterility; myasthenia gravis;
59 multiple sclerosis; Basedow's disease; thrombopenia purpura; allergy;
60 insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;
61 cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; hepatitis; transplant rejection;
62 PCR primer; ss.
63
64 Synthetic.
65
66 EP990663-A2.
67
68 05-APR-2000.
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XX PD 24-JUN-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US026924.
XX XX
XX PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0069416P.
XX PR 18-DEC-1998; 98US-00210748.
XX XX
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX XX
XX PI Hermeking H, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-022907/02.
XX XX
XX PT Use of 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides and nucleic acids for the diagnosis or
XX PT treatment of cancer.
XX XX
XX PS Example 3; Page 33; 73pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC PCR primers AAX89470-X89471 are used to screen a BAC library for the
XX CC presence of a 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide sequence. 14-3-3 sigma is a member
XX CC of the 14-3-3 protein family and is also known as HME1 or stratifin. 14-3-
XX CC -3 sigma expression is regulated by p53 and exogenous expression of 14-3-
XX CC 3 sigma results in G2 block. The 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide and amino acid
XX CC sequences are used in the invention to develop agents for the diagnosis,
XX CC susceptibility determination and treatment of cancer. The amino acid
XX CC sequence can be used in method for suppressing the growth of tumour
XX CC cells. The 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides can mediate cell cycle arrest upon
XX CC damage to cellular DNA. 14-3-3 sigma probes can be used for diagnosing,
XX CC testing susceptibility to or treating cancers and identifying agents for
XX CC treating diseases. They can also be used to treat other proliferative
XX CC diseases, e.g. psoriasis, polyps, warts, and inflammatory diseases. The
XX CC 14-3-3 sigma antisense oligonucleotides can be used for promoting the
XX CC proliferation and growth of cells
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGAT 1148
DB 18 TGAGTACCGGAGAGGT 1

RESULT 452
AA78316
ID AAA78316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAA78316;
XX XX
XX PT 16-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human Ig L chain sequencing primer SHKR-4.
XX XX
XX KW Antirheumatic agent; immunoglobulin M; IgM; apoptosis inducer;
XX KW immunosuppression; autoimmune disease; treatment; rheumatism;
XX KW anti-Fas antibody; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX CS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX FN JP2000154149-A.
XX FN
XX PD 06-JUN-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 17-SEP-1999; 99JP-00263984.
XX XX
XX PR 18-SEP-1998; 98JP-00264598.
XX XX
XX PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX XX
XX PS WPI; 2000-454476/40.

XX XX
XX PT Anti-human Fas humanizing antibody-containing antirheumatic agents.
XX XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 21; 109pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to antirheumatic agents which comprise as
XX CC active ingredients an immunoglobulin M (IgM) protein. The IgM protein
XX CC does not include a J segment, has apoptosis inducing activity, and
XX CC consists of a light and heavy chain polypeptide produced synthetically.
XX CC The agents of the invention exhibit antirheumatic and immunosuppressive
XX CC activity and can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, especially
XX CC rheumatism. The IgM molecule used in the invention has human Fas-antigen
XX CC binding properties. Included in the invention are nucleotide sequences of
XX CC the IgM light and heavy chains (see AAA78267-A78272) and the
XX CC corresponding protein sequences (see AAB12913-B12918 and AAB12919), and
XX CC nucleotide sequences of the humanised anti-human Fas Ig CH11 (see
XX CC AAA78202-A78206) and protein sequences (see AAB12908-B12910). Also
XX CC included are anti-human Fas antibody CDR peptides (AAB12902-B12907).
XX CC Primers specific for the anti-human Fas antibody, light, heavy and kappa
XX CC chains used in the invention are represented by sequences AAA78213-
XX CC A78266. Primers used for sequencing the human Ig DNA used in the
XX CC invention are represented by sequences AAA78277-A78318 and AAA78335-
XX CC A78337, while humanised anti-Fas Ig DNA sequencing primers are
XX CC represented by sequences AAA78321-A78334 and AAA78338-A78367. Primer
XX CC sequences AAA78207-A78212 are specific for murine Ig DNA, and are used in
XX CC the production of the agent of the invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1453 AAAACCAAGGAGGAGAG 1470
DB 3 AAAGCCAGGAGGAGGAG 20

RESULT 453
AAS00300/c
ID AAS00300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAS00300;
XX XX
XX DT 14-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Primer LUXA-REV used to sequence expression enhancing sequences.
XX XX
XX KW Luciferase; PCR primer; LUXA-REV; Gram positive; luxABCDE operon; luxA;
XX KW luxB; luxC; luxD; luxE; tumour-associated promoter; anti-tumour; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Staphylococcus aureus.
XX XX
XX PN WO200118195-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024699.
XX XX
XX PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0152904P.
XX XX
XX PA (XENO-) XENOGEN CORP.
XX XX
XX PI Francis KP, Contag PR, Joh DJ;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-226744/23.
XX XX
XX PT Luciferase expression cassettes for conferring bioluminescence on gram-
XX PT positive bacteria, has polynucleotide encoding luciferase gene products
XX PT and gram-positive Shine-Dalgarno sequences upstream of polynucleotide.
XX XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 38; 73pp; English.

```

1 The sequence represents primer LUXA-REV used to sequence *S. aureus*  
2 expression enhancing sequences used to make pMK4luxABCDE shuttle vector.  
3 The vector contains the luxABCDE operon, comprising a polynucleotide  
4 encoding luxA, luxB, luxC, luxD and luxE gene products, arranged in the  
5 order 5'-luxA-luxB-luxC-luxD-luxE-3'. Transcription of the polynucleotide  
6 results in a polycistronic RNA encoding all the gene products and each of  
7 the luxA-E gene products is expressed as an individual polypeptide. The  
8 expression cassette is useful for modifying a gram-positive organism to  
9 produce light, by transforming the organism with the cassettes and if  
10 necessary providing the substrate required for luciferase activity. The  
11 expression cassette is useful for screening an analyte for its ability to  
12 affect expression of a reporter marker. The method involves transforming  
13 gram-positive bacteria with the vector, or providing the analyte to the  
14 bacteria, if necessary providing a substrate, preferably aldehyde as a  
15 reporter marker in a whole animal, where bacteria transformed with the  
16 expression cassette is introduced into the whole animal and the substrate  
17 aldehyde is provided by injection. The luciferase expression cassette is  
18 useful for screening agents useful in inhibiting the growth and/or  
19 proliferation of pathogenic bacteria and for evaluating tumorigenicity  
20 e.g. luxABCDE expression cassette is operatively linked to tumour-  
21 associated promoters and the cells transformed with this cassette are  
22 used for screening anti-tumour compounds  
23 X Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
24 Q

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

1227 CATCCCTGAGGAGGTGG 1244  
||||| ||||| |||||  
18 CATCTCTGAGGAGGTGG 1

RESULT 454

ID ABZ75184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XC ABZ75184;  
XX 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX Plasmodium vivax 522 bp amplicon PCR primer #1.  
XX Plasmodium vivax infection; mosquito; detection; marker gene; malaria;  
XX communicable disease control; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX Plasmodium vivax.

KS KR2002028385-A.  
XX 17-APR-2002.  
XX 09-OCT-2000; 2000KR-00059338.  
XX 09-OCT-2000; 2000KR-00059338.  
XX (PARK/) PARK J C.  
XX Park JC;  
XX WPI; 2002-737773/80.  
XX Detecting plasmodium vivax infected in mosquito by gene markers.  
XX Claim 3; Page 4; 5pp; Korean.

The invention relates to a method for determining whether a mosquito is  
infected with the malaria parasite Plasmodium vivax. The method involves  
detecting the presence of parasite marker genes in a mosquito nucleic

acid sample using sets of virus-specific PCR primers (ABZ75184-  
ABZ75193). The method of the invention is rapid and is useful in the  
field of communicable disease control, particularly that of malaria  
caused by Plasmodium vivax infection. Sequences ABZ75184-ABZ75185  
represent specifically claimed PCR primers capable of generating a 522 bp  
amplicon in the presence of parasite-derived template nucleic acids  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 1121 AGAACACGATGAGTACC 1138  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 2 AGCACACGATGAGTAAAC 19

RESULT 455

AAS97714/c  
ID AAS97714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAS97714;  
AC AAS97714;  
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #281.  
XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
XX obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
XX blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
XX protein replacement therapy.  
XX Mus sp.  
XX WO200183749-A2.  
XX 08-NOV-2001.  
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.  
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.  
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.  
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.  
XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
XX (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.  
XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
XX Ohnen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1  
polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates  
or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.  
Claim 14; Page 85; 239pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant  
form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated  
with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.  
The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by  
recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or  
alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce  
or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or  
alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human  
(such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1  
gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a  
predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a  
diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological

CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex  
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and  
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SCA1 genes

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1086 CAACTCCACATCAGTCC 1103  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 19 CAAGCCACATCAGTCC 2

RESULT 456  
 ABK48015/c  
 ID ABK48015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK48015;  
 XX  
 XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Transposon Tn4001 lux ABCDE, PCR primer luxA-Rev.  
 XX  
 XX Transposon; bioluminescence; food; luxABCDE operon; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX WO200208431-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 31-JAN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 07-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007324.  
 XX  
 PR 06-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216257P.  
 XX  
 XX (XENO-) XENOGEN CORP.  
 PA  
 PI Francis KP, Purchio AF;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-315260/35.  
 XX

Transposon cassette for use in gram-positive organism, comprises  
 PT polynucleotide derived from transposon comprising inverted repeat  
 PT sequences flanking an internal sequence lacking transcription control  
 PT sequences.

PS Example 4; Page 58; 114pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a transposon cassette (I) for use in a gram-  
 CC positive target organism, comprising first and second transposon inverted  
 CC repeat sequences flanking (II), where (II) comprises a first sequence of  
 CC interest encoding polypeptide sequences present in a first orientation  
 CC and lacking control sequences that are capable of promoting transcription  
 CC in a target organism. (I) incorporated into a vector (III) is useful for  
 CC modifying a microorganism having a genome, isolating cells capable of  
 CC exhibiting bioluminescence, identifying active host cell gene promoters  
 CC and monitoring the proliferation of a microorganism in a medium of  
 CC interest. The monitoring process preferably comprises transforming the  
 CC microorganism with (III), culturing to permit transposition; screening  
 CC for transposants exhibiting bioluminescence; inoculating a sample of the  
 CC medium of interest with bioluminescent transposants; and monitoring the  
 CC sample for degree of bioluminescence over time, where an increase in the  
 CC degree of bioluminescence over time is correlated to proliferation of the  
 CC microorganism in the sample. The method may further comprise adding a  
 CC compound of interest to the medium and evaluating the effect of the  
 CC compound on proliferation of the microorganisms. (I) is useful in methods  
 CC designed to monitor bacterial growth in foodstuffs. (I) is suitable for  
 CC light generating protein expression in transformed organisms, which for  
 CC e.g. permits more sensitive detection of bioluminescence both in vitro  
 CC and in vivo. Integration of (I) into the host chromosome, such that the

CC cassette becomes operably linked to host cell promoter, permits  
 CC identification of promoters involved in pathogenesis. The present  
 CC sequence represents a primer used to construct the lux transposon Tn4001  
 CC luxABCDE Km

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1227 CATCCCTGAGGAGGTGG 1244  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 18 CATCTCTGAGGAGTGG 1

RESULT 457  
 ABK98993  
 ID ABK98993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK98993;  
 XX  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Canine PCR primer forward primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX  
 KW Feline interleukin 18; IL-18; feline caspase-1; feline IL-12; cat; dog;  
 KW canine IL-12; autoimmune disease; allergic reaction; infectious disease;  
 KW tumour development; inflammatory disease; graft rejection; PCR; primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Canis familiaris.  
 XX  
 XX US2002052030-A1.  
 PN  
 PD 02-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-00917265.  
 XX  
 PR 04-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223016P.  
 XX  
 PA (WOND/) WONDERLING R S.  
 PA (BORO/) BOROUGHS K L.  
 XX  
 PI Wonderling RS, Boroighs KL;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-573554/61.  
 XX

PT Feline interleukin 18 (IL-18), feline caspase-1, feline IL-12 single  
 PT chain and canine IL-12 single chain proteins, useful for treating and  
 PT preventing autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases and/or graft  
 PT rejection in animals.

PS Example 4; Page 30; 106pp; English.

CC The present invention discloses new feline interleukin 18 (IL-18), feline  
 CC caspase-1, feline IL-12 single chain and canine IL-12 single chain  
 CC proteins. A composition comprising a feline IL-18, feline caspase-1,  
 CC feline IL-12 single chain or canine IL-12 single chain proteins, a  
 CC nucleic acid encoding these proteins, mimetopes of these proteins,  
 CC multimeric forms of these proteins, an antibody against these proteins,  
 CC or an inhibitor identified by its ability to inhibit the activity of  
 CC these proteins, can be used to treat or prevent autoimmune diseases,  
 CC allergic reactions, infectious diseases, tumour development, inflammatory  
 CC diseases and/or graft rejection in animals. The present nucleic acid  
 CC sequence represents a canine PCR primer that was used in the methods of  
 CC the invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

/ 539 CCATCCTGGAGCTGCTAA 556  
 1 CCATCCTGGAGCTGCTAA 18

## RESULT 458

D ABL48759 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X C ABL48759;

T 30-APR-2002 (first entry)

X Humanised anti-Fas antibody related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO 8.

X Human; mouse; Fas/Fas ligand system; Fas; antibody; light chain;  
 W heavy chain; apoptosis; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; apoptotic;  
 W autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; gene; ds.

S Mus musculus.

X JF2001342149-A.

X 11-DEC-2001.

X 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093243.

X 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00091144.

X (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

X WPI; 2002-145114/19.

X P-PSDB; ABB/4945.

X Drug for preventing or treating e.g. autoimmune disease or allergy,  
 T comprises humanized anti-Fas antibody.

X Example 4 (preparatory); Page 65-67; 154pp; Japanese.

X The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases  
 C caused by abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing, as the  
 C active component, an antibody having a light chain subunit and a heavy  
 C chain subunit and an activity of combining specifically with mammalian  
 C Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in a cell expressing Fas. The  
 C agent has antiallergic, immunosuppressive and apoptotic activity and is  
 C used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy and  
 C others

X Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Y 1657 AGCTCAGGCGAGCTGTC 1674

b 3 AGCCAGGCGCCCTGTGC 20

## RESULT 459

D ABL48759 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X C ABL48759;

T 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)

X Cyclin 14-3-3 sigma gene PCR primer #14.

X Human; methylated gene; methylation; breast cancer; marker; WT-1;  
 W cell proliferative disorder; TWIST; HoxA5; NES-1; RARbeta; cyclin D2;  
 W retinoic acid receptor beta; oestrogen receptor; Wilms' tumour;

KW 14.3.3 sigma; HIN-1; RASSFLA; tumour suppressor gene; hypermethylation;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200259347-A2.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002455.

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771357.

PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Sukumar S, Evron E, Dooley WC, Sacchi N, Davidson N, Fackler MJ;

XX WPI; 2002-599803/64.

XX Diagnosing and/or determining a predisposition to a cellular  
 PT proliferative disorder of breast tissue, in particular breast cancer, by  
 PT determining the state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids,  
 PT isolated from the subject.

XX Claim 12; Page 46; 115pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a cellular  
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue, which involves determining the  
 CC state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids isolated from the  
 CC subject, where the state of methylation of the nucleic acids as compared  
 CC with a state of methylation from a subject not having the cellular  
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue is indicative of a cellular  
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue in the subject. The nucleic acids  
 CC may be TWIST, HoxA5, NES-1, retinoic acid receptor beta (RARbeta),  
 CC oestrogen receptor, cyclin D2, Wilms' tumour gene (WT-1), 14.3.3 sigma,  
 CC HIN-1 or RASSFLA. The method is useful for diagnosing and/or determining  
 CC a predisposition to a cellular proliferative disorder, in particular  
 CC breast cancer including ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma,  
 CC colloid carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, metaplastic  
 CC carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ and  
 CC papillary carcinoma in situ. The present sequence is a primer used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGAT 1148

Db 18 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGAT 1

## RESULT 460

ABQ81566/c

ID ABQ81566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABQ81566;

XX 30-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Luciferase reporter gene cassette PCR primer LuxA-Rev.

XX Gene transfer; transformation; luciferase; reporter; enzyme;  
 KW luminescence; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200272808-A1.

XX 19-SEP-2002.

XX



J 29-AUG-2002.  
 K 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US004503.  
 R 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268923P.  
 X (UWMT-) UNIV MIAMI.  
 A Jurecic R, Nachtman RG;  
 I WPI; 2002-674928/72.  
 R New hematopoietic progenitor protein (Hepp) genes and proteins, useful  
 X for detecting, treating and preventing neurodegenerative diseases, e.g.  
 T amyotrophic sclerosis, and hematological disorders, e.g. neoplasms of the  
 T blood.  
 X S Disclosure; Page 12; 54pp; English.  
 X C The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid comprising at least 85%  
 C identity to either of 2 2082 base pair sequences, given in the  
 C specification. The nucleic acids and polypeptides of the invention are  
 C useful for detecting, treating and preventing neurodegenerative diseases  
 C such as amyotrophic sclerosis, and haematological disorders, particularly  
 C neoplasms of the blood such as acute myelomonocytic leukaemia,  
 C lymphoblastic leukaemia, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, acute  
 C plasma cell leukaemia, multiple myeloma, B-prolymphocytic leukaemia,  
 C cell lymphoma, nodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma,  
 C follicular lymphoma, hairy cell leukaemia, mantle cell lymphoma, splenic  
 C marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, and T-prolymphocytic leukaemia. They are  
 C also useful as reagents for differential identification of tissues and  
 C cell types present in the biological sample. The mammal is useful in  
 C screening drugs for treating the disorders cited above, and for testing  
 C of novel haematopoietic cytokines/growth factors for mobilisation and  
 C differentiation of stem and progenitor cells. The nucleic acids of the  
 C invention can be used in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence  
 C represents a PCR primer of a mouse haematopoietic progenitor protein  
 C (Hepp) gene of the invention  
 X Q Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1851 GAGGGGTGGTGGGTCT 1868  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 b 2 GAGGAGTGGCGGGTCT 19  
 RESULT 463  
 BX78206  
 D ABX78206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 X C ABX78206;  
 X T 17-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 X Human bifunctional apoptosis regulator antisense oligo ISIS NO 143737.  
 E Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 W antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 W cytosstatic; antiinflammatory; inhibitor; infection; inflammation; tumour;  
 W ss.  
 X Homo sapiens.  
 X Key Location/Qualifiers  
 modified\_base 1..20  
 /tag= a  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
 /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16  
 -20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 7

FT -14 are 2'-deoxy- nucleotides, all C nucleotides are 5-  
 FT methyl cytosines"  
 XX US6468796-B1.  
 XX 22-OCT-2002.  
 XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.  
 XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Watt AT;  
 PI WPI; 2003-196749/19.  
 XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human  
 PT bifunctional apoptosis regulator, for modulating expression of the  
 PT regulator and treating diseases associated with expression of the  
 PT regulator in humans.  
 XX Claim 3; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.  
 PS This invention describes a novel compound, 17-50 nucleobases in length  
 CC which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC bifunctional apoptosis regulator (BAR) and inhibits the expression of  
 CC human BAR. The products of the invention have cytostatic and  
 CC antiinflammatory activity and can be used to inhibit human BAR expression  
 CC during antisense therapy, useful for inhibiting the expression of human  
 CC BAR in cells or tissues and for treating diseases associated with  
 CC expression of BAR in an animal, particularly a human suspected of having  
 CC or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of  
 CC human BAR. In addition the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically  
 CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The  
 CC oligonucleotides described in the invention have 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)  
 CC wings and a decoy gap. This sequence represents a human BAR antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide described in the disclosure of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1223 ACGCCATCCCTGAGGAGA 1240  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 ATGGCATCCCTGAGGAGA 20  
 RESULT 464  
 ABZ99059/C  
 ID ABZ99059 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ99059;  
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.  
 DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200285308-A2.  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14301; 872pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 2000 AATTCGAGGTGGAGGT 2017  
 XX 18 AATCAGGAGGTGGAGGT 1  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 465  
 XX ABZ92734  
 XX ID ABZ92734 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABZ92734;  
 XX  
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7976; 872pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGCCA 1965  
 XX 1 CTGGCCTCAAGTATCCA 18  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 466  
 XX ABZ97946  
 XX ID ABZ97946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABZ97946;  
 XX  
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
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 XX Homo sapiens.  
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 XX WO200285308-A2.  
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 XX 31-OCT-2002.

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1 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
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4 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
5
6 (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
7
8 Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
9 I Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
10 WPI; 2003-229219/22.
11
12 Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
13 respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
14 corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
15 ubiquinone.
16
17 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13188; 872pp; English.
18
19 The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
20 first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
21 initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
22 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
23 junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
24 nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
25 antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
26 has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
27 immunosuppressive, and cycostatic activity. The composition may have a
28 use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
29 preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
30 for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
31 antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
32 of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine
33 receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
34 lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
35 lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
36 Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
37 specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
38 at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
39
40 Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
41
42 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
43 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 7e+02;
44 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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46 Y 1948 CTGGCCCTCAAGTGAGCCA 1965
47 ||| ||||| ||||| |||
48 b 3 CTGACCTCAAGTGATCCA 20
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50 RESULT 467
51 ABZ82770/c
52 ID ABZ82770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
53 X
54 X ABZ82770;
55 X
56 X 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
57 X
58 X Mouse HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:159.
59 X
60 Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;
61 phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;
62 abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;
63 hyperproliferative disorder; mouse; ss.
64 X
65 Mus musculus.
66 X
67 Synthetic.
68 X
69 Key Location/Qualifiers
70 modified_base 1..20
71 /*tag= a
72 /*mod_base= OTHER
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XX OS Photorhabdus luminescens.
XX PN US2002137215-A1.
XX XX 26-SEP-2002.
XX PF 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888049.
XX PR 06-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216257P.
XX PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274105P.
XX XX (FRAN/) FRANCIS K P.
XX PA (PURC/) PURCHIO A F.
XX PI Francis KP, Purchio AF;
XX XX WPI; 2003-102390/09.
XX DR New transposon cassette comprising a polynucleotide derived from a
XX PT transposon comprising 2 transposon inverted repeat sequences flanking an
XX PT internal polynucleotide sequence, useful for e.g. modifying a genome of a
XX PT target organism.
XX PS Example 4; Page 21; 44pp; English.
XX CC The invention discloses a transposon cassette for use in a gram-positive
XX CC target organism, comprising a polynucleotide sequence derived from a
XX CC transposon comprising first and second transposon inverted repeat
XX CC sequences flanking an internal polynucleotide sequence. The transposon
XX CC comprises the luciferase operon, luxCDABE. This operon confers
XX CC bioluminescence properties to the receiving bacteria. Bioluminescence is
XX CC thought to result from a luciferase-catalysed oxidation of reduced flavin
XX CC mononucleotide (FMN) and a long chain fatty aldehyde. The luciferase
XX CC enzyme is encoded by two sub units (luxAB), whereas the fatty acid
XX CC reductase polypeptides responsible for the biosynthesis of the aldehyde
XX CC substrate for the luminescent reaction are encoded by the three genes,
XX CC luxCDE. The methods can be used for identifying active host-cell gene
XX CC promoters, for screening a compound for pharmacological effectiveness
XX CC against a microorganism and for monitoring a microorganism
XX CC proliferation. The transposon cassettes are useful for conferring
XX CC bioluminescence to a bacterium which may be used in vivo monitoring in
XX CC various models of infection or used in the tracking of bacteria (e.g. in
XX CC food industries), for modifying a genome of a target organism, as a means
XX CC for monitoring bacterial growth in foodstuffs, and as a means of
XX CC identifying agents or conditions which suppress or encourage that growth.
XX CC The sequence presented is the PCR primer, luxA-Rev, which was used to
XX CC confirm the luxABCD E kanamycin resistant (kmr) cassette orientation
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Fred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1227 CATCCCTGAGGAGGTGG 1244
Db 18 CATCTCTGAGGAGTGG 1
RESULT 469
AAD55426/c
1D AAD55426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD55426;
XX XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125105.
XX KW Human; antisense; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophylaxis;
XX KW developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisense therapy;
XX KW FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.
```

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1..20 /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
XX FT are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN W02003023004-A2.
XX XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX PD
XX XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX PI WPI; 2003-313244/30.
XX DR Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast
XX PT growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the
XX PT receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental
XX PT disorder.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 78; 120pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX CC molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known
XX CC as FGFR-3, ACH, JTK4 and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense
XX CC compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions
XX CC associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or
XX CC hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder,
XX CC bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research
XX CC reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools
XX CC in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
XX CC patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues.
XX CC They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human FGFR-3
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Fred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1210 GCGATTCTCTGAGGAGGCC 1227
Db 20 GCGCTGCTGAGGAGGCC 3
RESULT 470
AAZ18462/c
ID AAZ18462 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ18462;
XX XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DT Polymorphic fragment in region 5' to ASTH11.
XX DE
```

1 ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1; ASTH1J; genetic locus;  
2 therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; ss.  
3 Homo sapiens.  
4 WO9937809-A1.  
5  
6 29-JUL-1999.  
7  
8 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.  
9  
10 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.  
11  
12 (AXIS-) AXIS PHARM INC.  
13  
14 Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M;  
15 Miller A, North M;  
16 WPI; 1999-479058/40.  
17  
18 Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition  
19 to development of asthma.  
20 Disclosure; Page 63; 195pp; English.  
21  
22 The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,  
23 mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1 and ASTH1J are genes present  
24 within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,  
25 and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The  
26 ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions  
27 and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals  
28 predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene  
29 activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1  
30 protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug  
31 screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or  
32 expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a  
33 therapeutic. Sequences AA218366-218509 represent polymorphisms in the  
34 ASTH1 and ASTH1J genes  
35  
36 Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
37  
38 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
39 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
40 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
41  
42 Y 1650 GGCCCCGAGCTCAGGCAGC 1669  
43 ||||| :|||||||  
44 b 20 GGCCGAGCTCTCAGGCAGC 1  
45  
46 RESULT 471  
47 AA276324/c  
48 D AA276324 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
49  
50 C AA276324;  
51  
52 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
53  
54 Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10680.  
55  
56 Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
57 genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
58 haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
59 amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
60 diagnosis; ss.  
61  
62 Homo sapiens.  
63  
64 WO9954500-A2.  
65  
66 28-OCT-1999.  
67  
68

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
PS Claim 9; Page 2507; 2745pp; English.  
XX  
CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 914 GTGTGGGAATTTGTCAAGA 931  
||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 21 GTGTGGAGTTTCTCAGA 4  
  
RESULT 472  
AAA28046  
ID AAA28046 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA28046;  
XX  
DT 01-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer 12G10-14 for Hhl cDNA amplification.  
XX  
KW Mouse; haematopoiesis; Hzf; Hhl; haematopoietic zinc finger; antianaemic;  
KW haemostatic; immunostimulant; cytostatic; dermatological; thrombolytic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cardiant; anaemia; leukopaenia;  
KW thrombocytopaenia; hyperplasia; erythrocytopaenia; thalassaemia;  
KW granulocytopaenia; thromocythaemia; polycythaemia; leukaemia; thrombosis;  
KW lupus erythematosus; atherosclerosis; haemorrhage; embolism;  
KW myocardial infarction; AIDS; mouse; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus sp.  
XX  
XX WO200049145-A2.  
PN  
XX 24-AUG-2000.  
PD  
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-CA000171.  
PF  
XX 19-FEB-1999; 99US-0120972P.  
XX  
XX (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.  
XX

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PI  Hiidaka M, Stanford W, Caruana G, Kimura Y;
XX  WPI; 2000-565374/52.
XX
XX  New hematopoietic zinc finger nucleic acid for diagnosing, monitoring,
XX  and treating conditions mediated by the polypeptides encoded by it, such
XX  as anemia, leukemia, myocardial infarction and atherosclerosis.
XX
XX  Example 1; Page 29; 68pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to two haematopoietic genes expressed primarily in
XX  haematopoietic lineages. The two genes are designated Hzf (haematopoietic
XX  zinc finger) and Hhl (haematopoietic cells, heart and liver). AAA28038-
XX  A28039 and AAY94699-Y94700 represent the Hzf and Hhl gene and protein
XX  sequences. The invention includes the gene and protein sequences,
XX  fragments and analogues of the sequences, host cells comprising any of
XX  the nucleic acid sequences, antibodies directed against the proteins, and
XX  probes specific for the genes. Also included are methods for identifying
XX  Hzf and Hhl regulatory compositions, and methods for treating a condition
XX  mediated by either protein. The Hzf and Hhl proteins exhibit antianaemic,
XX  haemostatic, immunostimulant, cytostatic, dermatological, and cardiac
XX  immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory, thrombolytic, and cardiac
XX  activities. Hzf is primarily expressed in megakaryocytes, and
XX  multipotential progenitor cells, while Hhl is expressed in myeloid
XX  lineages, and heart and liver tissues as its name suggests. The nucleic
XX  acid and polypeptide sequences of the invention may be used in the
XX  production of a transgenic non-human mammal, which can be used to screen
XX  for an agent that reduces or inhibits Hzf or Hhl associated pathology.
XX  Conditions that may be treated using the proteins and nucleotides of the
XX  invention include anaemia, thrombocytopaenia, leukopaenia, hypoplasia,
XX  erythrocytopaenia, thalasassaemia, granulocytopaenia, thromocythaemia,
XX  polycythaemia, leukaemia, lupus erythematosus, thrombosis,
XX  atherosclerosis, haemorrhage, embolism, and myocardial infarction. The
XX  nucleotide or protein sequences may modulate production of blood cells in
XX  situations where a patient has a disease such as AIDS, or in clinical
XX  settings, such as in conjunction with a bone marrow transplant or in the
XX  treatment of aplasia or myelosuppression caused by radiation, chemical
XX  treatment, or chemotherapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
XX  used in Northern blot analysis of the Hhl products
XX
XX  Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  1520 TCTCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
XX  ||| |||| ||||| |||||
XX  3 TCTCAGCTGTGGCTTCC 20
XX
XX  RESULT 473
XX  AAA95353/c
XX  ID AAA95353 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX  AC AAA95353;
XX  12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX  B. cereus zwittermixin A mutant sequencing primer #1.
XX
XX  Zwittermixin A; aminopolylol antibiotic; crop protection; phytopathogen;
XX  biocontrol agent; infectious disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX  Bacillus cereus.
XX
XX  WO2000058351-A2.
XX  05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX  22-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0007570.
XX
XX  23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125769P.
XX
XX  (WISC ) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.
XX
XX  Handelsman J, Milner JL, Stohl EA, Emmert EA;
XX  WPI; 2000-647222/62.
XX
XX  Novel Bacillus cereus nucleic acid molecule useful for synthesis of
XX  zwittermixin A for protecting crops against phytopathogens.
XX
XX  Example 4; Page 32; 80pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention describes the coding sequence for the enzymes from
XX  Bacillus cereus which form the zwittermixin A aminopolylol antibiotic.
XX  These enzymes are known as Orf1, Orf2, Orf3 and Zmak. The antibiotic is
XX  useful in plants as a biocontrol agent as it help protect them from
XX  phytopathogens, which destroy crops. In addition, the coding sequence and
XX  proteins are useful for the treatment of human infectious diseases. The
XX  present sequence is a primer used to sequence the zwittermixin A genes
XX
XX  Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  1320 GTTCTCCGATTCTGAAGA 1337
XX  |||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX  20 GTTCTTCGATTCAGAAGA 3
XX
XX  RESULT 474
XX  AAA80368/c
XX  ID AAA80368 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX  AC AAA80368;
XX  22-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX  Human ASTH1I 5' region polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:112.
XX
XX  ASTH1 locus; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;
XX  bronchial hyperreactivity; ets family; transcription factor;
XX  splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;
XX  drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;
XX  single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  US6087485-A.
XX
XX  11-JUL-2000.
XX
XX  21-JAN-1998; 98US-00009913.
XX
XX  21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663P.
XX  01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.
XX
XX  (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
XX
XX  Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;
XX  Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;
XX  WPI; 2000-505109/45.
XX
XX  New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding
XX  ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression
XX  or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic
XX  predisposition to asthma.
XX
XX  Example; Col 41-42; 131pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human

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PT including polymorphic sites,for phenotype correlation, forensics,  
PT paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 63; 80pp; English.  
XX  
CC DNA sequences AAHG2100 - AAF86693 represent segments of human genes which  
CC contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). A method is included in  
CC the invention for analysing a nucleic acid sample, which consists of  
CC determining the base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites given in  
CC the SNP containing sequences. The nucleotide sequences can be used in the  
CC diagnosis or monitoring of diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, heart  
CC diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, and infection by  
CC microorganisms. The oligonucleotides are also useful in the manufacture  
CC of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the diseases, and as  
CC a pharmaceutical. SNP containing oligonucleotides are useful in  
CC applications such as phenotype correlation, forensics, paternity testing,  
CC medicine and genetic analysis  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 7.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1334 AAGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 1351  
Gb 1 AAGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 18  
|||||  
RESULT 477  
AAAF86693/c  
ID AAF86693 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
AC AAF86693;  
XX  
XX 25-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human cytohesin-2 quantitative real-time PCR probe, SEQ ID NO:6.  
XX  
XX Human cytohesin-2; PSCD2; ARNO for ARF nucleotide binding site opener;  
XX mSec; ARF exchange factor; cytosolic adapter protein;  
XX guanine nucleotide exchange factor; ADP ribosylation factor; ARF1; ARF3;  
XX ARF6; actin cytoskeleton regulation; expression inhibition;  
XX antisense therapy; atherosclerosis; allograft rejection;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; tumour;  
XX quantitative real-time PCR probe; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1  
XX /\*tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent reporter dye FAM"  
XX 21  
XX modified\_base  
XX /\*tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent quencher dye TAMRA"  
XX  
XX WO200130361-A1.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029089.  
XX  
XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428583.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-335680/35.  
XX  
PT

PT New antisense compounds modulating expression of human cytohesin-2 useful  
PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with  
PT expression of cytohesin-2, e.g. cancer, atherosclerosis, allograft  
PT rejection.  
XX  
PS Example 13; Page 77; 104pp; English.  
XX  
CC This sequence represents a human cytohesin-2 probe used in quantitative  
CC real-time PCR with primers AAF86691-AAF86692 in an exemplification of the  
CC present invention. The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides  
CC targeted to the human cytohesin-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. A  
CC series of oligonucleotides (AAF86697-AAF86776) were designed to target  
CC different regions of the human cytohesin-2 RNA, and were analysed for  
CC their effect on cytohesin-2 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.  
CC GAPDH (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels were measured as a  
CC control. Cytohesin-2 is a member of a small family of cytosolic adapter  
CC proteins which function as guanine nucleotide exchange factors for ADP  
CC ribosylation factors (ARFs), small monomeric G-proteins which regulate  
CC critical vesicular traffic pathways. Cytohesin-2 (also known as PSCD2,  
CC ARNO for ARF nucleotide binding site opener, mSec7, and ARF exchange  
CC factor) is localised to the plasma membrane and promotes guanine  
CC nucleotide exchange on ARF1, ARF3 and ARF6, the latter of which regulates  
CC the assembly of the actin cytoskeleton. Through its interaction with  
CC ARF6, and in conjunction with protein kinase C, cytohesin-2 functions as  
CC a critical link between cell surface receptors and the actin  
CC cytoskeleton. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for  
CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with  
CC cytohesin-2 expression, such as atherosclerosis, allograft rejection and  
CC hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 7.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 468 GGCTGGGGGCTGCACCA 485  
Db 19 GGCTGGGGGCTGCACCA 2  
|||||  
RESULT 478  
AAAF86697/c  
ID AAF86697 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAF86697;  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Rat Htr7 DNA amplifying nested PCR primer.  
XX  
XX Congenic animal; type II diabetes; insulin degradation polypeptide;  
XX quantitative trait loci; QTL; gene mapping; rat; insulin; Ins1; Ins2;  
XX PCR primer; Htr7; ss.  
XX  
XX Rattus sp.  
XX  
XX WO200132126-A2.  
XX  
XX 10-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000WO-SE002168.  
XX  
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00434066.  
XX  
XX (AREX-) AREXIS AB.  
XX  
XX Luthman LH, Galli LGJ;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-343397/36.  
XX  
XX Novel non-human congenic animal for the identification of susceptibility  
XX genes residing within quantitative trait loci, comprising genetic  
PT

material of a donor animal and a recipient animal.

Example 1; Page 23; 71pp; English.

The invention relates to a non-human congenic animal (I) comprising genetic material of a donor animal (DA) and a recipient animal (RA), exhibiting a type II diabetes-associated phenotype, where less than about one chromosome of the genome of (I) is derived from the DA, and the genetic material from DA is necessary for expression of the type II diabetes-associated phenotype in the congenic animal. Insulin degradation polypeptides having amino acid substitutions linked to a type II diabetes-associated phenotypes are also described. (I) is useful in testing a drug, for identifying susceptibility genes residing within quantitative trait loci (QTLs), and characterizing pathophysiological implications of the genes. Genetic fine-mapping may also be carried out using (I).

Sequences AAF83607-608 represent nested PCR primers specific for the rat Htr7 gene

Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1463 AGGAGAGCCAGAGGCCA 1480  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
b 18 AGAAGAGACAGAGGCCA 1

RESULT 479  
BT13266  
D ABT13266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
X  
C ABT13266;  
T 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
X  
E Fanconi anaemia FANCD exon amplifying PCR primer SEQ ID No 169.  
X  
W Cytostatic; dermatological; vasotropic; anti-anaemic; FA pathway defect;  
W Fanconi anaemia protein complex; FANCD; DNA repair; Cockayne's syndrome;  
W cell cycle abnormality; Fanconi anaemia; ataxia telangiectasia; cancer;  
W Bloom's syndrome; Hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer; gene therapy;  
W Xeroderma pigmentosum; PCR; primer; ss.  
X  
S Unidentified.  
X  
N WO200236761-A2.  
X  
N 10-MAY-2002.  
X  
F 02-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045551.  
X  
R 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245756P.  
X  
A (DAND ) DANA FARRER CANCER INST INC.  
X  
A  
X D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M;  
X  
X WPI; 2002-519251/55.  
X  
T Novel isolated Fanconi anemia protein complex polypeptide, termed FANCD2,  
T useful for treating Fanconi anemia pathway defect in cell target or for  
T treating patient with defective FANCD2 gene.  
X  
X Claim 8; Page 56; 103pp; English.  
X  
X The invention relates to an isolated Fanconi anaemia protein complex  
X (FANCD2) polypeptide. The FANCD2 protein comprises a sequence of 1472  
X amino acids fully defined in the specification, its 90% identical  
X sequence, a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide that is at least 90%  
X identical to sequences given in specification such as a 5127 base pair  
X sequence, or a fragment which is at least 50 amino acids in length. The

FANCD2 protein is useful for treating an FA pathway defect in a cell target or for treating a patient with a defective FANCD2 gene. The FANCD2 gene is useful for making a recombinant expression vector. The FANCD2 protein and its gene are useful as a novel target for therapeutic development, and in diagnostic test and screening assays for diseases associated with DNA repair and cell cycle abnormalities such as Fanconi anaemia, Bloom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, Hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer, ataxia telangiectasia and Xeroderma pigmentosum. The FANCD2 gene is useful in producing probes and primers for screening patients in genetic based test, for diagnosing Fanconi anaemia and cancer, for preparing an experimental mouse model for use in screening new therapeutics for treating conditions involving defective DNA repair, and in gene therapy methods. A recombinant vector containing the FANCD2 gene of the invention is useful in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer for amplifying a FANCD exon relating to the CC invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1488 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTT 1505  
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 3 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTT 20

RESULT 480  
AAS97716/c  
ID AAS97716 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS97716;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
DE  
DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #283.  
XX  
KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
KW protein replacement therapy.  
XX  
OS Mus sp.  
XX  
EN WO200183749-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-NOV-2001.  
XX  
FF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.  
XX  
PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.  
XX  
PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.  
XX  
PI Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-075162/10.  
XX  
PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1  
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates  
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.  
XX  
PS Claim 14; Page 85; 239pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant  
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated  
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.  
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by

CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or  
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in  
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce  
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or  
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human  
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1  
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a  
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a  
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological  
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex  
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and  
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1086 CAAGCTCCACATCAGTCC 1103  
 DB 18 CAAGCCACACATCAGTCC 1

RESULT 481  
 ABT03664/c  
 ID ABT03664 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AC ABT03664;  
 XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human Msx-1 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 185.  
 XX KW Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;  
 KW transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200240716-A2.  
 XX PD 23-MAY-2002.  
 XX PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.  
 XX PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.  
 XX PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.  
 XX PI Palm K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.

CC Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying  
 CC the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic  
 CC molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the  
 CC reagents.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 16; 41pp; English.  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of  
 CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic  
 CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing  
 CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic  
 CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for  
 CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The  
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding  
 CC sequences of markers of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1734 CATAAAGGGTGCCAGGTC 1751  
 DB 18 CATAGAGGGTGCCAGGTC 1

RESULT 482  
 ABT06423/c  
 ID ABT06423 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AC ABT06423;  
 XX DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Cyclin 14-3-3 sigma gene PCR primer #7.  
 XX KW Human; methylated gene; methylation; breast cancer; marker; WT-1;  
 KW cell proliferative disorder; TWIST; HoxA5; NES-1; RARbeta; cyclin D2;  
 KW retinoic acid receptor beta; oestrogen receptor; Wilms' tumour;  
 KW 14.3.3 sigma; HIN-1; RASSF1A; tumour suppressor gene; hypermethylation;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200259347-A2.  
 XX PD 01-AUG-2002.  
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002455.  
 XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771357.  
 XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX PI Sukumar S, Evron E, Dooley WC, Sacchi N, Davidson N, Fackler MJ;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-599803/64.

CC Diagnosing and/or determining a predisposition to a cellular  
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue, in particular breast cancer, by  
 CC determining the state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids  
 CC isolated from the subject.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 12; Page 44; 115pp; English.  
 CC The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a cellular  
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue, which involves determining the  
 CC state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids isolated from the  
 CC subject, where the state of methylation of the nucleic acids as compared  
 CC with a state of methylation from a subject not having the cellular  
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue is indicative of a cellular  
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue in the subject. The nucleic acids  
 CC may be TWIST, HoxA5, NES-1, retinoic acid receptor beta (RARbeta),  
 CC oestrogen receptor, cyclin D2, Wilms' tumour gene (WT-1), 14.3.3 sigma,  
 CC HIN-1 or RASSF1A. The method is useful for diagnosing and/or determining  
 CC a predisposition to a cellular proliferative disorder, in particular  
 CC breast cancer including ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma,  
 CC colloid carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, metaplastic  
 CC carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ and  
 CC papillary carcinoma in situ. The present sequence is a primer used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGAT 1148  
 DB 19 TGAGTACCGGAGAGAGT 2

```

XX AC ADD71341;
XX AC
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX KW GFAT 1 gene intron 12 polymorphism PCR primer #6.
XX KW diabetes; haplotype; polymorphism; diagnosis; renopathy; intron;
XX KW glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide transferase 1; ss; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WC2003023063-A1.
XX XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009093.
XX XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271870.
XX XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00090861.
XX XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX XX Itakura M, Yasumo H, Watanabe I;
XX XX WPI; 2003-313261/30.
XX XX Judging relative onset risk of diabetes including type I or II diabetes
XX XX and renopathy with or without type II diabetes accompanying, by detecting
XX XX haplotype with gene polymorphism from human genomic DNA.
XX XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 13; 157bp; Japanese.
XX XX The invention relates to a method of judging the onset risk of diabetes
XX XX comprising detecting a haplotype consisting of gene polymorphism at 1 or
XX XX more positions selected from (a)-(h) from a specimen containing human
XX XX genomic DNA supplied by a patient: (a) the nucleotide located at position
XX XX 36 of the intron 1 on GFAT1 (glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide
XX XX transferase 1) gene (nucleotide number 632 in sequence ADD71329; (b) the
XX XX nucleotide located at position 7 of the intron 11 on GFAT1 gene
XX XX (nucleotide number 266 in sequence ADD71330; (c) the nucleotide located
XX XX at position -147 of the intron 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide number 338 in
XX XX sequence ADD71331; (d) the nucleotide located at positions 1853-1877 of
XX XX the intron 8 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 336-360 in sequence
XX XX ADD71332; (e) the nucleotide located at positions 1988-2007 of the intron
XX XX 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 328-347 in sequence ADD71333; (f)
XX XX the nucleotide located at position -11 to -22 of the intron 18 on GFAT1
XX XX gene (nucleotide numbers 253-264 in sequence ADD71334; (g) the nucleotide
XX XX located at positions 2632-2661 of the intron 3 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide
XX XX numbers 237-266 in sequence ADD71335; and (h) the nucleotide located at
XX XX position 66 of the intron 18 on GFAT2 gene (nucleotide number 225 in
XX XX sequence ADD71351). The method is useful for judging relative onset risk
XX XX of diabetes including type I or II diabetes and renopathy with or without
XX XX type II diabetes accompanying. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
XX XX to amplify intron 12 of the GFAT1 gene in order to determine
XX XX polymorphisms in the sequence.
XX XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 485 ATGCAAGAAGTCCGAGG 502
XX DB 18 ATCCAAAGAGTCCGATG 1
XX
XX RESULT 485
XX AAV62339
XX ID AAV62339 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAV62339;

```





detecting HIV-1 and HIV-2 and all their subtype nucleic acids in biological samples, and for giving progress in our understanding of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The primers are able to detect all HIV-1 and HIV-2 subtypes without detecting non-related viruses. The primer sets for HIV-1 and HIV-2 are compatible with each other, and can be combined to form a co-amplification assay for HIV-1 and HIV-2. Using more than one primer set to amplify target nucleic acid sequences which overlap a common probe region maximises strain sensitivity and robustness

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

666 TGGAGAGTACTTCCAGG 683  
|||||  
19 TGGAGAGAACTCCAGG 2

RESULT 488  
AAV63684/c  
D AAV63684 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
C AAV63684;  
X 11-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
T HIV-2 long terminal repeat (LTR) region PCR primer.  
E HIV-1; HIV-2; detection; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; AIDS;  
W co-amplification assay; PCR primer; ss.  
X Synthetic.  
NS Human immunodeficiency virus 2.  
N EP887427-A2.  
X 30-DEC-1998.  
X 24-JUN-1998; 98EP-00304959.  
X 25-JUN-1997; 97US-0050759P.  
X (ORTH-) ORTHO-CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
X Backus JW, Atwood SM, Casey AE, Rasmussen EB, Cummins TU;  
X WPI; 1999-047891/05.  
X Detecting Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1 and 2 - using at least four new  
X oligonucleotide primers and multiple detection probes.  
X Claim 12; Page 4; 25pp; English.

PCR primers AAV63681-88 are used to amplify human deficiency type 2 (HIV-2) nucleic acids. The specification also describes primers and probes for HIV-1 and HIV-2. The primers and probes are useful for amplifying and detecting HIV-1 and HIV-2 and all their subtype nucleic acids in biological samples, and for giving progress in our understanding of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The primers are able to detect all HIV-1 and HIV-2 subtypes without detecting non-related viruses. The primer sets for HIV-1 and HIV-2 are compatible with each other, and can be combined to form a co-amplification assay for HIV-1 and HIV-2. Using more than one primer set to amplify target nucleic acid sequences which overlap a common probe region maximises strain sensitivity and robustness

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

666 TGGAGAGTACTTCCAGG 683  
|||||  
22 TGGAGAGAACTCCAGG 5

RESULT 489  
AAAX34601/c  
ID AAX34601 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
X AAX34601;  
X 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
DT HIV protease and reverse transcriptase gene amplifying forward primer.  
DE HIV protease and reverse transcriptase; protease; reverse transcriptase gene;  
X HIV-1; genetic type determination; primer; ss.  
X Synthetic.  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
X WO9916910-A1.  
X 08-APR-1999.  
X 28-SEP-1998; 98WO-CA000913.  
X 26-SEP-1997; 97US-00938641.  
X (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.  
X Dunn JW, Lacroix J;  
X WPI; 1999-255107/21.  
X New method for detection and characterization of the allelic type of HIV-1, by determining positions of A and T nucleotides with protease and reverse transcriptase-specific primers.  
X Disclosure; Page 4; 42pp; English.

The invention relates to a method for determining the genetic type of HIV-1 present in a sample containing HIV-1. The method comprises determining the positions of A and T nucleotides within the protease and reverse transcriptase genes and comparing to known genetic types, and if an unambiguous result is not given, sequencing to determine all four base positions. The methods and kits are useful for obtaining information of the allelic type of a sample derived from an HIV-infected individual. They are useful for detection and characterization of HIV. Sequences AAX34601-607 represent primers used for the RT-PCR amplification of the protease and reverse transcriptase genes of the HIV genome

Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1985 TGCTGCTTCTCTCTAATTCG 2006  
|||||  
22 TGCTGCTGCTCTCTGTTCTG 1

RESULT 490  
AAC72510/c  
ID AAC72510 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
X AAC72510;  
X 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
DT Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1560.  
X



A (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.  
 X (STRO/) STROUPE S D.  
 X Billings PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;  
 I Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD;  
 I Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;  
 X R  
 X WPI; 2001-496163/54.  
 X  
 T Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for  
 T detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, comprises  
 T contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide.  
 X  
 S Example 2; Page 47; 68pp; English.  
 X  
 C The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target  
 C CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at least  
 C one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for detecting  
 C diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs, particularly cancer.  
 C The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides and antibodies are useful for  
 C detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing,  
 C treating or determining predisposition to diseases and conditions of the  
 C GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, Crohn's disease,  
 C ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198  
 C polypeptides are useful as standards or reagents in diagnostic  
 C immunoassays, as components or as target sites for various therapies.  
 C Antibodies directed against at least one epitope contained within these  
 C polypeptides are useful as delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in  
 C diagnostic tests and for screening for conditions or diseases associated  
 C with CS 198, particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used  
 C for the generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198  
 C polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening. The  
 C method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical diagnostic  
 C method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease such as cancer.  
 C The present sequence is a primer used for sequencing human CS 198  
 C expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones  
 X  
 Q Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 491 AGAAGTCGAGCATCTG 508  
 b 2 AGAGTCCGAGTCATCTG 19  
 ESULT 493  
 BA10178/c  
 D ABA10178 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 X  
 C ABA10178;  
 X  
 T 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 X  
 E Tail primer #171 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.  
 X  
 W Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;  
 W cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.  
 X  
 S Synthetic.  
 X  
 N W0200175180-A2.  
 X  
 D 11-OCT-2001.  
 X  
 F 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009392.  
 X  
 R 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.  
 X  
 A (QBIQ-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.  
 X  
 PI Ulanovsky L, Mugasimangalam R, Einat P, Zezin-Sonkin D, Shlomit G;  
 XX WPI; 2001-626451/72.  
 XX  
 XX Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,  
 PT diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to  
 PT selective adaptors.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method  
 CC comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse  
 CC transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a  
 CC restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single  
 CC stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the  
 CC digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide  
 CC adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a  
 CC possible overhang and the other end a primer-template sequence specific  
 CC for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the  
 CC same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are  
 CC amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to  
 CC polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific  
 CC primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-  
 CC redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the  
 CC primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for  
 CC producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where  
 CC every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by  
 CC its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification  
 CC or analysis of genes, and analysis and diagnosis of diseases, for studying  
 CC cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used  
 CC to illustrate the method of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1532 GCTTCCTGCTGAGTCCT 1549  
 DB 18 GCTTCCTGCTGAGTCCT 1  
 RESULT 494  
 ABS97958  
 ID ABS97958 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS97958;  
 XX  
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B15 polymorphic sequence #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;  
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;  
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;  
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;  
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
 KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;  
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase themlabile; STM;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactoferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;  
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN WO200257410-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.  
 XX  
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.  
 XX  
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.  
 XX  
 PI Guida M, Hall J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.  
 XX  
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes  
 PT e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers  
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for  
 PT disorder-related traits.  
 XX  
 PS Example 20; Page 137; 714pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known  
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),  
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),  
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
 CC (ARNT) cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding  
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating  
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl  
 CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl  
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),  
 CC sulfotransferase themlababile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1  
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3  
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NRI12), or acetylcholine muscarinic  
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.  
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as  
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that  
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually  
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related  
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive  
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing  
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the  
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP450E1,  
 CC AHRNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NRI12, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B5, AHR,  
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug  
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,  
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for  
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are  
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered  
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central  
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,  
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine  
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or  
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and  
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a  
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1896 CCTAAAGTAACATCAGCC 1913  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 CCTAAATAGCATCAGCC 20  
 RESULT 495  
 ABT13594  
 ID ABT13594 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX  
 AC ABT13594;  
 XX  
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #122.  
 XX  
 KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;  
 KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200277222-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002372.  
 XX  
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.  
 XX  
 PA (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO CO INC.  
 XX  
 XX Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;  
 PI Sonaka I;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.  
 XX  
 PT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing  
 PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver  
 PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during  
 PT cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 19; Page 78; 101pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression  
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between  
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is  
 CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs  
 CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after  
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis  
 CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1573 GATTTTATATTTTCTATT 1590  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 GATTTAGCTTTCATT 19  
 RESULT 496  
 ADA26419  
 ID ADA26419 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA26419;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human CS198 gene associated sequencing primer #3.  
 XX  
 KW CS198; cancer diagnosis; cancer staging; cancer monitoring;  
 KW cancer prognosticating; cancer prevention; cancer;  
 KW gastrointestinal tract disorder; gene therapy; sequencing; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003082619-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-2003.

```
X 23-OCT-2002; 2002US-00278547.
X 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828855.
R 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050516.
X
A (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
A (COHE/) COHEN M.
A (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
A (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
A (GORD/) GORDON J.
A (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
A (HAYD/) HAYDEN M A.
A (HODG/) HODGES S C.
A (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
A (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
A (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
A (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
A (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
X
I Billengel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
I Granados EN, Hayden MA, Hodges SC, KLAS MR, Kratochvil JD;
I Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
X R WPI; 2003-596961/56.
X
I Detecting the presence of a target CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample
I comprises contacting the sample with a CS198 specific polynucleotide and
T detecting the presence of the target CS198 polynucleotide in the test
T sample.
X
S Example 2; Page 47; 67pp; English.
X
C The invention describes a method of detecting the presence of a target
C CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The method comprises contacting
C the test sample with at least one CS198 specific polynucleotide or its
C complement, and detecting the presence of the target CS198 polynucleotide
C in the test sample, where the CS198-specific polynucleotide has at least
C 50% identity to a polynucleotide having any of the 27 fully defined
C sequences of 34-2894 bp (31-27) given in the specification, or their
C fragments or complements. The composition and methods are useful in
C diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating,
C or determining the predisposition of an individual to, diseases and
C conditions of the gastrointestinal tract, e.g. cancer and in gene
C therapy. This sequence represents a primer used to sequence fragments of
C the CS198 gene.
X
Q Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 491 AGAAGTCCGAGGCATCTG 508
b 2 AGAAGTCCCGATCATCTG 19
ESULT 497
AT05637
D AAT05637 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
X
X AAT05637;
X
T 06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
X
X Primer F8-1732AS, antisense to bases 1732-1753 of factor VIII cDNA.
X
W Primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
W substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
W resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
X
S Synthetic.
X
```

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_difference 10..12 a
FT /*tag= a
FT /*note= "antisense mismatch"
XX
XX WO9529259-A1.
XX
XX 02-NOV-1995.
XX
XX 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NL000149.
XX
XX 22-APR-1994; 94EP-00201116.
XX
XX (BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
XX
XX Voorberg JJ, Van Mourik JA, Mertens K;
XX WPI; 1995-383004/49.
XX
XX Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
XX detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 23; 48pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAT05636-39 are primers which were used in the
XX construction of a mutated factor VIII molecule. The amplified cDNA
XX encodes a molecule in which Arg 562 is substituted for Ile. This mutation
XX occurs in the cleavage site for activated protein C (APC) which confers
XX resistance to APC cleavage. The novel factor VIII based protein can be
XX used for the treatment of disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2025 CTAGTTTCCTTTTGAGATAC 2045
Db 1 CTGGTTCCATTGTGATCTAC 21
RESULT 498
AAT05638/C
ID AAT05638 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT05638;
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer F8-1732S, sense to bases 1732-1753 of factor VIII cDNA.
XX
XX Primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
XX substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
XX resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_difference 10..12
FT /*tag= a
FT /*note= "sense mismatch"
XX
XX WO9529259-A1.
XX
XX 02-NOV-1995.
XX
XX 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NL000149.
XX
XX 22-APR-1994; 94EP-00201116.
XX
XX (BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
XX
XX PA
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XX Voorberg JJ, Van Mourik JA, Mertens K;  
 XX WPI; 1995-383004/49.  
 XX Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for  
 XX detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade.  
 XX Example 6; Page 23; 48pp; English.  
 XX The sequences given in AA05636-39 are primers which were used in the  
 XX construction of a mutated factor VIII molecule. The amplified cDNA  
 XX encodes a molecule in which Arg 562 is substituted for Ile. This mutation  
 XX occurs in the cleavage site for activated protein C (APC) which confers  
 XX resistance to APC cleavage. The novel factor VIII based protein can be  
 XX used for the treatment of disorders in the blood coagulation cascade  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2025 CTAGTTTCCTTTTGAGATAC 2045  
 DB 21 CTGGTTCCATTTTGATCTAC 1  
 RESULT 499  
 AAQ75781  
 ID AAQ75781 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAQ75781;  
 XX  
 XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.  
 XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
 XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX JP06303997-A.  
 XX 01-NOV-1994.  
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
 XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.  
 XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.  
 XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
 XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.  
 XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
 XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
 XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)  
 XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
 XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
 XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
 XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
 XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1575 TTTTATATTTTCTATTTCTCT 1595  
 DB 1 TTTTATATTTTCTATTTCTCT 21  
 RESULT 500  
 AAT69816/c  
 ID AAT69816 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAT69816;  
 XX DT 10-AUG-1997 (first entry)  
 XX Factor VIII PCR sense primer.  
 XX  
 XX Factor VIII-dB695-HCII; heparin cofactor II; blood coagulation;  
 XX blood clotting; heparin cofactor II; haemophilia; gene therapy;  
 XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO9718315-A1.  
 XX 22-MAY-1997.  
 XX 13-NOV-1996; 96WO-EP004977.  
 XX 13-NOV-1995; 95US-00558107.  
 XX (IMMO) IMMUNO AG.  
 XX Voorberg JJ;  
 XX WPI; 1997-289291/26.  
 XX Hybrid Factor VII with modified activity, comprises region from donor  
 XX anticoagulant or antithrombotic protein - useful for treatment of  
 XX coagulation disorders.  
 XX Example 5; Page 40; 96pp; English.  
 XX A sense PCR primer (AAT69816) comprises nucleotides 1732-1752 of human  
 XX Factor VIII cDNA. It was used with an antisense primer (AAT69817),  
 XX comprising nucleotides 2577-2595 of Factor VIII cDNA, in a PCR  
 XX amplification to detect Factor VIII dB695-HCII cDNA (see also AAT69811)  
 XX in transfected C127 cells. It was also used in the construction of Factor  
 XX VIII-hirudin hybrid protein DNA  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2025 CTAGTTTCCTTTTGAGATAC 2045  
 DB 21 CTGGTTTCCTTTTGATCTAC 1  
 RESULT 501  
 AAV09689  
 ID AAV09689 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAV09689;  
 XX DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)  
 XX Human cathepsin K gene PCR primer.  
 XX  
 XX Cathepsin K; human; osteoporosis; periodontal disease; Paget's disease;  
 XX Gaucher's disease; Alzheimer's disease;

W central nervous system inflammation; hyperparathyroidism;  
W bone degradation; dental implant degradation; metastasis; tumour;  
X diagnosis; therapy; marker; PCR; primer; ss.  
S Synthetic.  
S Homo sapiens.  
X N EP812916-A2.  
X D 17-DEC-1997.  
X F 19-MAY-1997; 97EP-00303395.  
X R 14-JUN-1996; 96US-0019942P.  
X R 17-JUN-1996; 96US-0020273P.  
X R 26-AUG-1996; 96US-0026083P.  
X A (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.  
X A (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
X A (GENO-) INST GENOMIC RES.  
X I Adams MD, Blake JA, Fitzgerald LM, Fraser CM, Kirkness EF;  
X I Lee NH, Debouck CM, Drake FH, Gowen M, Rood J, Hastings GA;  
X R WPI; 1998-034977/04.  
X T DNA encoding human cathepsin K - useful for diagnosing and treating  
X T diseases associated with cathepsin K e.g. osteoporosis, bone degradation,  
X T metastatic tumours, etc.  
X S Example 1; Page 52; 84pp; English.  
X C This oligonucleotide comprises a PCR primer for the human cathepsin K  
X C gene (see AAV09660). PCR primers (see AAV09679-90) to adjacent exons of  
X C the cathepsin K gene were used in the amplification of human genomic DNA.  
X C DNA sequencing of intron-exon boundaries allowed sequencing of the  
X C cathepsin genomic DNA. DNA encoding human cathepsin K is useful for the  
X C diagnosis and treatment of e.g. osteoporosis, periodontal disease,  
X C Paget's disease, Gaucher's disease, CNS inflammation, Alzheimer's  
X C disease, hyperparathyroidism, bone degradation, metastatic tumours, and  
X C degradation of bone implants and prostheses, especially dental implants  
X S Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 713 GCAGGAGGCAAGTATTATGCTG 733  
b 1 GCAGGAGGCTGTTATTATGATG 21  
E  
RESULT 502  
AAV67375  
D AAV67375 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
X C AAV67375;  
X T 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
E Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-5865 (ii).  
X ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;  
X cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.  
X S Homo sapiens.  
X N WO9838846-A2.  
X D 11-SEP-1998.  
X F 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.

XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.  
PR 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.  
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX Lipshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A;  
XX WPI; 1998-495419/42.  
XX New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements  
PT and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including  
PT diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.  
XX Claim 1; Page 9; 42pp; English.  
XX New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences  
CC given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the  
CC complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid  
CC comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the  
CC polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The  
CC information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described  
CC is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,  
CC inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to  
CC infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are  
CC useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of  
CC diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical  
XX S Sequence 21 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1608 AAAAAATTATTAATAATAAT 1628  
Db 1 AAAAAATTAAAAATAATAAT 21  
RESULT 503  
AAZ26339  
ID AAZ26339 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX AAZ26339;  
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
XX Human polymorphic region 528.  
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;  
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;  
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;  
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;  
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;  
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9841648-A2.  
XX 24-SEP-1998.  
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.  
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.  
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.  
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;  
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.  
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,  
PT



PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,  
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.  
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor  
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active  
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is  
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is  
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a  
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele  
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene  
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic  
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor  
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene  
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the  
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be  
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.  
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic  
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and  
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove  
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-226825 represent  
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 440 AGCAGCAGCAGGACATCGCTG 460  
DB 1 ACCAGGTGAAGGCGCATCGCTG 21  
  
RESULT 504  
AAZ25870/c  
ID AAZ25870 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
AC AAZ25870;  
XX  
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
XX Human polymorphic region 59.  
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;  
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;  
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;  
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;  
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;  
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9841648-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 24-SEP-1998.  
XX  
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.  
XX  
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.  
XX  
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,  
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,  
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.  
XX  
XX Example 14; Fig 1; 605pp; English.

XX  
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor  
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active  
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is  
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is  
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a  
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele  
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene  
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic  
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor  
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene  
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the  
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be  
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.  
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic  
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and  
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove  
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-226825 represent  
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1496 AGGTCAAGTTGGCTCAATGG 1516  
DB 21 AGGTCAATGTTGGCAGCAATGG 1  
  
RESULT 505  
AAZ29898  
ID AAZ29898 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ29898;  
XX  
XX 22-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
DE Primer OS469 for mutant haemagglutinin HA (T155S; L226V).  
KW Lipid; vector; fusion; cell membrane; hemagglutinin; mutation; primer;  
KW receptor binding pocket; sialic acid; fusogenic; PCR; amplification;  
KW antisense; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Influenza virus.  
XX  
PN WO9913905-A1.  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-1999.  
PD  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019552.  
PF  
XX  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059239P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
PA  
XX  
PI Bates P, Mir-Shekari Y;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-243944/20.  
DR  
XX  
XX New lipid-containing vector with a mutant hemagglutinin, useful in gene  
PT therapy.  
PT  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 23; 58pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to the construction of a lipid-containing vector  
CC capable of fusing to a cell membrane, where the vector comprises  
CC hemagglutinin (HA) with a mutation in the receptor binding pocket, which  
CC abrogates binding to a sialic acid-containing receptor but does not  
CC affect the fusogenic capacity of the HA. The primers AAX29884-X29898 are  
CC used to generate the mutant HA proteins. Primers AAX29896-X29898 were

C used to construct mutant HA(T1558,L226V). The new vectors are useful for  
 C targeted delivery of a component to a desired cell i.e. a nucleic acid,  
 C an antisense nucleic acid, a gene, a protein, a peptide, a Vpr protein,  
 C an enzyme, an intracellular antagonist of HIV, a radionuclide, a  
 C cytotoxic compound, an antiviral agent or an imaging agent  
 X  
 Q Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 780 CATTTCACGCGGTCAATGTC 800  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 b 1 CATTTCGACGAGTCAGGTC 21  
 RESULT 506  
 AA74118/c  
 D AA74118 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 X  
 C AA74118;  
 X  
 X 12-APR-1999 (first entry)  
 X  
 X Western equine encephalitis virus PCR primer WEE-2.  
 X  
 W WEE virus; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.  
 X  
 S Synthetic.  
 S Western equine encephalomyelitis virus.  
 X  
 N W09853077-A1.  
 X  
 D 26-NOV-1998.  
 X  
 F 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010645.  
 X  
 R 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047162P.  
 R 24-JUN-1997; 97US-0053652P.  
 R 16-DEC-1997; 97US-00991840.  
 X  
 A (REED-) REED ARMY INST RES WALTER.  
 X  
 A Parker MD, Smith JF, Crise BJ, Oberste MS, Schmura SM;  
 X  
 X WPT; 1999-045316/04.  
 X  
 T New DNA encoding infectious Western or Venezuelan equine encephalitis  
 T virus genome - useful for the production of live or attenuated vaccines  
 T for human or veterinary medicine.  
 X  
 S Disclosure; Page 30; 112pp; English.  
 X  
 X This is the nucleotide sequence of PCR primer WEE-2. Primers (see  
 C AA74110-21) were designed for preparation of Western equine encephalitis  
 C (WEE) virus PCR products. DNA representing the entire genome (see  
 C AA74107) was prepared. The primers are based on previously obtained  
 C partial genome sequences. The invention relates to new DNA encoding WEE  
 C or Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus genome, used for the production  
 C of live or attenuated vaccines for human or veterinary medicine  
 X  
 Q Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 475 GGCTGCGACCATGCAAGAG 495  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 b 21 GGATGCGAGCATGAAGAGCAG 1

RESULT 507  
 AAZ74690  
 ID AAZ74690 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ74690;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9046.  
 DE  
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W09954500-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX  
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 2159; 2745pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1405 GAAAAAGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 1425  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GATTAATGAGAGGACCCAAAG 21  
 RESULT 508  
 AAF95584  
 ID AAF95584 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF95584;  
 XX  
 DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
 XX

```

DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #345.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,C)
XX /*tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 73; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 236 AAGCAATGCTGAGGATGA 256
XX || ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 AAGCAATGCTGAGGATGA 21
XX
XX RESULT 509
XX AAF95482
XX ID AAF95482 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF95482;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #243.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,A)
XX /*tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 66; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1380 AGCCAAGAGAGTCAAAACAGA 1400
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 AGCAAGCCAGTAAACAGA 21
XX
XX RESULT 510
XX AAF97263
XX ID AAF97263 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF97263;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2024.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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X Key Location/Qualifiers
H Variation replace(11,A)
T /*tag= a
T /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
X WO200118250-A2.
X 15-MAR-2001.
X 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
X 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
X 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
X 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
X (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
X (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
X Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
X WPI; 2001-226749/23.
X Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
T applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
T analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
T atherosclerosis.
X Example; Page 185; 242pp; English.
X The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular
C disease in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
C polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
C genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
C in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
C diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
C disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
C pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
C useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
C correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
C the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
X
Q Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1488 CAAGGAGGAGTCAGTTGGC 1508
b 1 CCAGGATGAGGTCAAGAAGGC 21
|||||
RESULT 511
AD09194
D AAD09194 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
X AAD09194;
X 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
T 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
X
E Enterovirus 71 DNA amplifying antisense RT-PCR primer, 163A #5.
X Enterovirus 71; EV71; serotype-specific identification; RT; HFMD;
X reverse transcription; hand-foot-and-mouth disease; neurologic disease;
X encephalitis; meningitis; cranial nerve palsy; Guillan-Barre syndrome;
X poliomyelitis-like syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
X Human enterovirus 71.
X WO200134848-A2.
X

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PD 17-MAY-2001.
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029021.
XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164520P.
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX Brown BA, Kilpatrick DR, Pallansch MA, Oberste MS;
XX WPI; 2001-329101/34.
XX Novel nucleic acids, useful as primers in amplification and sequencing
PT reactions to rapidly amplify and sequence target enterovirus 71 nucleic
PT acids.
XX Disclosure; Page 14; 75pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a RT (reverse transcription)-PCR primer, 163A
CC which is used in the amplification and sequencing of enterovirus 71
CC (EV71). The present invention relates to a method of serotype-specific
CC identification of EV71 by RT-PCR. The invention also provides nucleic
CC acids which are used as primers in amplification or sequencing reactions
CC to rapidly amplify or sequence EV71 DNA. EV71 is responsible for hand-
CC foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD) and neurologic diseases such as
CC encephalitis, meningitis, cranial nerve palsies, Guillan-Barre syndrome
CC and poliomyelitis-like syndrome. The DNAs of the present invention are
CC useful for detecting the presence or absence of EV71. They are also
CC useful for determining the nucleotide sequence of EV71 DNA. (Updated on
CC 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1399 GAGGATGAAAAGAGAAAGAC 1419
Db 1 GAGCATAAACAGGAGAAAGAC 21
|||||
RESULT 512
AAH49470
ID AAH49470 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAH49470;
XX 11-DEC-2001 (first entry)
DE D. melanogaster peptide receptor PCR primer 22s.
XX Insect; fruitfly; peptide receptor; plant protection; insecticide;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Drosophila melanogaster.
XX DE10013618-A1.
XX 20-SEP-2001.
XX 18-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01013618.
XX 18-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01013618.
XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX Antonicek H, Friedrich G, Schulte T;
XX WPI; 2001-571695/65.
XX New polypeptides from Drosophila melanogaster have biological activity of
PT peptide receptor, useful to find new compounds for plant protection and

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PT insecticides.
PS Example 1; Page 8; 128pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel polypeptides (P1) from Drosophila
CC melanogaster having the biological activity of a peptide receptor.
CC Molecules of the invention are used to find new plant protection
CC compounds or insecticides, or to find genes encoding a polypeptide
CC involved in the structure of functionally similar receptors in insects
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of the
CC genes encoding the Drosophila melanogaster (fruitfly) peptide receptor
CC described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1941 CTTCCCACTGGCTCAAGTCA 1961
Db 1 CATCTACTGGCTGCTAGTGA 21

RESULT 513
ABS60330/c
ID ABS60330 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABS60330;
XX
DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #224.
XX
KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200261131-A2.
XX
PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
XX
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBS CO.
PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA (HUI/) HUI L.
XX
PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.
XX

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PS Disclosure; Page 734; 977pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasoconstrictor inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1489 AGGAGCAGGTCAGTTGGCC 1509
Db 21 AAGAGGAGGACAAAGTGGACC 1

RESULT 514
ABV78626/c
ID ABV78626 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABV78626;
XX
DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ILF-2 antisense RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:337.
XX
XX SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; human; Th1 cell; Th2 cell;
XX activated T cell; T lymphocyte; immune response; expression pattern;
XX immune disorder; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX JP2002186482-A.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00385816.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00385816.
XX

```





X WO2003014319-A2.  
N  
X  
D 20-FEB-2003.  
X  
F 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.  
R  
R 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.  
R 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.  
X  
A (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.  
X  
X Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;  
X  
X WPI; 2003-268196/26.  
X  
X New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple  
T sclerosis.  
X  
X S Disclosure; Page 11; 93pp; English.  
X  
X C The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)  
C comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides  
C of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the  
C specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also  
C described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated  
C (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable  
C storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base  
C occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a  
C signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed  
C on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci  
C associated with multiple sclerosis. ACF64025 to ACF64424 represent  
C sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
X  
X Q Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Y 1118 ACCGACACGAGATGAGTACC 1138  
b 1 ACCGACACGAGACAGAGTGCC 21  
  
ESULT 519  
BT13584/C  
D ABT13584 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
X  
X C ABT13584;  
X  
X T 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
X  
X E Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #112.  
X  
X M PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;  
X W drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.  
X  
X S Unidentified.  
X  
X N WO200277222-A1.  
X  
X D 03-OCT-2002.  
X  
X F 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002372.  
X  
X R 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.  
X  
X A (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO CO INC.  
X  
X A Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;  
X I Sonaka I;  
X

DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.  
XX  
PT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing  
PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver  
PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during  
PT cancer.  
XX  
PS Claim 19; Page 76; 101pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression  
CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between  
CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is  
CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs  
CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after  
CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer, or hepatitis  
CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 907 GCCAAGTGTGTGGAATTGTC 927  
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 21 GCCAAGTGTGTGATATTTC 1  
  
RESULT 520  
ADD44398  
ID ADD44398 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD44398;  
XX  
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human SHP-1 5' PCR primer.  
XX  
KW erythropoietin receptor; EPOR; tyrosine phosphatase; Src homology 2; SH2;  
KW tyrosine phosphatase; SHP1; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective;  
KW hypertensive; vasotropic; cardiac; antiinflammatory; nootropic;  
KW antiparkinsonian; antiemetic; cytostatic; anti-HIV; antialcoholic;  
KW tranquilizer; vulnery; ophthalmological; neuroprotection;  
KW acute nervous system disease; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003078959-A2.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 11-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007200.  
XX  
XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363440P.  
XX  
XX PA (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX PI Renzi M, Thirumalai N, Jolliffe L, Farrell FX;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-812477/76.  
XX  
XX Use of a composition that decreases the tyrosine phosphatase activity of  
PT a Src homology 2 containing protein tyrosine phosphatase (SHP1) in a cell  
PT of the nerve system for treating a condition related to erythropoietin  
PT receptor.  
XX  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 6; 64pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel method for treating a nervous system  
CC condition related to erythropoietin receptor (EPOR). The novel method  
CC comprises administering a composition that decreases the tyrosine  
CC phosphatase activity of an Src homology 2 (SH2) containing protein



CC tyrosine phosphatase (SHP1) or decreases expression of SHP1 in a cell of  
 CC the nerve system, or comprises inhibitor(s) of a SHP1 tyrosine  
 CC phosphatase protein. The method of the invention has the following  
 CC activities: neuroprotective, cerebroprotective, hypertensive, vasotropic,  
 CC cardiac, antiinflammatory, nootropic, antiparkinsonian, antiemetic,  
 CC cyostatic, anti-HIV, antialcoholic, tranquiliser, vulnerary, and  
 CC ophthalmological. The method of the invention is used for treating a  
 CC subject in need of neuroprotection, where the condition is an acute  
 CC nervous system disease, e.g. ischaemic stroke, haemorrhagic stroke,  
 CC spinal cord injury and traumatic brain injury or chronic nervous system  
 CC disease selected from Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,  
 CC peripheral neuropathies, and cognitive impairment associated with  
 CC coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) and carotid endarterectomy  
 CC (CEA), where the condition is a result of a seizure disorder, multiple  
 CC sclerosis, stroke, hypotension, ischaemia, myocardial infarction,  
 CC inflammation, ageing or cognitive dysfunction, radiation damage, cerebral  
 CC palsy, neurodegenerative disease, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's  
 CC disease, Leigh disease, AIDS dementia, memory loss, amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis, alcoholism, mood disorder, anxiety disorder, attention deficit  
 CC disorder, autism, Creutzfeld-Jakob disease, brain or spinal cord trauma,  
 CC heart-lung bypass, glaucoma, retinal ischaemia and retinal trauma. This  
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents one of the primers used in the method  
 CC of the invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 TACCTGGAGAGATCAACAG 1155  
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Db 1 TTCTGGACCAGATCAACCAG 21

RESULT 521  
 AAQ55351  
 ID AAQ55351 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ55351;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 21-JUL-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Sequence of Primer 1 for the mutagenesis of a fragment of the lactate  
 DE dehydrogenase (LDH) gene.  
 XX  
 KW Mutagenic primer; PCR; lactate dehydrogenase; lactic acid bacterium; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT CDS 9..11  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /label= start codon  
 XX  
 XX WO9400554-AL.  
 XX  
 XX 06-JAN-1994.  
 XX  
 XX 22-JUN-1993; 93WO-FR000618.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JUN-1992; 92FR-00007632.  
 XX  
 XX (INRG ) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.  
 XX  
 XX Dequin S, Barre P;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1994-026194/03.  
 XX  
 XX New yeast contg. bacterial lactate dehydrogenase gene - for simultaneous  
 PT alcoholic and lactic fermentation, e.g. for producing acidic beverages.  
 XX

PS Example; Fig 1; 30pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The initiation codon of the LDH gene of Lactobacillus casei is GTG, a  
 CC codon which is not used as an initiation codon by Saccharomyces  
 CC cerevisiae, the preferred host for the expression of the gene. GTG is  
 CC replaced with ATG in the L. casei gene on plasmid pG4 by PCR  
 CC amplification of a 5' fragment of the gene using Primer 1 and Primer 2.  
 CC Primer 1 is complementary to the 5' coding region, but with 9 base  
 CC differences: one replaces A with G in the start codon, and the other 8  
 CC create an ShoI site 5' to the start codon. Primer 2 is complementary to an  
 CC internal part of the coding region, contg. a BglII site which is present  
 CC in the gene itself. These 2 primers permit the amplification of a 395  
 CC base fragment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 708 GGCTGGCAAGGCAAGTATTA 728  
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Db 1 GGCTCGAGATGGCAAGTATTA 21

RESULT 522  
 AAQ82370  
 ID AAQ82370 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ82370;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 11-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1171) STS primer CSRL-5c5-tz.  
 XX  
 KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;  
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9429486-AL.  
 XX  
 PD 22-DEC-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.  
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.  
 XX  
 PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.  
 XX  
 XX Evans GA, Smith MW;  
 FI WPI; 1995-036508/05.  
 XX  
 DR Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by  
 DR sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with  
 PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.  
 PT  
 XX Example 4; Page 78; 128pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids  
 CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371  
 CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable  
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"  
 CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped  
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using  
 CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and  
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel  
 CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled  
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the  
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the



XX AAX24144;  
 AC  
 XX 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE c-myb directed phosphononoester oligonucleotide analogue 4.  
 DE  
 XX Phosphononoester analogue; inhibitor; antisense; cancer; restenosis;  
 KW ribozyme; diagnostic agent; detection; treatment; disease; virus;  
 KW integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; TNF-alpha; c-myb; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX DE19508923-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 19-SEP-1996.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.  
 PR  
 XX (FARH ) HOECHST AG.  
 XX  
 XX Anuschirwan P, Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Wallmeier H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1996-425893/43.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New oligo:nucleotide analogues contg. phospho:mono:ester bridges - for  
 PT therapeutic inhibition of gene expression, e.g. in cancer or viral  
 PT infection, with good specificity and in vivo stability.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 19; 36pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes novel phosphononoester oligonucleotide  
 CC analogues which act as inhibitors of gene expression (as sense/antisense,  
 CC ribozyme or triplex-forming molecules), useful as diagnostic agents (i.e.  
 CC probes for detecting nucleic acid) or for treatment of diseases caused by  
 CC viruses, influenced by integrins or cell-cell adhesion receptors, induced  
 CC by factors such as TNF-alpha, or cancer or restenosis. The products of  
 CC the invention satisfy the requirements of good in-vivo stability; ability  
 CC to cross cellular and nuclear membranes, and specific binding to target  
 CC nucleic acid better than known oligonucleotides  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 14 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1854 GGGGTGGCTGGTCTTCAGG 1874  
 Db 1 GGGGTGGCTGGTCTTCAGG 21  
 RESULT 526  
 AAT72229/c  
 ID AAT72229 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT72229;  
 XX  
 DT 19-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Grapevine leafroll virus detection primer C547.  
 XX  
 KW Grapevine leafroll associated virus; GLRaV; Vitis; rootstock;  
 KW disease resistance; transgenic plant; primer; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9722700-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 26-JUN-1997.  
 PD

XX 20-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020747.  
 PF  
 XX 21-DEC-1995; 95US-0009008P.  
 PR  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 PA  
 XX Gonsalves D, Ling K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-341691/31.  
 DR  
 XX DNA encoding grape-vine leaf-roll virus proteins - useful to impart viral  
 PT -resistance to Vitis scion or root-stock cultivar(s).  
 PT  
 XX Example 13; Page 54; 172pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Primer C547 (AAT72229) is the complement of nucleotides 5880-5901 of ab  
 CC isolated grapevine leafroll associated virus type 3 (GLRaV-3) genomic  
 CC sequence. It was used with forward primer H229 (AAT72228) in a PCR  
 CC detection method of the GLRaV-3 genome (see also AAT72214-25)  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 291 GGGTCCATCCGTCGATGATAA 311  
 Db 22 GGGTCCATCCGTCGATGATAA 2  
 RESULT 527  
 AAT78976/c  
 ID AAT78976 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT78976;  
 XX  
 DT 13-JAN-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer hdl0103 used for RT-PCR analysis of human brain mRNA.  
 XX  
 KW Huntington's disease; animal model; transgenic animal; mouse; therapy;  
 KW drug screening; mdh gene; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; human;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX CA2178022-A.  
 PN  
 XX 02-DEC-1996.  
 PD  
 XX 03-JUN-1996; 96CA-02178022.  
 PF  
 XX 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457273.  
 PR  
 XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
 PA  
 XX Hayden M, Lin B, Nasir J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-298677/28.  
 DR  
 XX Mouse Huntington's Disease gene - useful for generating transgenic mice  
 PT as a model of Huntington's Disease.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 28; 69pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX This synthetic oligonucleotide, designated hdl0103, was used in RT-PCR  
 CC for first strand synthesis using human total brain mRNA. A murine  
 CC homologue, mdh (see AAT78974), of the human Huntington's disease gene has  
 CC been identified  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

```
Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1977 CTGCCCTCTGTCTCTCTCTC 1997
    |||||
b 22 CTCGCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 2

RESULT 528
AT94930/c
D AAT94930 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X C
X C AAT94930;
X T
X T 13-MAR-1998 (first entry)
X E
X E Primer #2 for mouse SAA1 gene.
X X
X X PCR primer; amplify; SAA1; SAA2; SAA3; SAA4; serum amyloid protein;
W W biological indicator; human; mouse; ionising radiation exposure;
W W radiation biology; forensic pathology; ss.
X X
X S Synthetic.
S S Mus musculus.
X X
X N WO9730179-A1.
X X
X D 21-AUG-1997.
X F
X F 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US001972.
X X
X R 15-FEB-1996; 96US-00602145.
X X
X A (UYP1-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
X I
X I Goltry KL, Greenberger JS;
R R WPI; 1997-425053/39.
X X
X T Determining exposure to ionising radiation agent with persistent
T T biological markers - used to determine whether or not an individual has
T T been exposed to radiation, valuable in basic radiation biology and in
T T forensic pathology.
X X
X S Example 8; Page 20; 35pp; English.
X C
X C AAT94929-T94944 represent amplification primers for the murine and human
C C serum amyloid A1 (SAA1), SAA2, SAA3 and SAA4 genes. The amplified
C C sequences can be used in the method of the invention. The method of the
C C invention is for identifying a biological indicator of exposure to
C C ionising radiation. The method comprises exposing a population of cells
C C to ionising radiation, and using differential display to compare gene
C C expression in the population of cells exposed to the ionising radiation
C C to gene expression in control population of cells not exposed to the
C C ionising radiation. A gene or gene fragment (preferably from a SAA gene)
C C is then selected that has an altered level of gene expression as compared
C C to the control population of cells, which level of gene expression persists
C C following exposure to the ionising radiation. Kits are provided within
C C the scope of the invention. The method can be used to determine whether
C C an individual has been exposed to radiation. This is useful in basic
C C radiation biology and in forensic pathology
X X
Q Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 460 GTGAATTGGCTGGGGCCCTG 480
    |||||
b 21 GTAGTTTGTCTGGGGCCCTG 1

RESULT 529
AAX83008
ID AAX83008 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAX83008;
XX
DT 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer A to isolate human WRN gene 5' exons.
XX
XX Human; WRN; Werner's syndrome; detection; diagnosis; autosomal;
XX recessive disorder; phenotype; primer; RT-PCR; amplification; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9724435-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 30-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020785.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1995; 95US-0009409P.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1995; 95US-00580539.
XX
XX 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0010835P.
XX
XX 30-JAN-1996; 96US-00594242.
XX
XX 12-APR-1996; 96US-00632175.
XX
XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.
XX
XX Oshima J, Fu Y, Yu C, Mulligan J, Schellenberg GD;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-363671/33.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the WRN gene product - useful for
XX detection and treatment of Werner's syndrome, and related diseases.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 41; 153pp; English.
XX
XX Primers AAX83008-X83064 were used to RT-PCR amplify exons from the 5' and
XX 3' ends of the human WRN gene (AAX83003) which encodes a protein related
XX to Werner's syndrome. The products can be used for the detection and
XX treatment of Werner's syndrome (WS), an autosomal recessive disorder with
XX a complex phenotype, as well as related diseases
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1138 CTGCGAAGATCAACACAGCA 1158
    |||||
Db 1 CTGCGAAGGATCAACACAGCA 21
    |||||

RESULT 530
AAX83086
ID AAX83086 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAX83086;
XX
DT 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human WRN genomic DNA PCR primer CD-A.
XX
XX Human; WRN; Werner's syndrome; detection; diagnosis; autosomal;
XX recessive disorder; phenotype; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
OS Homo sapiens.
```

XX WO9724435-A1.  
PN 10-JUL-1997.  
XX 30-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020785.  
XX 29-DEC-1995; 95US-0009409P.  
XX 29-DEC-1995; 95US-00580539.  
PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0010835P.  
PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-00594242.  
PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00632175.  
XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.  
XX Oshima J, Fu Y, Yu C, Mulligan J, Schellenberg GD;  
PI WPI; 1997-363671/33.  
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the WRN gene product - useful for  
PT detection and treatment of Werner's syndrome, and related diseases.  
XX Example 6; Page 49; 153pp; English.  
XX Primers AAX83086-X83087 were used to PCR amplify exons in the C-terminus  
CC of the human WRN genomic sequence (AAX83003) in order to determine and  
CC identify mutations in the WRN sequence. WRN encodes a protein related to  
CC Werner's syndrome. The products can be used for the detection and  
CC treatment of Werner's syndrome (WS), an autosomal recessive disorder with  
CC a complex phenotype, as well as related diseases  
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX 1138 CTGGAGAAGATCAACAGCGA 1158  
DB 1 CTGGCAAGGATCAACAGAGA 21  
RESULT 531  
AAT61738  
ID AAT61738 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX AAT61738;  
AC  
XX 30-JAN-1998 (first entry)  
DT  
DE TNF-alpha mRNA fragment extension analysis primer T8837.  
XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; therapeutic agent;  
XX chimeric oligonucleotide library; antisense binding site;  
XX antisense compound; drug target validation; primer extension analysis;  
XX PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO9710332-A2.  
PN  
XX 20-MAR-1997.  
PD  
XX 13-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002275.  
XX  
XX 14-SEP-1995; 95GB-00018864.  
XX (BRAX-) BRAX GENOMICS LTD.  
PA Schmidt G;  
XX WPI; 1997-202228/18.  
XX

PT Chimeric oligo:nucleotide library - for use in identifying anti-sense  
PT binding sites in target messenger RNA.  
XX Example 2; Page 16; 44pp; English.  
XX The above primer, which is FAM-labelled, was used to amplify tumour  
CC necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha mRNA fragments for primer extension analysis.  
CC A new chimeric oligonucleotide library has been designed, that can be  
CC used to identify an antisense binding site in a target mRNA. The library  
CC comprises a set of distinct chimeric oligonucleotides capable of  
CC hybridising to mRNA to form a duplex, the nucleotide sequences of which  
CC each have a common length of 7-20 bases. All of the nucleotides of the  
CC common length which are present as subsequences in the target mRNA are  
CC present in the library. Each nucleotide sequence comprises a recognition  
CC region recognisable by a duplex-cutting RNase, and a flanking region of  
CC chemically modified nucleotides which binds to the mRNA sufficiently  
CC tightly to stabilise the duplex for the RNase. In this example, the  
CC library was used to identify sequences flanking RNase H cut TNF-alpha  
CC mRNA fragments. Flanking sequence identification was performed by  
CC amplification of the mRNA fragments using primers (e.g. present sequence)  
CC targeted to various regions of the RNA, ensuring that no combinations of  
CC cut fragments are missed. The libraries can be used to identify optimal  
CC effective antisense compounds against specific mRNA targets. The  
CC antisense compounds are useful as potential therapeutic agents, and as  
CC tools for drug target validation  
XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX 1393 AAAACAGAGGATCAAAAGAG 1413  
DB 2 AAAACGGAGGCTGAACAATAG 22  
RESULT 532  
AAX81903/C  
ID AAX81903 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX AAX81903;  
AC  
XX 02-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
DT  
DE PCR primer used to amplify human TCR V beta genes.  
XX Vaccine; T cell receptor; TCR; T cell; V beta 6.2/3; V beta 6/5;  
XX V beta 6.7; V beta 2; V beta 5/1; V beta 7; V beta 13; V beta 8;  
XX multiple sclerosis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9927957-A1.  
PN  
XX 10-JUN-1999.  
PD  
XX 03-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023147.  
XX  
XX 03-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023147.  
XX  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUNE RESPONSE CORP.  
PA (KIMM-) KIMMEL CANCER CENT SIDNEY.  
XX Brostoff SW, Wilson DB, Smith LR, Gold DP, Carlo DU;  
XX WPI; 1999-404801/34.  
XX T0 cell receptor peptide-derived vaccines.  
XX Example 10; Page 41; 104pp; English.  
XX

The specification describes vaccines which comprise immunologically effective amounts of T cell receptor (TCR) peptides. The TCRs are present on the surface of T cells. The TCRs are chosen from V beta 6.2/3, V beta 6/5, V beta 6.7, V beta 2, V beta 5/1, V beta 7 or V beta 13. The V beta TCR peptide-based vaccines are useful for prevention or treatment of multiple sclerosis. The presence of V beta 6.7 appears to be particularly associated with multiple sclerosis and can be used to determine an individual's susceptibility to multiple sclerosis. Vaccinating, rather than passively administering heterologous antibodies, allows the host's own immune system to mobilize and suppress auto aggressive T cells. Therefore, the suppression is persistent and may involve any and all immunological mechanisms in effecting that suppression. Such a multifaceted response is more effective than the uni-dimensional suppression achieved by passive administration of monoclonal antibodies or extant-derived regulatory T cell clones. PCR primers AAX1892-X81914 were used to amplify and analyse human TCR V beta genes, in the course of the invention

Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

647 CTGTGCTCTTCATGATG 667  
 |||||  
 22 CTGTGCTCTTCATGGGCTG 2

RESULT 533  
 AAX8465  
 ID AAX8465 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAX8465;

01-OCT-1999 (first entry)

Human MIP-1 alpha WT probe 2.

RANTES; chemokine; detection; primer; probe; amplification; MIP-1 alpha; regulated upon activation normal T expressed and secreted; MIP-1 beta; macrophage inflammatory protein; CD4+ T-cell; inhibitor; prognosis; primary non-syngyctium-inducing HIV-1 strain; therapy; ss.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

W09937815-A1.

29-JUL-1999.

22-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001327.

22-JAN-1998; 98US-00010641.

(ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.

Romano JW, Shurtliff R, Williams KG;

WPI; 1999-469145/39.

Detection of expression levels of the cytokines RANTES, MIP-1alpha and MIP-1beta used as prognostic markers of HIV-infected patients.

Claim 1; Page 40; 48pp; English.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotides which are used for detecting the chemokines RANTES (regulated upon activation normal T expressed and secreted), macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP)-1 alpha or MIP-1 beta by (a) obtaining a sample possible containing RANTES or MIP-1 alpha or MIP-1 beta RNA, (b) performing an isothermal transcriptional amplification on the sample with 2 oligonucleotide primers, (c) detecting the product of step (b) where detection of a product indicates the

presence of RANTES, MIP-1 alpha or MIP-1 beta in the sample. The assay is used to determine the levels of the chemokines RANTES, MIP-1 alpha and MIP-1 beta in samples, especially cells. These chemokines have been shown to be inhibitors of CD4+ T-cells by primary non-syngyctium-inducing HIV-1 strains. Thus the level of expression of these genes can be used as prognostic markers for direct therapeutic management of HIV-infected patients. By being isothermic, the assay requires less manipulation by the experimenter. Also 'spiking' the sample with a known amount of control RNA allows quantitation and qualification of the products in a single assay. AAX8847-X88491 represent the primers and probes used in the method of the invention

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1583 TTCTATTCTCTGTGTTT 1603  
 |||||  
 1 TTTCGATTTCACAGTGTTT 21

RESULT 534  
 AAX87272/C  
 ID AAX87272 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAX87272;

27-SEP-1999 (first entry)

PRO201 reverse PCR primer 30676.tm.r.

PRO201; cancer; tumour; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR; primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

W09935170-A2.

15-JUL-1999.

05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.

05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.

29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

22-MAY-1998; 98US-00866414P.

10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.

10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.

20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Botstein D, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Lawrence DA, Roy MA;

Wood WI;

WPI; 1999-430385/36.

Antibody against proteins expressed in neoplastic cells, useful for tumor diagnosis and treatment.

Example 2; Page 53; 162pp; English.

This is the nucleotide sequence of reverse primer 30676.tm.r that can be used in the PCR amplification of DNA30676 (see AAX87254) nucleic acids coding for PRO201 (UNQ175) (see AAY06477). This gene is amplified in various tumour lines. The invention identifies 14 genes (see AAX87254-67) that are amplified in the genome of certain human lung, colon and/or breast cancers and/or cell lines. This gene amplification is expected to be associated with overexpression of the gene product and to contribute to tumorigenesis. The encoded proteins (see AAY06477-90) may be useful targets for the diagnosis and/or treatment of certain cancers, and may act as predictors of the prognosis of tumour treatment

```
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1420 CCAGAGGAGAGAAAGAGTC 1440
Db 22 CCAGAAGAGACCAAGAGGAGTC 2

RESULT 535
AAZ32147/C
ID AAZ32147 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAZ32147;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO201 (Nsp1) cDNA clone DNA30676 PCR reverse primer.
XX
KW Human; PRO309; PRO308; Nsp1; Nsp2; Nsp3; SH2 domain; EST;
KW expressed sequence tag; tumour; tumorigenesis; diagnosis; cancer;
KW identification; proliferation; neoplastic cell growth; PCR primer; probe;
KW ss.
XX
DS Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
EN WO954467-A1.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 23-APR-1999; 99WO-US008847.
XX
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Stewart TA, Lu Y;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-620728/53.
XX
XX New human polypeptides useful to screen for antagonists and produce
XX antibodies useful to diagnose and treat tumors, e.g. cancers.
XX
XX Example 14; Page 65; 152pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes human proteins designated PRO201, PRO308
XX and PRO309, (also designated Nsp1, Nsp2 and Nsp3 respectively) which are
XX encoded by cDNA clones DNA30676, DNA40575 and DNA61601. The proteins were
XX shown to be encoded by genes that are amplified in the genome of tumour
XX cells, and are therefore believed to be useful targets for the diagnosis
XX and/or treatment (including prevention) of benign and malignant tumours
XX e.g. cancers in mammals, especially humans. They can be used to produce
XX anti-PRO201, anti-PRO308 or anti-PRO309 antibodies useful (optionally
XX combined with radiation treatment or a cytotoxic or chemotherapeutic
XX agent) to inhibit the growth of tumour cells or to treat e.g. leukaemias,
XX and immunologic disorders. The antibodies (especially in growth
XX inhibitory amounts) can also be included with a carrier and optionally a
XX second antibody or cytotoxic/chemotherapeutic agent in compositions
XX useful as above. They can be used to detect the proteins in cells, by
XX contacting the cell with the antibody and detecting binding, useful to
XX diagnose tumours in mammals (by contacting the antibody with a tissue
XX sample and detecting complex formation). Such diagnosis is especially
XX useful in mammals suspected of having neoplastic cell growth or
XX proliferation. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
XX gene amplification of the cDNA clone DNA30676 encoding PRO201 (Nsp1)
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 593 TTCACCATGGTGACGCGGTGG 613
Db 21 TTCACCAAGGTGAAGCCGTAG 1

RESULT 537
AAF22128
```





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XX (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
PA
XX
PI Tang J, Kaslow RA;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-211235/21.
XX
DR
XX
XX Surveying CC beta chemokine receptor (CCR) genotypes in population,
PT involves amplifying genomic DNA of individuals with experimental and
PT control primer combinations, size-separating amplicons and determining
PT CCR genotype.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 42; 118pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of surveying the CC (beta) chemokine
XX receptor (CCR) genotypes in a population. The method is particularly
XX applied to the human CCR5 and CCR2 genes located on chromosome 3p21-22,
XX which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. The method involves obtaining
XX genomic DNA samples from a representative number of individuals within a
XX population; combining each sample with experimental and control primer
XX combinations to produce primer-annealed DNA; amplifying the DNA to
XX produce amplicons; separating the amplicons by size; determining the CCR
XX genotype based upon the presence of CCR alleles; and compiling the
XX genotypes determined. The method is particularly applied to the human
XX CCR5 and CCR2 genes, which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. Polymorphisms
XX in these genes are associated with a variation in the susceptibility of
XX an individual to infection by HIV-1, or with a variation in the disease
XX progression of AIDS after infection. The invention specifically claims
XX the experimental PCR primers AAF76098-AAF76112, and the control PCR
XX primers AAF76113-AAF76114 for surveying CCR5 and CCR2b genotypes. The
XX method of the invention fulfills a longstanding need for the development
XX of a rapid and informative genotyping strategy that can be readily
XX applied to analyse CCR5, CCR2 and related genetic variants, and to
XX evaluate the relationship of each genotype to HIV transmission and
XX disease progression. The present sequence represents a human CCR5/CCR2b
XX experimental PCR primer for use in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1312 GAGGAGAGTCTCCGATTCT 1332
Db 21 GAAGAACTGTTCTCTGATTCT 1
RESULT 540
AAF76108/C
ID AAF76108 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAF76108;
XX
XX 22-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX CCR5/CCR2b PCR primer, SEQ ID:12, used to genotype HIV susceptibility.
XX
XX CC chemokine receptor; beta chemokine receptor; CCR; human; CCR5; CCR2;
XX polymorphism; genotyping; HIV-1 transmission; infection susceptibility;
XX AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; disease progression;
XX chromosome 3p21-22; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200112857-A2.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022255.
XX
XX 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148530P.
XX

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PA (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
XX
PI Tang J, Kaslow RA;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-211235/21.
XX
XX Surveying CC beta chemokine receptor (CCR) genotypes in population,
PT involves amplifying genomic DNA of individuals with experimental and
PT control primer combinations, size-separating amplicons and determining
PT CCR genotype.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 42; 118pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of surveying the CC (beta) chemokine
XX receptor (CCR) genotypes in a population. The method is particularly
XX applied to the human CCR5 and CCR2 genes located on chromosome 3p21-22,
XX which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. The method involves obtaining
XX genomic DNA samples from a representative number of individuals within a
XX population; combining each sample with experimental and control primer
XX combinations to produce primer-annealed DNA; amplifying the DNA to
XX produce amplicons; separating the amplicons by size; determining the CCR
XX genotype based upon the presence of CCR alleles; and compiling the
XX genotypes determined. The method is particularly applied to the human
XX CCR5 and CCR2 genes, which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. Polymorphisms
XX in these genes are associated with a variation in the susceptibility of
XX an individual to infection by HIV-1, or with a variation in the disease
XX progression of AIDS after infection. The invention specifically claims
XX the experimental PCR primers AAF76098-AAF76112, and the control PCR
XX primers AAF76113-AAF76114 for surveying CCR5 and CCR2b genotypes. The
XX method of the invention fulfills a longstanding need for the development
XX of a rapid and informative genotyping strategy that can be readily
XX applied to analyse CCR5, CCR2 and related genetic variants, and to
XX evaluate the relationship of each genotype to HIV transmission and
XX disease progression. The present sequence represents a human CCR5/CCR2b
XX experimental PCR primer for use in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1312 GAGGAGAGTCTCCGATTCT 1332
Db 21 GAAGAACTGTTCTCTGATTCT 1
RESULT 541
AAI66685
ID AAI66685 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAI66685;
XX
XX 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CCR5 DNA related PCR primer.
XX
XX CCR5/CCR2b PCR primer, SEQ ID:12, used to genotype HIV susceptibility.
XX
XX CC chemokine receptor; beta chemokine receptor; CCR; human; CCR5; CCR2;
XX polymorphism; genotyping; HIV-1 transmission; infection susceptibility;
XX AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; disease progression;
XX chromosome 3p21-22; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2001171032-A1.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JF002327.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00084264.
XX
XX (BMLB-) BML INC.
XX
XX Nagano M, Ito M, Sagehashi Y, Hattori H, Egashira T, Yamashita S;
PI

```

1 Matsuzawa Y;  
 XX WPI; 2001-611516/70.  
 XX  
 XX Determining a risk factor for arteriosclerosis comprises detecting  
 XX mutations in genes for cholesterol ester transfer protein.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 21; 59pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to detecting the risk factor for arteriosclerosis  
 XX in a subject that involves detecting mutations in the gene for  
 XX cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) related to the degree of risk  
 XX of arteriosclerosis. The mutant proteins alter the level of HDL in the  
 XX blood. The high frequency mutations can be detected for prevention and  
 XX treatment of arteriosclerosis. Sequences AA16655-91 represent PCR  
 XX primers related to the human CETP DNA, used during the course of the  
 XX invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1848 CTAGAAGGGGTGGTGGTCT 1868  
 b 1 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||  
 2 CAAGAAGGGGTGACTGGGGCT 22  
 RESULT 542  
 AF82341  
 D AAF82341 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 X X  
 X C AAF82341;  
 X  
 X 22-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
 X  
 X Murine IL-beta forward PCR primer.  
 X  
 X Mouse; IL-beta; interleukin-1 beta; cardiovascular; antiinflammatory;  
 X cardiant; myocarditis; dilated cardiomyopathy; cardiac insufficiency;  
 X PCR primer; ss.  
 X  
 X Mus sp.  
 X  
 X WO200121206-A1.  
 X N  
 X 29-MAR-2001.  
 X D  
 X 18-SEP-2000; 2000WO-JP006364.  
 X F  
 X 17-SEP-1999; 99JP-00264682.  
 X R  
 X (SUNR ) SUNTORY LTD.  
 X A  
 X Nunokawa Y, Matsumori A;  
 X WPI; 2001-308047/32.  
 X R  
 X  
 X Use of nuclear transcription factor kappa B inhibitor for treating  
 T myocarditis, dilated cardiomyopathy and cardiac insufficiency.  
 T  
 X Example 6; Page 194; 214pp; Japanese.  
 X  
 X The present sequence is a primer used to amplify interleukin-1 beta. It  
 C was used in an example illustrating an invention relating to the use of a  
 C nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kB) inhibitor for treating or preventing  
 C myocarditis, dilated cardiomyopathy and cardiac insufficiency  
 X  
 X Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 583 GACATTGATATTCCCATG 601  
 Db 4 SAVAGTATATTCTCCATG 22  
 RESULT 543  
 AAH38829/C  
 ID AAH38829 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH38829;  
 XX  
 XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1625.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;  
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;  
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;  
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200129262-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 26-APR-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,  
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic  
 PT acid sample.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 58; 83pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide  
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking  
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention  
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a  
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.  
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by  
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or  
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to  
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of  
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being  
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.  
 CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular  
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,  
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic  
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial  
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune  
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic  
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and  
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific  
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

```
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1956 AAGTGAAGCCAGAAACACTGC 1976
    ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 22 AAGTGAACCAATGACACTGC 2

RESULT 544
AADI17776
ID AADI17776 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AADI17776;
XX
XX
DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NOV-4 expression analysis probe.
DE
DE Human; NOV-X protein; KIAA1233-like protein; STE20-like protein; tumour;
KW trypsin inhibitor-like protein; gene therapy; haematopoietic; illness;
KW immunological disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; immunomodulatory; pharmacogenomic; haemostatic;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; fertility disorder; neuroprotective;
KW cytostatic; neurotropic; anti-infertility; cancer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "FAM-labelled cytosine"
FT modified_base 22 /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "TAMRA-labelled cytosine"
XX
XX WO200162928-A2.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006151.
XX
XX 25-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184951P.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185548P.
XX
XX 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-0185967P.
XX
XX 18-APR-2000; 2000US-0197723P.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0199957P.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00789390.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Vernet CAM, Fernandes E, Shimkets RA, Macdougall J, Spaderna SK;
XX WPI; 2001-582051/65.
XX
XX New isolated KIAA1233-like, STE20-like, or trypsin inhibitor-like
XX polypeptide for diagnosing and treating pathological disorders, such as
XX Parkinson's disease and for use in pharmacogenomics.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 168; 189pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel human polypeptides referred as NOV-X and
XX their corresponding nucleic acid sequences. NOV-X collectively include
XX NOV-1, NOV-2a and NOV-2b which are novel KIAA1233-like polypeptides, NOV-
XX 3a, NOV-3b, NOV-3c and NOV-3d which are novel STE20-like polypeptides and
XX NOV-4a, NOV-4b, NOV-4c, NOV-4d and NOV-4e which are novel trypsin
XX inhibitor-like polypeptides. NOV-X is used to identify a potential
XX therapeutic agent that can modulate its activity and can be used for
XX treating a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
XX physiological interactions of NOV-X. NOV-X or its DNA is used to
XX determine the presence or predisposition to a disease associated with
XX altered levels of NOV-X. NOV-X, its DNA and its antibody are used to
XX treat or prevent a pathology associated with NOV-X. The pathological
XX states that can be treated or prevented are haematopoietic, cancer,
XX immunological, tumour, neurodegenerative (e.g. Alzheimer's and
XX Parkinson's disease), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) illness and
XX fertility disorders. NOV-X and its DNA are used in pharmacogenomics for
XX predictive medicine. NOV-X DNA is used in gene therapy. The present
XX sequence is a probe used in the quantitative expression analysis of NOV-
XX 4a, NOV-4b, NOV-4c, NOV-4d and NOV-4e in various cells and tissues
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1017 GGCCCTGGATACGGAGATCCC 1037
    ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 2 GGCCCTGGTCTCGAGATCCC 22

RESULT 545
ABQ94637/c
ID ABQ94637 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABQ94637;
AC
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #288.
DE
XX
XX Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
KW viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
KW Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX FR2819824-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX
XX (MOL-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
XX Teherman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;
XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.
XX
XX New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
XX diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
XX drug screening.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 104; 623pp; French.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
XX The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
XX are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
XX resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
XX antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
XX polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
XX these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
XX treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
XX (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
XX diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
XX (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
XX and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
XX to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
XX in the specification
```

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X IQ Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
    Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
    Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DY 2054 TTTTGTGAGCCTCTTTGTAA 2074
    ||||| | | | | | | | | | |
DB 22 TTTTAACTCGTTGTAA 2

RESULT 546
ABQ94643/c
X ABQ94643 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC ABQ94643;
XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #294.
XX Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
XX viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
XX Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX FR2819824-Al.
XX 26-JUL-2002.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;
XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.
XX New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
XX diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
XX drug screening.
XX Claim 1; Page 104; 623pp; French.
XX The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
XX The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
XX are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
XX resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
XX antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
XX polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
XX these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
XX treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
XX (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
XX diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
XX (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
XX and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
XX to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
XX in the specification
XX Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2054 TTTTGTGAGCCTCTTTGTAA 2074
    ||||| | | | | | | | | | |
DB 22 TTTTAACTCGTTGTAA 2

RESULT 548
ABQ94633/c
X ABQ94633 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX

```

```

DB 22 TTTTAACTCGTTGTAA 2

RESULT 547
ABQ94634/c
X ABQ94634 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABQ94634;
XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #285.
XX Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
XX viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
XX Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX FR2819824-Al.
XX 26-JUL-2002.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;
XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.
XX New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
XX diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
XX drug screening.
XX Claim 1; Page 103; 623pp; French.
XX The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
XX The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
XX are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
XX resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
XX antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
XX polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
XX these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
XX treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
XX (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
XX diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
XX (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
XX and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
XX to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
XX in the specification
XX Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2054 TTTTGTGAGCCTCTTTGTAA 2074
    ||||| | | | | | | | | | |
DB 22 TTTTAACTCGTTGTAA 2

RESULT 548
ABQ94633/c
X ABQ94633 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX

```

AC ABQ94633;  
 XX  
 DT 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #284.  
 XX  
 DE Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;  
 KW viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 EN FR2819824-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLB-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;  
 XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.  
 DR  
 XX New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for  
 PT diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for  
 PT drug screening.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 103; 623pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).  
 CC The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)  
 CC are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral  
 CC resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting.  
 CC identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as  
 CC antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),  
 CC polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing  
 CC these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for  
 CC treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases  
 CC (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for  
 CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying  
 CC (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune  
 CC and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1  
 CC to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown  
 CC in the specification  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2054 TTTTGTGACCCCTTTGTAA 2074  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 DB 22 TTTTGTAACTCGTTGTAA 2  
 RESULT 549  
 ABZ31366/c  
 ID ABZ31366 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ31366;  
 XX  
 DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5585.  
 XX  
 XX Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;  
 KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;  
 KW

KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Candida albicans.  
 XX  
 EN WO200253728-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.  
 XX  
 XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.  
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.  
 PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.  
 XX  
 XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;  
 XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.  
 DR  
 XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets  
 PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of  
 PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5585; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal  
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying  
 CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an  
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by  
 CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous  
 CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the  
 CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal  
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal  
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that  
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that  
 CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene  
 CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal  
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus  
 CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian  
 CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the  
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon  
 CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,  
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division  
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the  
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for  
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR  
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for  
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based  
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1242 TGGCGATGAGGACGACGAGA 1262  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 DB 22 TGACGATGACGATGACGA 2  
 RESULT 550  
 ABX93392  
 ID ABX93392 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX93392;  
 XX  
 DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Neisserial adhesin A (NadA) related reverse primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Neisserial adhesin A; NadA; antibacterial; immunostimulant; vaccine;  
 KW

```

W  Neisserial infection; meningitis; bacterial meningitis; bacteraemia;
W  systemic immunity; mucosal immunity; allele; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XS  Neisseria meningitidis.
XX  WO2003010194-A2.
XX
XD  06-FEB-2003.
XX
XF  26-JUL-2002; 2002WO-IB003396.
XX
XR  27-JUL-2001; 2001GB-00018401.
XR  06-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00021591.
XR  14-MAY-2002; 2002GB-00011025.
XX
XA  (CHIR-) CHIRON SPA.
XX
XI  Arico M, Comanducci M;
XX
XR  WPI; 2003-248057/24.
XX
XS  New Neisserial adhesin A protein and nucleic acids, useful for preventing
XT  or treating meningitis, particularly bacterial meningitis, and
XT  bacteraemia, and for eliciting an systemic and/or mucosal immunity.
XX
XS  Disclosure; Page 76; 79pp; English.
XX
XC  The invention describes a Neisserial adhesin (NadA) comprising a 362,
XC  398, 405, 364, 400, 407, 391, 393, 405, 107, 355, 357, 323, or 319
XC  residue amino acid sequence given in the specification, or an amino acid
XC  sequence having at least 50 % identity to the amino acid sequences, or a
XC  fragment of them. The NadA protein, or nucleic acid encoding NadA protein
XC  is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing Neisserial
XC  infection in a mammal, such as an infection of Neisseria meningitidis
XC  from hypervirulent lineages ET-5, EY-37 and cluster X4. The NadA protein
XC  is useful for preventing or treating diseases, specifically meningitis
XC  (particularly bacterial meningitis) and bacteraemia, and for eliciting an
XC  systemic and/or mucosal immunity. This sequence represents a primer used
XC  to isolate DNA encoding neisserial adhesin A (NadA) alleles
XX
XQ  Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
    Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
    Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
bY  775 GAGGCCATTTCACCGCGTC 795
    ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
bB  2 GAGGCGATTGTCAAACCGTTC 22
XX
RESULT 551
ADE24096/C
D  ADE24096 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XC  ADE24096;
XX
XT  29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XE  Human Haemogen/EDAG RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
XW  Human; haemogen; haematopoietic gene; EDAG; ss; PCR; haematopoiesis;
XW  leukaemia; familial haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis; HPLH1;
XW  nuclear factor; early haematopoietic differentiation; leukaemogenesis;
XW  lymphomagenesis; cytostatic; primer; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase PCR.
XS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XN  US2003113817-A1.
XX
XD  19-JUN-2003.
XX
XF  22-MAR-2002; 2002US-00103140.
XX
XX  22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277624P.
XX  (LILL/) LI L.
XX  (YANG/) YANG L.
XX
XI  Li L, Yang L;
XX
XR  WPI; 2003-874636/81.
XX
XS  Novel nuclear factors such as mammalian Hemogen/EDAG useful as
XT  therapeutic agents to treat diseases associated with abnormal early
XT  hematopoietic differentiation e.g., leukemia.
XX
XS  Example 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 30pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to a nuclear factor such as mammalian Haemogen
CC  (haematopoietic gene)/EDAG (not defined) polypeptide that is selectively
CC  expressed in developing or immature haematopoietic cells, encoded by a
CC  fully defined sequence appearing as ADE24089 or ADE24093, or a fragment,
CC  homologue or functional derivative of the polypeptide. Also include are
CC  an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes Haemogen/EDAG (or
CC  hybridises to the EDAG nucleic acid), an expression vector comprising the
CC  EDAG nucleic acid operatively linked to a promoter (and optionally,
CC  additional regulatory sequences that regulate expression of the nucleic
CC  acid in a eukaryotic cell), a cell transformed or transfected with the
CC  vector, and an antibody that is specific for an epitope of Haemogen/EDAG.
CC  The antibody is useful for identifying or quantitating cells expressing a
CC  EDAG polypeptide in a cell or tissue sample. The above method is useful
CC  for detecting an abnormality in early haematopoiesis associated with an
CC  abnormal amount of EDAG protein in a biological fluid sample, a cell
CC  sample or a tissue sample. EDAG nucleic acid is useful for drug screening
CC  of potential agents that simulate or inhibit early haematopoietic
CC  differentiation and may contribute to the inhibition of leukaemogenesis
CC  or lymphomagenesis. Haemogen/EDAG, nucleic acid and antibody are useful
CC  as therapeutic agents to treat diseases associated with abnormal early
CC  haematopoietic differentiation such as certain forms of leukaemia and
CC  familial haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HPLH1). The gene for human EDAG
CC  is located on chromosome 9q22 (a leukaemia breakpoint associated region).
CC  The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer for human
CC  Haemogen/EDAG used in Northern blot analysis.
XX
SQ  Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
    Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
    Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy  392 GTCAGTTGTCTACTGTCGGTT 412
    ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db  21 GTCAGGTGTCTGATGGTGTCT 1
XX
RESULT 552
ADE15309/C
ID  ADE15309 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX  ADE15309;
XX
AC  ADE15309;
XX
DT  29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Transcription inhibition detection related promoter element seqid 62.
XX  antibacterial; transcription; transcription unit;
XX  gene expression inhibition; transcription unit inhibition;
XX  bacterial growth inhibition; promoter element; ds.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
XX  US6605431-B1.
XX
PN  12-AUG-2003.
XX
PD  12-AUG-2003.
XX

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PF 17-AUG-1999; 99US-00375673.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1999; 99US-00375673.
XX
XX (WISC ) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.
XX
XX Gourse RL, Estrem ST, Ross WE, Gaal T;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-851203/79.
XX
XX Detecting whether compound alters transcription unit by
XX providing reaction mixture of first polynucleotide, adding test compound
XX to reaction mixture and detecting amount of transcription product.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 62; 38pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of detecting whether a compound alters
XX transcription of a transcription unit comprising providing a reaction
XX mixture comprising a RNA polymerase and a first polynucleotide that
XX contains a first promoter operably linked to a transcription unit, adding
XX the compound to the reaction mixture and detecting amount of
XX transcription product. The method is useful for determining whether the
XX compound alters the transcription unit. The compound can be used to
XX inhibit expression of transcription units and inhibit growth of bacteria.
XX This sequence represents a promoter element associated with the method of
XX detecting altered transcription.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2031 TCCTTTTTCAGATCACTATTTT 2051
DB 22 TCCTTTTTCAGATCACTATTTT 2
XX
RESULT 553
AAX63944
ID AAX63944 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX63944;
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:576.
XX
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
XX PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
XX PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
XX the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
XX auto-immune diseases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 155; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
XX ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
XX ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
XX can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
XX membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
XX in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 25.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 4; Conservative 11; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2043 TACTATTTTCATTTT 2058
DB 1 UACUGUUUUAUUUUU 16
XX
RESULT 554
AAX17500
ID AAX17500 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX17500;
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:726.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; APNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
XX tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX

```

R 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.  
X (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
X Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
T WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
X Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
T of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
X Claim 53; Page 83; 305pp; English.  
X The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA  
C cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
C hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
C gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
C AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
C and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
C corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
C AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
C and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
C AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
C sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
C AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
C AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
C for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
C AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
C the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
C stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
C integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
C especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
C macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
C neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
C angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
C syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
C and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
C integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
X Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1679 TGAGCTCTTCAGGAG 1694  
b 1 UGAGGCUCCAGGAG 16  
RESULT 555  
AA21211/c  
D AA21211 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
X AA21211;  
X 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
E Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4437.  
X Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
W integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
W hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
W ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
W dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
W age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
W myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
W Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X W09950403-A2.

XX 07-OCT-1999.  
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
XX Claim 55; Page 194; 305pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA  
C cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
C hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
C gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
C AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
C and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
C corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
C AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
C and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
C AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
C sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
C AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
C AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
C for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
C AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
C the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
C stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
C integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
C especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
C macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
C neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
C angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
C syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
C and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
C integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1890 CAGGCTCCTAAAGTAA 1905  
Db 17 CAGGCTCCTAAAGTAA 2  
RESULT 556  
AAA22756  
ID AAA22756 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AAA22756;  
AC 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5982.  
DT Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
DE integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;





T interferon alpha and erythropoietin.  
 X Claim 37; Page 92; 164pp; English.  
 X  
 X The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 X molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 X encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
 X factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Transcription Factor (CTF).  
 X Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
 X consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of  
 X erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
 X interferon alpha  
 X  
 X Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1368 CAACCTCAAAAAAGCC 1383  
 |||||  
 b 16 CAACCTCAAAATAGCC 1  
 RESULT 559  
 BK03667/C  
 D ABK03667 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 X  
 X ABK03667;  
 X  
 X 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 X Human CD20 Amberzyme #16.  
 X  
 X Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 X cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 X muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 X DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 X B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 X human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 X MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 X inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 X cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 X chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 X Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 X Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 X  
 X Homo sapiens.  
 X Synthetic.  
 X WO200159103-A2.  
 X 16-AUG-2001.  
 X  
 X 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US0004273.  
 X  
 X 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 X 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 X 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 X  
 X (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 X (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 X (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 X (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 X  
 X Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira EM;  
 X WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 X  
 X Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 X constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 X growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 X central nervous system injury.

XX  
 PS  
 XX Claim 30; Page 166; 200pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or  
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1072 TTGGACCAAGATTCA 1087  
 |||||  
 Db 16 TTGGACCAAGATTGCA 1  
 RESULT 560  
 ABK01358  
 ID ABK01358 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABK01358;  
 XX  
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human NOGO Inozyme #628.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 PN



C chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 C Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 C disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 C states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 C sequence is an inozyme of the invention

X  
 Q Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1072 TTGGACACAGATTCA 1087

b 17 TTGGACACAGATTGCA 2

RESULT 562

ABN00979/c

D ABN00979 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

X X

C ABN00979;

X X

T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

X Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:971.

X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 X muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 X skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

X Homo sapiens.

X WO200192524-A2.

X 06-DEC-2001.

X 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

X 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

X 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

X 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

X 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

X 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

X (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

X WPI; 2002-179446/23.

X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,

X as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

X desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

X Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 971; 214pp; English.

X The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

X protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-

X 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

X nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

X hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

X provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 465 TTGGGCTGGGGGCTG 480

Db 17 TTGGGCTGGGGGCTG 2

RESULT 563

ABN00980/c

ID ABN00980 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN00980;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:972.

DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 DE muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 DE skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

DE Homo sapiens.

DE WO200192524-A2.

DE 06-DEC-2001.

DE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

DE 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

DE 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

DE 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

DE 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

DE 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

DE 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

DE (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

DE Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

DE WPI; 2002-179446/23.

DE New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,

DE as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

DE desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

DE Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 971; 214pp; English.

DE The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

DE protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-

DE 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

DE nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

DE hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

DE provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 FT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 TS  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 972; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 465 TTGGGCTGGGGCGCTG 480  
 Db 16 TTGGGCTTGGGGCTG 1  
 RESULT 564  
 ABN08954/c  
 ID ABN08954 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN08954;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8946.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8946; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1681 AGCTCTTCCAGGAGCC 1696  
 Db 16 AGCTCTTCCAGGCGCC 1  
 RESULT 565  
 ABN08953/c  
 ID ABN08953 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN08953;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8945.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
R 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
X X (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
X X  
X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;  
X WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
X X  
X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
X or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
X desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
X  
X Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8945; 214pp; English.  
X S  
X The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
X protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
X 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
X nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
X hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
X provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
X protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
X expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
X used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
X -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
X and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
X capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
X therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
X production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
X polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
X disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
X and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
X The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
X hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
X The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
X specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
X at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
X Q Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1681 AGCTCTTCAGGAGCC 1696  
b 17 AGCTCTTCAGGAGCC 2  
RESULT 566  
CD00535  
D ACD00535 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
X C ACD00535;  
X X  
T 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
X G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1008.  
X Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;  
X G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.  
W

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO2003031621-A2.  
XX  
XX 17-APR-2003.  
PD  
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.  
PF  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.  
PR  
XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
PA Zhang J;  
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.  
DR  
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,  
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant  
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1032; 156pp; English.  
PS The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein  
XX coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a  
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a  
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or  
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the  
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in  
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful  
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 714 CAAAGGCAAGTATTAT 729  
Db 1 CAAAGGCAAGTATTAT 16  
|||||  
RESULT 567  
ACD00534  
ID ACD00534 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD00534;  
XX  
XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
DT G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1007.  
DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;  
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO2003031621-A2.  
PN  
XX 17-APR-2003.  
PD  
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.  
PF  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.  
PR  
XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
PA Zhang J;  
XX  
XX



identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids, polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963

b 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 570

CD64839

D ACD64839 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

C ACD64839;

C ACD64839;

T 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)

X HCV minus strand DNAzyme substrate sequence #1750.

X Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

W RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

W enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

W amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

W HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

W degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

W liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

W virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

W Hepatitis C virus.

S Hepatitis C virus.

X Hepatitis C virus.

X Hepatitis C virus.

N WO200281494-A1.

X 17-OCT-2002.

F 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

X 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

R 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

R 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

R 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

R 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

X (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

A (BLAT/) BLATT L.

A (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

A (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

A (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

A (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

A (LEBP/) LEE P.

A (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

A (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

X Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

I Draper K, Roberts E;

I (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

X (BLAT/) BLATT L.

WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

PT infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 306; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAzymes,

CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds

CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present

CC invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AACCAAGGCCCGAGC 1659

Db 2 AACCAAGGCCCGAAC 17

RESULT 571

ACD57830/C

ID ACD57830 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD57830;

AC ACD57830;

XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DT HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #528.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO200281494-A1.

PN 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.





X WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 TT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 TT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 718; 771pp; French.  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 XX expression of the nucleotides.  
 X Q Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
 b |||||  
 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1  
 RESULT 574  
 AQ11746  
 D AAQ11746 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 X C AAQ11746;  
 X 24-OCT-2003 (revised)  
 T 27-AUG-2003 (revised)  
 T 02-AUG-1991 (first entry)  
 X Target duplex from Herpes Simplex genome.  
 X Triple helix; anti-sense therapy; switchback; polarity reversal; ds.  
 X Viruses.  
 S WO9106626-A.  
 N 16-MAY-1991.  
 D 23-OCT-1989; 89US-00425803.  
 F 23-OCT-1989; 89US-00425803.  
 R 29-MAR-1990; 90US-00502272.  
 R 30-JUL-1990; 90US-00559958.  
 X (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.  
 A Froehner B, Toole JJ;  
 I WPI; 1991-164176/22.  
 X

PT Oligo:nucleotide triple helix with double-helical nucleotide duplex -  
 PT useful in anti-sense therapy, to inhibit e.g. viral polymerase(s), or  
 XX interfere with binding factors to nucleic acids.  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 4A; 61pp; English.  
 XX The sequence is a target for novel oligonucleotides which comprise a 1st  
 CC sequence (S1), of at least 3 bases with 3'-5' or 5'-3' polarity,  
 CC coupled to a 2nd sequence (S2) of at least one base having the opposite  
 CC polarity. S1 and S2 are joined by 5'-5'; 3'-3'; base-5'; 5'-base; base-3';  
 CC ; or 3'-base linkages opt. through a linker. Other oligonucleotides  
 CC comprise a sequence (S3) of at least 3 bases enriched in purine  
 CC residues, and a sequence (S4) of at least 3 bases enriched in  
 CC pyrimidines. Both types of oligos react with strands of target duplex DNA  
 CC to form a triplex. They are therefore useful in antisense therapy to  
 CC inactivate undesirable DNA or RNA and can also inhibit viral polymerases,  
 CC interfere with nucleic acid binding factors, induce interferon prodn.  
 CC etc. Oligos with a polarity reversal have better stability against  
 CC nuclease degradation. An oligo specific for the Herpes target duplex was  
 CC designed to have the formula: 5'-TTTTTTTGTGT-3'-linker-3'-CCCC-5'.  
 CC It contains a region of inverted polarity but maintains the CT motif  
 CC throughout. It effects a crossover between the upper strand in which T  
 CC residues target the A-rich portion of the inverted polarity of the polyC  
 CC tract which targets the polyG region in the opposite strand. (Updated on  
 CC 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated on 24-OCT-2003 to standardise  
 CC OS field)  
 XX Q Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 1406 AAAAAGAGAAGACCC 1421  
 Db |||||  
 2 AAAAAGAAAAGACCC 17  
 RESULT 575  
 AAQ68779/C  
 ID AAQ68779 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAQ68779;  
 XX 19-FEB-1995 (first entry)  
 DT CHA255 light chain CDR3 wild type coding sequence.  
 DE Polymerase chain reaction; primer; PCR; amplify; heavy; light; chain;  
 XX complementarity determining region; CDR; variable; constant; region;  
 KW monoclonal antibody; MAb; binding affinity; EDTA; DOTA; tumour; cancer;  
 KW colorectal; breast; metal chelate; hapten; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS AU9350602-A.  
 PN 26-MAY-1994.  
 PD 10-NOV-1993; 93AU-00050602.  
 XX 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00975230.  
 PR (HYBR-) HYBRITECH INC.  
 PA Ahrweiler PM, Moore MD;  
 XX WPI; 1994-209063/26.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAR54177.  
 XX Polypeptide used in imaging and treatment of carcinomas and tumours -  
 PT comprising substd antibody CDR having binding affinity for metal chelate  
 PT of EDTA or DETA or analogues.

XX  
PS  
XX  
XX  
Claim 25; Fig 3B; 61pp; English.

CC The sequences given in AAQ68779-88 encode the wild type and mutagenised  
CC versions of the complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) of the  
CC antibody designated CHA255 light chain. CHA255 is a murine monoclonal  
CC antibody (Mab) which is capable of binding complexes. Mutagenesis of  
CC these CDRs, causes the production of polypeptides with a particularly  
CC high binding affinity for EDTA or DOTA metal complexes. CDR1 and -3 of  
CC the heavy chain, and CDR2 and -3 of the light chain were targeted for  
CC mutagenesis. Five residues of both CDR1 and -3 of the CHA255 heavy chain,  
CC five of seven residues of light chain CDR and six of nine light chain  
CC CDR3 residues were specifically targeted for codon-based mutagenesis. The  
CC mutagenised Mab's can be used in compositions for in vivo imaging of  
CC malignant tissues or tumours. They are also useful for the treatment of  
CC malignant tissues or tumours eg. colorectal or breast cancer. Both  
CC methods involve the use of radionuclides which bind to metal chelates or  
CC haptens which are specifically delivered to the target site by a  
CC targetting molecule. CDR derived peptides may be used to construct bi-  
CC functional antibodies having dual specificities, or as donor or  
CC recipients of CDR sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 564 CCAGAGGGTGTCTAC 579  
DB 18 CCAGAGGGTGTCTAC 3

RESULT 576  
AAV57517/c  
ID AAV57517 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
AC AAV57517;  
XX  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Zcytor7 cytokine receptor encoding cDNA amplifying outer nest primer.

XX  
XX Zcytor7; cytokine receptor; ligand-binding polypeptide; kidney; pancreas;  
XX type 2 cytokine receptor family; CRF2; prostate tissue; nervous tissue;  
XX agonist; cell proliferation; cell differentiation; renal disease; human;  
XX neural disease; pancreatic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX  
XX WO9837193-A1.  
XX  
XX 27-AUG-1998.

XX  
XX 18-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003029.

XX  
XX 20-FEB-1997; 97US-00803305.  
XX  
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-00943087.

XX  
XX (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX  
XX Lok S, Kho CJ, Jelmberg AC, Adams RL, Whitmore TE, Farrah TM;  
XX WPI; 1998-480798/41.

XX  
XX Novel human Zcytor7 DNA encodes a type 2 cytokine receptor - useful for  
XX treating renal, neural, pancreatic and prostatic diseases.

XX  
XX Example 1; Page 62; 72pp; English.

XX  
XX Sequences shown in AAV57517 to AAV57524 represent primers used for the  
XX PCR amplification of the cDNA encoding the Zcytor7 cytokine receptor.

CC Zcytor7 is a ligand-binding receptor polypeptide and is a novel member of  
CC the type 2 cytokine receptor family (CRF2). An expression vector  
CC containing the Zcytor polynucleotide, operably linked to transcription  
CC promoter, a sequence encoding a transmembrane and intracellular domain,  
CC or both, and a transcriptional terminator can be used to transform host  
CC cells for the recombinant production of the polypeptide. The sequences  
CC can be used to study the Zcytor7 gene and to isolate ligands binding to  
CC it. Zcytor7 is preferentially expressed in the kidney, pancreas, prostate  
CC or nervous tissue. Agonists of Zcytor7 can be used to stimulate  
CC proliferation and differentiation of cell in these organs. The  
CC antagonists and agonists can also be used in the treatment of renal,  
CC neural, pancreatic and prostate diseases

XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1408 AAAGAGAAAGACCAG 1423  
DB 17 AAAGAGAAACCCAG 2

RESULT 577  
AAAX52697  
ID AAX52697 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
AC AAX52697;  
XX  
XX 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human genome biallelic marker primer 65.

XX  
XX Biallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;  
XX identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;  
XX drug toxicity; primer; ss.

XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX  
XX WO9904038-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-JAN-1999.

XX  
XX 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-IB001193.  
XX  
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX  
XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX  
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;  
XX WPI; 1999-132278/11.

XX  
XX Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,  
XX determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying  
XX nucleotides which vary between individuals.

XX  
XX Example 7; Page 212; 288pp; English.

XX  
XX This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic  
XX markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in  
XX constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The  
XX method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic  
XX DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the  
XX order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome. (c) determining the  
XX sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)  
XX identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between  
XX individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can  
XX be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's  
XX disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be

IC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The  
 IC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the  
 IC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-  
 IC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

YY 1410 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 1425  
 |||||  
 Yb 1 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 16

RESULT 578  
 AAX49365  
 ID AAA49365 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA49365;

XX 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX Sequencing primer for Neisseria meningitidis Hsp70 gene.

XX Hsp70; Hsp60; heat shock protein; immunogen; immunity; vaccine;  
 XX detection; Neisseria meningitidis; Aspergillus fumigatus;  
 XX Candida glabrata; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200034465-A2.

XX 15-JUN-2000.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-CA001152.

XX 08-DEC-1998; 98US-00207398.

XX (STRE-) STRESSGEN BIOTECHNOLOGIES CORP.

XX Wisniewski J;

XX WPI; 2000-423415/36.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecule for eliciting immune response in mammal  
 XX encodes Neisseria meningitidis heat shock protein 70, Aspergillus  
 XX fumigatus Hsp60 and Candida glabrata Hsp60 polypeptide.

XX Example 3; Page 51; 118pp; English.

XX The Hsp70 heat shock protein or fragments derived from Neisseria  
 XX meningitidis and the Hsp60 heat shock protein or fragments derived from  
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus or Candida glabrata can be used as immunogens to  
 XX give protective immunity from these microorganisms. Nucleotide sequences  
 XX encoding these proteins are useful for producing recombinant proteins for  
 XX immunizing an animal or as probes and/or primers to detect the  
 XX microorganisms in a biological sample. Two primers (AAX49360, AAX49361)  
 XX were used to clone the Hsp70 gene of Neisseria meningitidis. This primer  
 XX was then used to confirm the sequence of the cloned gene

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 236 AAGCCAATGCTGAGGA 251  
 |||||  
 Yb 2 AAGCCAATGCTGAGGA 17

RESULT 579

AAX74823

ID AAX74823 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX74823;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9179.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 2187; 2745pp; English.

XX AAX65654 to AAX69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 XX nucleotide sequences. AAX69579 to AAX77440 represent amplification  
 XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 XX present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

YY 1410 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 1425  
 |||||  
 Yb 1 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 16

RESULT 580

AAX56784/C

ID AAX56784 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX56784;

XX 17-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE MTRF1 initiator probe.  
 XX  
 KW Multiple triplex reporter forming; MTRF; self-complexing;  
 KW nucleic acid detection; signal amplification system;  
 XW genetic hereditary testing; infectious disease; cancer; initiator probe;  
 XW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 DN WO200029624-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 19-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027525.  
 XX  
 XX 19-NOV-1998; 98US-0109082P.  
 PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-0117389P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1999; 99US-0132976P.  
 XX  
 PA (CYGE-) CYGENE INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ramberg ER;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-387827/33.  
 XX  
 XX Multiple Triplex Receptor Forming (MTRF) self-complexing probe  
 PT composition useful for detection and analysis of nucleic acids, comprises  
 PT an initiator probe and at least two MTRF probes.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 75; 142pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence is the multiple triplex receptor forming (MTRF)  
 CC initiator probe MTRF1. It is a component of a MTRF self-complexing probe  
 CC composition which may be used for detection and analysis of nucleic acid  
 CC sequences and for signal amplification. The composition also comprises at  
 CC least 2 MTRF probes which complex to the initiator probe to form triplex  
 CC nucleic acid structures. The triplex structures together form the self-  
 CC complexing probe. The MTRF system may be used for direct RNA analysis and  
 CC DNA diagnostic analysis. It is useful for early and sensitive detection  
 CC of infectious disease and cancer and for genetic hereditary testing. The  
 CC system provides high sensitivity and specificity and is easy to automate  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1423 GAGGAGAGAGAGAGAG 1438  
 Db 18 GAGGAGAGAGAGAGAG 3  
 RESULT 581  
 AA271801/c  
 ID AA271801 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA271801;  
 XX  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6157.  
 DE  
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9954500-A2.  
 PN  
 XX

PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 1543; 2745pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277449 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1582 TTTTCTATTCTCTCTGT 1597  
 Db 17 TTTTCTATTCTCTCT 2  
 RESULT 582  
 ACA98740/c  
 ID ACA98740 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACA98740;  
 XX  
 XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human CYP2C8 SNP detection PCR primer #180.  
 DE  
 XX Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8; CYP2C8; arachidonic acid metabolism;  
 KW cancer; cardiovascular disease; cytostatic; cardiovascular; gene therapy;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP detection; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200299099-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 12-DEC-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP006000.  
 PF  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001EP-00112899.  
 PR  
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 PA  
 XX Penger A, Sprenger R, Brinkmann U;  
 PI  
 XX

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R WPI; 2003-167344/16.
X
X New polymorphic variants of the gene encoding Cytochrome P450 polypeptide
X 2C8 (CYP2C8), useful for diagnosing or treating a disease, e.g.
X arachidonic acid metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
X
X Claim 1; Page 52; 178pp; English.
X
X The invention describes a new polynucleotide comprises a polynucleotide:
X (a) having any of 101 nucleic acid sequences with 18-19 bp fully defined
X in the specification; (b) encoding any of seven polypeptides having 7
X amino acids, or a polypeptide with 3 amino acids; (c) capable of
X hybridising to a Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8 (CYP2C8) gene; (d)
X encoding a molecular CYP2C8 variant polypeptide or its fragment. The
X polynucleotide, gene, vector, polypeptide or antibody is useful for
X diagnosing or treating a disease, for preparing a diagnostic composition
X for treating a disease. This disease includes arachidonic acid
X metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases. This sequence represents a
X primer used to isolate regions of the human cytochrome P450 polypeptide
X 2C8 gene (CYP2C8) in order to identify the single nucleotide polymorphism
X (SNP) in that region of different individuals useful in disease diagnosis
X
X Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
X Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
X Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
X
X 1600 ATTATATATAAAATT 1615
X ||||| ||||| |||||
X 16 ATTTTATATAAAATT 1
X
X RESULT 583
X ACA98737
X ID ACA98737 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
X AC ACA98737;
X CC ACA98737;
X
X 28-JUN-2003 (first entry)
X
X Human CYP2C8 SNP detection PCR primer #177.
X
X Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8; CYP2C8; arachidonic acid metabolism;
X cancer; cardiovascular disease; cytostatic; cardiovascular; gene therapy;
X single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP detection; PCR; primer; ss.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X WO200299099-A2.
X
X 12-DEC-2002.
X
X 31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP006000.
X
X 01-JUN-2001; 2001EP-00112899.
X
X (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
X
X Penger A, Sprenger R, Brinkmann U;
X
X WPI; 2003-167344/16.
X
X New polymorphic variants of the gene encoding Cytochrome P450 polypeptide
X 2C8 (CYP2C8), useful for diagnosing or treating a disease, e.g.
X arachidonic acid metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
X
X Claim 1; Page 52; 178pp; English.
X
X The invention describes a new polynucleotide comprises a polynucleotide:
X (a) having any of 101 nucleic acid sequences with 18-19 bp fully defined
X in the specification; (b) encoding any of seven polypeptides having 7

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CC amino acids, or a polypeptide with 3 amino acids; (c) capable of
CC hybridising to a Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8 (CYP2C8) gene; (d)
CC encoding a molecular CYP2C8 variant polypeptide or its fragment. The
CC polynucleotide, gene, vector, polypeptide or antibody is useful for
CC diagnosing or treating a disease, for preparing a diagnostic composition
CC for treating a disease. This disease includes arachidonic acid
CC metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases. This sequence represents a
CC primer used to isolate regions of the human cytochrome P450 polypeptide
CC 2C8 gene (CYP2C8) in order to identify the single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) in that region of different individuals useful in disease diagnosis
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1600 ATTATATATAAAATT 1615
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 4 ATTTTATATAAAATT 19
XX
XX RESULT 584
XX ADE30271/c
XX ID ADE30271 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ADE30271;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:893.
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003072590-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
XX protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 893; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for

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modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma, septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1680 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 1695  
DB 18 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 3  
|||||:|||||  
18 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 3

RESULT 585  
ADE30480  
ID ADE30480 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
AC ADE30480;  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1102.  
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; RNA interference;  
KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO2003072590-A1.  
PN  
XX 04-SEP-2003.  
PD  
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
PF  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
PA  
XX McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;  
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.  
DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
PT protein kinase genes.  
PT

Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1102; 164pp; English.

The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma, septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1680 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 1695  
DB 2 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 17  
|||||:|||||  
2 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 17

RESULT 586  
AAN50092/C  
ID AAN50092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAN50092;  
AC  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 09-SEP-1991 (first entry)  
XX Sequence of probe for tendamistate (T) signal sequence.  
DE  
XX Signal peptide; Streptomyces lividans expression vector; ss.  
KW Streptomyces tendae.  
XX  
XX EP161629-A.  
PN  
XX 21-NOV-1985.  
PD  
XX 08-MAY-1985; 85EP-00105610.  
PF  
XX 17-MAY-1984; 84DE-03418274.  
PR  
XX (PARH ) HOECHST AG.  
PA  
XX Koller KP;  
PI  
XX WPI; 1985-290927/47.  
DR  
XX Signal peptide(s) for Streptomyces and their fusion prods. - causing  
PT excretion of polypeptide, esp. tendamistate, into the culture medium.  
PT  
XX Claim 3; Page 18; 31pp; German.  
PS  
XX The AA SQ of AAP50089 acts as a signal peptide for Streptomyces, causing  
CC fusion prods. with a genetically codable peptide (esp. tendamistate (T))  
CC to be split by a peptidase with excretion of the peptide released from  
CC the cell into the culture medium. To prepare the signal peptide, total  
CC DNA is isolated from a T-producing strain of S.tendae (pref. pretreated  
CC with a sublethal dose of acriflavin), digested with PstI, and the 2.3kb

C fragment isolated by Southern hybridisation with the probe of formula  
 C AAN50092. AAN50092 contains the signal peptide coding sequence  
 C immediately before the T-structural gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 C correct PD field.)  
 X  
 X Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 X  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1253 ACGAAGACGACCTGCA 1268  
 b 19 ACGAAGACGACACTGA 4  
 RESULT 587  
 AAQ90792  
 D AAQ90792 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 X  
 X AAQ90792;  
 X C  
 X 02-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 X  
 X Hepatitis C virus gene HC-J1/cDNA PCR primer nt2421-3046.  
 X  
 W Hepatitis C virus; HCV gene HC-J1/cDNA; specific antibodies; PCR primer;  
 W ss.  
 M  
 X Synthetic.  
 S  
 N JP06284887-A.  
 X  
 X 11-OCT-1994.  
 D  
 X 10-DEC-1993; 93JP-00345753.  
 X  
 X 10-DEC-1992; 92JP-00360705.  
 R  
 X (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN KK.  
 A  
 X WPI; 1994-362594/45.  
 R  
 X HCV genes and the corresponding proteins - used in the production of anti  
 T -HCV antibodies and the detection of HCV infection.  
 T  
 S Example 1; Page 5; 35pp; Japanese.  
 X  
 C AAQ90791 and AAQ90792 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of  
 C AAQ74770, which encodes AAR66995 the HC-J1/protein, the cDNA can be used  
 C in the construction of an expression vector for the transformation of a  
 C host cell. The host cell can then be used in the production of proteins  
 C and peptides, useful in the preparation of monoclonal and polyclonal HCV-  
 C specific antibodies  
 X  
 Q Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1473 AGAAGCCAAAGGGGTC 1488  
 o 1 AGAATCCAAAGGGGTC 16  
 RESULT 588  
 AT16367/c  
 D AAT16367 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 X  
 X AAT16367;  
 X  
 T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 15-AUG-1996 (first entry)  
 DE AP-PCR primer RS for detecting murine polymorphisms.  
 XX  
 KW Primer; arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction; AP-PCR;  
 KW amplification; identification; classification; bacteria; mammal; plant;  
 KW polymorphism; genetic mapping; eukaryote; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX US5487985-A.  
 FN 30-JAN-1996.  
 PD  
 XX 09-OCT-1992; 92US-00959119.  
 XX  
 PR 15-OCT-1990; 90US-00598913.  
 PR 21-DEC-1990; 90US-00633095.  
 XX  
 PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.  
 XX  
 PI Sorge JA, McClelland M, Welsh JT;  
 XX WPI; 1996-105231/11.  
 DR  
 XX Novel arbitrarily primer polymerase chain reaction - produces a  
 PT fingerprint pattern of bands, useful for identification and  
 PT classification of organisms.  
 XX  
 PS Example 12; Col 27; 31pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAT16366-67 are primers which were used to  
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention. The method of the invention is  
 CC termed "arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction" (AP-PCR) and causes  
 CC the generation of a set of discrete DNA sequences characteristic of a  
 CC genome. The method comprises forming a PCR admixt. by combining in a PCR  
 CC buffer, genomic DNA and at least one primer 10-50 bases in length and  
 CC then subjecting the admixt. to at least one PCR thermocycle. The  
 CC hybridisation step permits the arbitrary priming of the genomic DNA,  
 CC thereby producing a set of discrete DNA segments. The amplification  
 CC products are then contacted with a second primer, which matches the first  
 CC primer except that the second primer has one or more additional bases at  
 CC the 3' terminus, to form a second admixt. This second admixt. is then  
 CC subjected to PCR thermocycles in which the hybridisation does not permit  
 CC formation of primer-template duplexes with a substantial degree of  
 CC mismatch, thereby amplifying a discrete subset of DNA segments. The  
 CC method may be used for the identification and classification of organisms  
 CC such as bacteria, mammals and plants, and for the generation of  
 CC polymorphisms suitable for genetic mapping of eukaryotes. These primers  
 CC were used to detect polymorphisms between tissues and strains by AP-PCR  
 CC of tissue RNA and cDNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 639 GGTGATGACGTGTTC 654  
 Db 16 GGTGATGACGTGTTC 1  
 RESULT 589  
 AAV99610/c  
 ID AAV99610 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV99610;  
 AC  
 DT 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Maize rpoB gene primer rpoB#2.  
 XX



KW Promoter; nuclear encoded plastid RNA polymerase; NEP; rpoB; chloroplast;  
 KW transgenic plant; maize; primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Zea mays.  
 XX WO9855595-A1.  
 XX PN  
 XX 10-DEC-1998.  
 XX PF 03-JUN-1998; 98WO-US011437.  
 XX PR 03-JUN-1997; 97US-0048376P.  
 XX PR 12-SEP-1997; 97US-0058670P.  
 XX PA (RUTF ) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.  
 XX PI Maliga P, Silhavy D, Sziraman P;  
 XX WIPI; 1999-070262/06.  
 XX Isolated nuclear-encoded plastid RNA polymerase promoter sequences -  
 PT useful for expressing exogenous protein in plant plastids such as  
 PT chloroplasts.  
 XX Example 1; Page 16; 79pp; English.  
 XX This is the nucleotide sequence of maize rpoB gene primer rpoB#2. The 5'  
 CC nucleotide of the primer corresponds to nucleotide 21418 of the  
 CC complementary strand of the maize plastid genome. Primers (see AAV99606-  
 CC 10) were used in primer extension analysis to identify nuclear-encoded  
 CC Plastid (NEP) RNA polymerase promoters. The invention provides isolated  
 CC rpoB, atpB, clpP and 16S rDNA NEP and PEP promoter elements (see AAV99569  
 CC -99) useful for producing exogenous proteins of interest in plant  
 CC plastids  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 754 GGGATTGATGACGAGT 769  
 Db 16 GGGATTGATGACGAGT 1  
 RESULT 590  
 AAX38344  
 ID AAX38344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAX38344;  
 AC  
 XX 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE E. coli K12 R1 antisense oligonucleotide 44.  
 XX Microorganism inhibitor; antisense; nuclease resistant; treatment;  
 KW ribonucleotide reductase; secA gene; pathological condition; R1 subunit;  
 KW antimicrobial agent; crop protection; primer; R2 subunit; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Escherichia coli.  
 XX WO9902673-A2.  
 XX PN  
 XX 21-JAN-1999.  
 XX PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-CA000666.  
 XX PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0052160P.  
 XX PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;  
 XX WIPI; 1999-120874/10.  
 XX New oligonucleotides complementary to RR or SecA genes - useful to  
 PT inhibit growth of microorganisms.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 17; 103pp; English.  
 XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAX38301-  
 CC X38552) which are nuclease resistant, and comprises about 3-50  
 CC nucleotides complementary to the ribonucleotide reductase gene or the  
 CC secA gene of a microorganism. The antisense oligonucleotides are used to  
 CC treat mammalian pathological conditions mediated by microorganisms. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful as antimicrobial agents in crop  
 CC protection  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 619 GCCTTCTACACACACGG 634  
 Db 3 GCCTTCTACACACACGG 18  
 RESULT 591  
 AAX96851  
 ID AAX96851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAX96851;  
 AC  
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX WO9927105-A2.  
 XX PN  
 XX 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX Griffais R;  
 XX WIPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 PT  
 XX Page 1858; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used  
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae

IC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
C especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
C epitope of C. pneumoniae  
X  
Q Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1093 CACATCAGTCTTCCA 1108  
b 1 CACATCAGTCTTCCA 16  
RESULT 592  
AAZ75715/C  
D AAZ75715 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
X C  
C AAZ75715;  
X  
T 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
X  
E Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10071.  
X  
W Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
W genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
W haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
W amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
W diagnosis; ss.  
X  
S Homo sapiens.  
X  
N W03954500-A2.  
X  
D 28-OCT-1999.  
X  
F 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
X  
R 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
R 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
X  
A (GEST ) GENSET.  
X  
I Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
X  
R WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
X  
T Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
T map of the human genome.  
X  
S Claim 8; Page 2377; 2745pp; English.  
X  
C AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
C invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
C nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
C primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
C have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the  
C human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
C which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
C Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
C identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
C agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
C differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
C pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
C N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
C 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
C present invention  
X  
Q Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1402 GATGAAAAAGAGAAAG 1417  
Db 16 GATGAAAAAGAGAGAAAG 1  
RESULT 593  
AAS04158/C  
ID AAS04158 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS04158;  
XX  
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Arbitrary primer RS used in AP-PCR.  
XX  
KW AP-PCR; arbitrarily primed PCR; arbitrary primer; DNA fingerprint;  
KW rapid organism identification; PCR primer; RS; mouse; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus sp.  
XX  
PN US6207810-B1.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2001.  
XX  
PF 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154364.  
XX  
PR 15-OCT-1990; 90US-00598913.  
PR 21-DEC-1990; 90US-00633095.  
PR 09-OCT-1992; 92US-00959119.  
XX  
PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.  
PA (CALB-) CALIFORNIA INST BIOLOGICAL RES.  
XX  
XX McClelland M, Welsh JT;  
XX WPI; 2001-298945/31.  
XX  
DR New isolated transforming growth factor-beta1 repressed transcript 1  
PT polynucleotide useful for distinguishing growth-arrested cells from non-  
PT growth-arrested cells, and for producing antibodies.  
XX  
PS Example 12; Col 36; 48pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present sequence for arbitrary primer RS is used in the first and  
CC second strand synthesis of mouse cDNA by AP-PCR (arbitrarily primed PCR).  
CC Various arbitrary primers (AAS04145-AAS04151, AAS04154-AAS04180) are  
CC described in the invention of a rapid method for generating discrete DNA  
CC PCR products (characteristic of a genome) as a "fingerprint". The AP-PCR  
CC method comprises priming the target nucleic acid from a genome or  
CC cellular RNA preparation with a single-stranded primer to form a primed  
CC nucleic acid with a substantial degree of mismatch between the primer and  
CC target sequence. The primed sequence is amplified by at least 1 cycle of  
CC PCR and the resulting product amplified by a second step of PCR of at  
CC least 10 cycles. AP-PCR is useful for the rapid identification of  
CC bacterial species and strains, mammals and plants. AP-PCR is useful as it  
CC does not require knowledge of the nucleotide sequence of the organism to  
CC be identified. Transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta1 repressed  
CC transcript 1 (TRT1) polynucleotide (AAS04153) which is associated with  
CC arrested cell growth is also described. TRT1 is useful for the production  
CC of anti-sense RNA capable of hybridising to the TRT1 polynucleotide, for  
CC producing antibodies, and for distinguishing growth-arrested cells from  
CC non-growth-arrested cells. The sequence for LF9.5m (AAU02482) which is  
CC associated with normal growth of ovary cells is also given  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 639 GGTGATGACTGTGTGCC 654







T disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19,  
T useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele  
T and a phenotype.

X Example 2; Page 298; 31pp; English.

X The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,  
X preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on  
X chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or  
X estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an  
X association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, e.g. a  
X disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to  
X obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function  
X disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,  
X insulin disorders, atheromatous disease and cardiac insufficiency. The  
X markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a  
X biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker  
X haplotype and a phenotype. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to  
X amplify a human obesity-associated biallelic marker

X Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.16+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 506 CTGGCTTCTGTACGT 521

|||||

b 18 CTGGCTTCTGTACAT 3

ESULT 601

EX34051

D ABX34051 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X ABX34051;

X 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)

X Human cancer suppressing protein PP7982 PCR primer #1.

X Human; primer; ss; cancer suppressing protein; cancer; PCR.

X Homo sapiens.

X CN1351081-A.

X 29-MAY-2002.

X 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127102.

X 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127102.

X (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST ONCOLOGY.

X Gu J;

X WPI; 2002-609437/66.

X New human protein with cancer cell growth suppressing function and a  
T polynucleotide encoding it, for treating diseases, such as, cancer.

X Example 2; Page 11 (disclosure); 39pp; Chinese.

X This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel human  
X protein with cancer suppressing function. The invention also comprises a  
X method for preparing the polypeptide by recombination, and an application  
X of the polypeptide in treating diseases such as cancer, etc. Also  
X disclosed in an antagonist of the polypeptide and its medical action. The  
X present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a cDNA encoding  
X a cancer suppressing protein of the invention

X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.16+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCTCAAGTGAGC 1963

|||||

Db 1 CTGGCTCAAGTGATC 16

RESULT 602

ABI93676

ID ABI93676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABI93676;

XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#763 oligo #9.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
T complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.

CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to  
CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GAGGACGAGACGACC 1264  
 ID 4 GAGGACGAGACGACC 19

RESULT 603  
 ABX12750  
 ID ABX12750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX12750;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer #2 for DNA encoding mouse DAV-1 (kappa) light chain.  
 XX  
 KW Mouse; bifunctional molecule; antigen-binding portion; alpha integrin;  
 XX cell surface protein; phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase; PI3K;  
 XX signalling pathway; targeted gene therapy; delivery vector;  
 KW adenoviral gene delivery particle; viral infection; cancer;  
 XX rheumatoid arthritis; cardiovascular disorder; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW restenosis; ophthalmic disorder; hyperproliferative disorder;  
 XX hormonal disorder; virucide; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;  
 KW antiarthritic; ophthalmological; DAV-1 light chain; PCR; primer;  
 XX penton base monoclonal antibody; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 UN US2002164333-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 07-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903327.  
 XX  
 PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-00613017.  
 XX  
 PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-0325781P.  
 XX  
 PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.  
 XX  
 PI Nemerow GR, Li E;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2002-171707/22.  
 XX  
 CC New bifunctional molecules comprising an antibody or its antigen-binding  
 CC portion, and a targeting agent, useful for e.g. gene therapy, or for  
 CC promoting adenoviral vector-mediated gene delivery to cells lacking av  
 CC integrins.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 23; 49pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a bifunctional molecule comprising an  
 CC antibody or its antigen-binding portion, and a targeting agent. The  
 CC antibody specifically binds to an antigen in a protein that binds to  
 CC alpha integrin, and the targeting agent specifically binds to a cell  
 CC surface protein that activates the phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase  
 CC (PI3K) signalling pathway. The bifunctional molecules are useful for  
 CC targeted gene therapy using targeting delivery vectors, such as  
 CC adenoviral gene delivery particles. The bifunctional molecules are useful  
 CC for treating viral infections, rheumatoid arthritis, cancers,  
 CC cardiovascular disorders, diabetic retinopathies, restenosis, ophthalmic  
 CC disorders, hyperproliferative disorders, and hormonal disorders. The  
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 TGCTCAAGAGCTTTAAC 939  
 ID 1 TGCTCAAGAGCTTTAAC 16  
 DB

RESULT 604  
 ABZ90848  
 ID ABZ90848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ90848;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPITG-) EPITGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX  
 CC Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 CC respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 CC corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 CC ubiqunone.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6090; 872pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2036 TTTCAGATACATTTT 2051  
|||||  
b 5 TTTCAGATACATTTT 20

## RESULT 605

ABZ85537  
ID ABZ85537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
X  
C ABZ85537;  
X  
T 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
X Human oligonucleotide sequence.

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
W antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
W antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
W adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
W lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

X Homo sapiens.

X WO200285308-A2.

X 31-OCT-2002.

X 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

X 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

X (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

X Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
I Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

X WPI; 2003-229219/22.

X Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
T respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
I corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
I ubiquinone.

X Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 779; 872bp; English.

X The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
C first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
C initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
C 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
C junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
C nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
C antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
C has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
C immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
C use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
C preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
C for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
C antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
C of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
C receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
C lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
C lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
C Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
C specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
C at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

X Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 GAAAAATCGAAATCTA 224  
|||||  
Db 2 GAAAAAGGAATCTA 17

## RESULT 606

ACC42280/c  
ID ACC42280 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
X  
AC ACC42280;  
X  
T 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
X Human c-jun oncogene PCR primer #1.

X Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;  
KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;  
KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003016327-A1.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.

XX 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.

XX (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Sealfon S, Wurmbach E, Yuen T;

XX WPI; 2003-268296/26.

XX New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different  
PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known  
PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.

XX Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several  
CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid  
CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying  
CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a  
CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic  
CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling  
CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of  
CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction  
CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for  
CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or  
CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal  
CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,  
CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to  
CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 415 GTGGCAAGTGCTGTGA 430

Db 17 GTGGCATGTGCTGTGA 2

## RESULT 607

ABT43150



```

ID  ABT43150 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  ABT43150;
XX
DT  22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #65.
XX
KW  Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
EN  WO2002103017-A1.
XX
PD  27-DEC-2002.
XX
XX  30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.
XX
PR  31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.
XX
PR  24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.
XX
XX  (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
PA  (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX  Nakagawara A;
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-167523/16.
XX
XX  Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in
PT  human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor
PT  prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.
XX
XX  Example 5; Page 23(1); 444pp; Japanese.
XX
XX  The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in
CC  human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the
CC  invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.
CC  The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  242 ATGCTGAGGAGATGAC 257
    |||||
DB  4 ATGCTGAGGAGCTGAC 19

RESULT 608
ACC47989/c
ID  ACC47989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  ACC47989;
XX
DT  11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX  MCK DNA fragment amplifying antisense primer.
XX
XX  Cell differentiation; gene expression; neuroprotective; immunomodulator;
KW  dermatological; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; antianemic; cytostatic;
KW  anti-Hiv; protozoicide; vulnary; deacetylase; MCK; PCR; primer;
KW  muscle creatine kinase; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
XX  WO2003033678-A2.
XX
PD  24-APR-2003.
XX
XX  17-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033570.
XX

PR  18-OCT-2001; 2001US-033570SP.
PR  25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0343854P.
XX
PA  (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
PA  (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI  Sartorelli V, Puri PL;
XX
XX  WPI; 2003-430347/40.
XX
XX  Enhancing progenitor cell differentiation and regeneration or
PT  differentiation-related gene expression in a progenitor cell, useful for
PT  treating tissue degeneration, comprises contacting the cell with a
PT  deacetylase inhibitor.
XX
XX  Example 1; Page 25; 79pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to enhancing progenitor cell differentiation or
CC  differentiation-related gene expression in a progenitor cell. The method
CC  involves contacting an undifferentiated progenitor cell with an amount of
CC  a deacetylase inhibitor for a period of time sufficient to induce
CC  progenitor cell differentiation or enhance expression of the genes. The
CC  method is useful in promoting cell differentiation and regeneration using
CC  deacetylase inhibitors. The method is used to inhibit, prevent or treat
CC  diseases or conditions associated with a degeneration or loss of tissue,
CC  such as muscle tissue, nerve tissue or haematopoietic tissue. In
CC  particular, the disease or condition is muscular atrophy, muscular
CC  dystrophy, muscular cachexia, dermatomyositis, Alzheimer's disease,
CC  olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Parkinson's disease, degeneration of
CC  nervous tissue, ocular atrophy, hepatocerebral degeneration, idiopathic
CC  aplastic anemia, secondary aplastic anemia, amyotrophic lateral
CC  sclerosis, poliomyelitis, bone marrow loss induced by radiation therapy
CC  or chemotherapy, multiple myeloma, acute lymphocytic leukemia, HIV
CC  infection, AIDS, malaria, chronic myelogenous leukemia, Fanconi's anemia
CC  the MCK (muscle creatine kinase) DNA
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1456 ACCAAGGAGGAGGAGC 1471
    |||||
DB  19 ACCATGGAGGAGAGC 4

RESULT 609
ABT32305
ID  ABT32305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  ABT32305;
XX
DT  08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX  Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #82.
XX
XX  Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
KW  high malignancy.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
XX  WO200297093-A1.
PN
XX
XX  05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX  30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
XX  30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
PR
XX  24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
XX
XX  (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
PA

```

'A (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.  
X Nakagawara A;  
X WPI; 2003-140476/13.  
X Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor  
X prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.  
X Example 5; Page 26; 11pp; Japanese.  
X The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in  
X human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good  
X prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for  
X distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous  
X regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).  
X The DNA sequences ABT32224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in  
X an example of the invention  
X Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
X  
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
X Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
X Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
X  
X 242 ATGCTGAGGAGTGAC 257  
X 4 ATGCTGAGGAGTGAC 19  
X  
X RESULT 610  
X CD99668/c  
X D ACD99668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
X X ACD99668;  
X 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
X Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #354.  
X Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;  
X antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;  
X psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;  
X inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.  
X Synthetic.  
X US2003050268-A1.  
X 13-MAR-2003.  
X 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.  
X 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.  
X (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.  
X (BERG/) BERG D J.  
X Krieg AM, Berg DJ;  
X WPI; 2003-521815/49.  
X Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,  
X allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel  
X disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.  
X Disclosure; Page 18; 229pp; English.  
X The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory  
X disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of  
X developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory  
X nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is  
X useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as

CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or  
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.  
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
X  
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
X Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
X Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
X  
X 210 AAAAATGGAATCTAT 225  
X 16 AAAAATGGAATCTAT 1  
X  
X RESULT 611  
X AAD57025/c  
X ID AAD57025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
X X AAD57025;  
X X 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
X X Human mucin 1 transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #199466.  
X X Human mucin 1 transmembrane; hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic;  
X X inflammatory disorder; gene therapy; H23-ETA transmembrane antigen;  
X X antisense; episialin; epitectin; polymorphic epithelial mucin; CD227;  
X X peanut-reactive urinary mucin; PUM; epithelial membrane antigen; EMA;  
X X PEM; NCR11; H23 antigen; DF3 antigen; phosphorothioate backbone; MUC1;  
X X PAS-0; ss.  
X X Homo sapiens.  
X X Synthetic.  
X X  
X Key Location/Qualifiers  
X modified\_base 1..20 /\*tag= a  
X /mod\_base= OTHER  
X /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-  
X methyl cytidines"  
X modified\_base 1..5 /\*tag= b  
X /mod\_base= OTHER  
X /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
X modified\_base 16..20 /\*tag= c  
X /mod\_base= OTHER  
X /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
X  
X WO2003054154-A2.  
X 03-JUL-2003.  
X 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039873.  
X 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029517.  
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
X Dobie KW, Myers SJ;  
X WPI; 2003-559135/52.  
X New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mucin  
X 1, transmembrane, useful for preparing a composition for treating  
X hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders.  
X Example 15; Page 83; 132pp; English.  
X The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to  
X a nucleic acid encoding mucin 1 transmembrane (also known as MUC1,  
X episialin, epitectin, polymorphic epithelial mucin; PEM, peanut-reactive

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CC urinary mucin; PUM, epithelial membrane antigen; EMA, PAS-0, NCRC11, H23
CC antigen, H23-ETA transmembrane antigen, DF3 antigen and CD227) to
CC inhibit/modulate the expression of mucin 1 transmembrane. Antisense
CC compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
CC treating hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders. The invention is
CC also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human mucin 1
CC transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 394 CAGTGTCTACTGGTG 409
Db 18 CAGTGTCTACTGGG 3

RESULT 612
ACH66442/C
ID ACH66442 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACH66442;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense PCR primer used to amplify ADH2.
XX
XX Promoter; ss; genomic DNA; gDNA; untranslated region; UTR;
KW DNA high-density microarray; biosite; large scale production; gDNA probe;
KW microarray; Type I primer; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1 /tag= a
FT /label= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= linked to the bacteriophage T3 promoter
FT (ACH66427)"
XX
XX US2003073085-A1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972469.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972469.
XX
XX (LAIF/) LAI F.
XX (ZHOU/) ZHOU D.
XX
XX Lai F, Zhou D;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-555942/52.
XX
XX Amplifying expressed genetic sequences from genomic DNA of mammalian or
XX higher order plant species for printing on DNA microarrays, involves
XX using the 3' untranslated region of the gene sequence.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 15pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a method for amplifying expressed genetic
XX sequences from genomic DNA (gDNA) from mammalian or higher order plant
XX species. The method involves identifying a 3' untranslated region (UTR)
XX of a gDNA sequence, designing probe, performing PCR, separating the
XX product by size differentiation and performing a second PCR to amplify
XX the predetermined sequence. Also claimed is a biological analysis device,
XX comprising a substrate and an array of a set of expressed genetic
XX sequences, located on the substrate, which are generated by the method
XX above and a DNA high-density microarray comprising a substrate upon which

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CC are deposited an array of biosites of genomic DNA fragments having the
CC sequence of at least one exon, and absent polyadenine and vector
CC sequences, where the genomic DNA fragments have a sequence length of from
CC about 75-2000 nucleotides. The method is efficient for amplifying gene
CC sequences, enables large-scale production of gDNA sequences, generates
CC large quantities of gDNA probes, which enables greater efficiency for
CC printing in microarray formats, fabricates high-density DNA arrays of
CC enhanced, widely varying genetic content and abstains from using RNA-
CC derived sequences by simple PCR amplifications without cloning. The
CC method produces amplified sequences that have greater specificity and
CC size consistency than that observed with cDNA fragments, and allows for
CC greater signal sensitivity than oligonucleotides. The sequence presented
CC is a Type I gene specific primer which is linked at its 5' termini to the
CC bacteriophage T3 promoter
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 416 TGGCAAGTGTGTGAA 431
Db 18 TGGCAAAATGTGTGAA 3

RESULT 613
AAD57688
ID AAD57688 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD57688;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PLSCR4 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #196301.
DE
XX
XX Human; phospholipid scramblase 4; autoimmune disorder; gene therapy;
KW neurodegenerative disease; hyperproliferative disorder; HuPLSCR4;
KW HuPLSCR4; PLSCR4; LOC57088; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003048331-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038619.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00012984.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie K;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-569054/53.
XX
XX New compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT

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AC ADD32068;
XX
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human formyl peptide receptor-like 2 (FPR1L2) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX GPCR; drug screening; diagnosis; cancer; lung; colon; breast;
XX haematological disease; cardiovascular disease;
XX peripheral nervous system disease; central nervous system disease;
XX respiratory disease; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX genito-urological disease; neuroprotective; cardiant; respiratory;
XX antiasthmatic; cytostatic; gene therapy; expression profiling; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003080098-A2.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2003; 2003WO-BP002414.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00006595.
XX
XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX
XX Golz S, Brueggemeier U, Geerts A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-876881/81.
XX
XX Screening for therapeutic agents for treating a disease e.g., cancer in a
XX mammal, comprises contacting a test compound with a formyl peptide
XX receptor-like 2 polypeptide and detecting binding of the test compound to
XX the polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 117bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of screening for agents for treating
XX formyl peptide receptor-like 2 (FPR1L2)-related disorders in a mammal. The
XX method involves detecting the binding of test compound to an FPR1L2
XX polypeptide or polynucleotide, or determining the activity of an FPR1L2
XX polypeptide at different concentrations of the test compound. FPR1L2 is a
XX G protein coupled receptor (GPCR) which is highly expressed in a variety
XX of human tissues. It is expressed in various brain tissues; cardiovascular
XX system tissues; erythrocytes, lymph nodes and other haematological
XX tissues; respiratory tissues; genito-urological tissues such as prostate
XX and penis; and in different cancer tissues such as breast cancer, colon
XX cancer and lung cancer. In particular, it is expressed at a higher level
XX in lungs affected with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX compared with healthy lungs. The invention also encompasses a method of
XX diagnosing an FPR1L2-related disorder by quantification of FPR1L2
XX polynucleotides, and pharmaceutical compositions for treating an FPR1L2-
XX related disorder. Therapeutic agents identified using the method of the
XX invention can be used in the treatment of disorders such as cancer,
XX haematological diseases, cardiovascular diseases, peripheral and central
XX nervous system diseases, respiratory diseases (e.g., COPD and asthma), or
XX genito-urological diseases. The present sequence represents a human FPR1L2
XX PCR primer used in expression profiling in an example of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1428 GAAGAAGAGTCCAC 1443
XX
XX 19 GAAGAAGAGCCACC 4
XX
XX
XX RESULT 617
XX AAT95440/c
XX
XX
XX ADD32068;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human formyl peptide receptor-like 2 (FPR1L2) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX GPCR; drug screening; diagnosis; cancer; lung; colon; breast;
XX haematological disease; cardiovascular disease;
XX peripheral nervous system disease; central nervous system disease;
XX respiratory disease; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX genito-urological disease; neuroprotective; cardiant; respiratory;
XX antiasthmatic; cytostatic; gene therapy; expression profiling; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003080098-A2.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2003; 2003WO-BP002414.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00006595.
XX
XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX
XX Golz S, Brueggemeier U, Geerts A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-876881/81.
XX
XX Screening for therapeutic agents for treating a disease e.g., cancer in a
XX mammal, comprises contacting a test compound with a formyl peptide
XX receptor-like 2 polypeptide and detecting binding of the test compound to
XX the polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 117bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of screening for agents for treating
XX formyl peptide receptor-like 2 (FPR1L2)-related disorders in a mammal. The
XX method involves detecting the binding of test compound to an FPR1L2
XX polypeptide or polynucleotide, or determining the activity of an FPR1L2
XX polypeptide at different concentrations of the test compound. FPR1L2 is a
XX G protein coupled receptor (GPCR) which is highly expressed in a variety
XX of human tissues. It is expressed in various brain tissues; cardiovascular
XX system tissues; erythrocytes, lymph nodes and other haematological
XX tissues; respiratory tissues; genito-urological tissues such as prostate
XX and penis; and in different cancer tissues such as breast cancer, colon
XX cancer and lung cancer. In particular, it is expressed at a higher level
XX in lungs affected with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX compared with healthy lungs. The invention also encompasses a method of
XX diagnosing an FPR1L2-related disorder by quantification of FPR1L2
XX polynucleotides, and pharmaceutical compositions for treating an FPR1L2-
XX related disorder. Therapeutic agents identified using the method of the
XX invention can be used in the treatment of disorders such as cancer,
XX haematological diseases, cardiovascular diseases, peripheral and central
XX nervous system diseases, respiratory diseases (e.g., COPD and asthma), or
XX genito-urological diseases. The present sequence represents a human FPR1L2
XX PCR primer used in expression profiling in an example of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1428 GAAGAAGAGTCCAC 1443
XX
XX 19 GAAGAAGAGCCACC 4
XX
XX
XX RESULT 617
XX AAT95440/c
XX
XX
XX AAT95440 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT95440;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 10-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer for breast cancer susceptibility gene BRCA2 exon 11-6.
XX
XX Human; breast cancer; susceptibility; gene; BRCA2; diagnosis; screening;
XX treatment; gene therapy; PCR primer; exon 11-6; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9722689-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-1997.
XX
XX 17-DEC-1996; 96WO-US019598.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1995; 95US-00573779.
XX 20-DEC-1995; 95US-00575359.
XX 21-DEC-1995; 95US-00576559.
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00585391.
XX 29-APR-1996; 96US-00639501.
XX
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX (HSCR-) HSC RES & DEV LP.
XX (ENDO-) ENDO RECH INC.
XX
XX Tavtigian SV, Kamb A, Simard J, Couch F, Rommens JM, Weber BL;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-341680/31.
XX
XX Human breast cancer susceptibility gene BRCA2 - useful for diagnosing
XX breast cancer and screening for compounds to treat breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 60; 189pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a primer for the human breast cancer
XX susceptibility gene BRCA2, which can be used to diagnose breast cancer
XX and screen for compounds to treat breast cancer. BRCA2 can also be used
XX in gene therapy to restore wild type BRCA2 gene function to a cell, which
XX has lost its or has altered (i.e. by virtue of a mutation in BRCA2) BRCA2
XX gene function. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1402 GATGAAAAGAGAAAG 1417
XX
XX 21 GATGAAAAGAGCAAG 6
XX
XX
XX RESULT 618
XX AAT94562
XX
XX AAT94562 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT94562;
XX
XX 09-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene exon 27 PTT primer PTTU.
XX
XX BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
XX gene therapy; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; ocular melanoma;
XX leukaemia; human; single stranded conformation polymorphism test; SSCP;
XX protein truncation test; PTT primer; ss.

```

X S Synthetic.  
 X S Homo sapiens.  
 X N GB2307477-A.  
 X D 28-MAY-1997.  
 X F 25-NOV-1996; 96GB-00024453.  
 X R 23-NOV-1995; 95GB-00023959.  
 X R 14-DEC-1995; 95GB-00025555.  
 X R 28-AUG-1996; 96GB-00017961.  
 X A (CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.  
 X A (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.  
 X I Futreal PA, Wooster RF, Ashworth A, Stratton MR;  
 X R WPI; 1997-261854/24.  
 X T Nucleic acid molecules comprising part or all of the BRCA2 cancer  
 T susceptibility gene - useful for diagnosis, prognosis or therapeutic  
 T treatment of cancer.  
 X S Disclosure; Fig 9; 124pp; English.  
 X C The present sequence represents a PTT primer for protein truncation test  
 C analysis of the BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene. The nucleic acid  
 C molecule can be used to construct probes for screening cDNA or genomic  
 C libraries, sequencing positive clones obtained, and assembling the full  
 C length BRCA2 sequence. The BRCA2 nucleic acid molecules and proteins are  
 C useful in a method of medical treatment, preferably gene therapy,  
 C especially for treating cancer, where the cancer is female or male breast  
 C cancer, ovarian, prostate or colorectal cancer, ocular melanoma or  
 C leukaemia. In particular antisense oligonucleotides capable of  
 C hybridising to the BRCA2 nucleic acid, pre-mRNA or mature mRNA are used  
 C so that the expression of the BRCA2 nucleic acid is reduced or prevented.  
 C The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in a method for diagnosing  
 C susceptibility or predisposition to cancer in a patient. The nucleic acid  
 C molecules are used to design probes or primers for PCR to determine or  
 C detect the presence of mutations in a sample of nucleic acid from a  
 C patient. The BRCA2 promoter region is useful for screening for substances  
 C which modulate the expression of nucleic acid under control of the  
 C promoter. Antibodies are used to determine the presence, amount or  
 C location in a cell of a BRCA2 polypeptide or its mutant forms. The  
 C polypeptides are used to screen for binding partners, these are useful to  
 C screen for substances which mimic the activity of BRCA2 polypeptide,  
 C which can be used as cancer therapeutics. N.B. The descriptions for  
 C figures 9 and 10 have been exchanged in the specification e.g. the  
 C description for figure 9 corresponds to figure 10 and vice versa  
 X Q Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Y 1991 TCCTCTCTCTAATTCGTG 2006  
 b 1 TCCTCTCTCTAATTCGTG 16  
 RESULT 619  
 AZ26210/c  
 D AZ26210 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 X C AA226210;  
 X T 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
 X X Human polymorphic region 399.  
 X E

KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;  
 KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;  
 KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;  
 KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;  
 KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;  
 KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO9841648-A2.  
 XX PD 24-SEP-1998.  
 XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.  
 XX PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.  
 XX PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.  
 XX PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;  
 XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.  
 XX PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,  
 PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,  
 PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.  
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.  
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor  
 CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active  
 CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is  
 CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is  
 CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a  
 CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele  
 CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene  
 CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic  
 CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor  
 CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene  
 CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the  
 CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be  
 CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.  
 CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic  
 CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and  
 CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove  
 CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA235812-226925 represent  
 CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1604 ATATAAAATTTATTA 1619  
 Db 19 ATATGAAATTTATTA 4  
 RESULT 620  
 AA217998/c  
 ID AA217998 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AC AA217998;  
 XX DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX DE Homeobox conserved region CDX specific primer.  
 XX KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.







PT acid sample.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 55; 83pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide  
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking  
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention  
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a  
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.  
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by  
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or  
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to  
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of  
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being  
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.  
 CC agamaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular  
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,  
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic  
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial  
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune  
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic  
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and  
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific  
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963  
 DB 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1  
 RESULT 625  
 ABK51833/C  
 ID ABK51833 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK51833;  
 XX  
 DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE DNA probe #1 for human DDOST gene.  
 XX  
 KW Human; enzyme classification; enzyme quantitative determination;  
 KW glucuronic acid conjugation; DDOST; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP2002085066-A.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00272228.  
 XX  
 PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00272228.  
 XX  
 PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-378271/41.  
 XX  
 XX Determination of enzymes participating in glucuronic acid conjugation in  
 PT human being, comprises use of oligonucleotide probes.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 13; 13pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for classification and  
 CC quantitative determination of enzymes participating in glucuronic acid  
 conjugation. The method involves the use of oligonucleotide probes  
 CC hybridising to regions of the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT)  
 CC genes (e.g. UGT1, UGT1A7, UGT1A9, UGT1A10, UGT2B7, UGT2B10,  
 CC UGT2B11, UGT2B15, UGT2B17, UGT8), and the DDOST gene. The method and  
 CC probes are useful for the genetic determination of enzymes participating  
 CC in glucuronic acid conjugation with catalysed UGT. The method is both  
 CC rapid and accurate. ABK51813-ABK51836 represent oligonucleotide probes  
 CC useful for human UGT or DDOST genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1441 ACCGAGAGGAGAGAAA 1456  
 DB 18 ACCGAGGGGAGAGAAA 3  
 RESULT 626  
 ABS97437  
 ID ABS97437 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS97437;  
 XX  
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2) polymorphic sequence #24.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;  
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 O2E; CYP45002E1; LTF;  
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;  
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;  
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
 KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GSTI2; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;  
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile; STM;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; Cancer; prostate;  
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200257410-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.  
 XX  
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.  
 XX  
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.  
 XX  
 PI Guida M, Hall J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.  
 XX  
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes  
 PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers  
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for  
 PT disorder-related traits.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; Page 114; 714pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known

C human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),  
 C cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),  
 C aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
 C (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding  
 C inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating  
 C protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl  
 C transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl  
 C transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),  
 C sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
 C (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
 C transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1  
 C (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3  
 C (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic  
 C receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.  
 C The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as  
 C genetic linkage markers for locating and characterising the genes that  
 C are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually  
 C identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related  
 C traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive  
 C expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing  
 C and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the  
 C polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502E1, AHR,  
 C ARNT, EPX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,  
 C MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug  
 C metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,  
 C AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for  
 C susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are  
 C used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered  
 C susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central  
 C nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,  
 C immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine  
 C protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or  
 C haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and  
 C peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a  
 C polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

Q Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; Mismatches 15; Conservative 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2028 GTTTCCTTTTGAGAT 2043

b 1 GTTTCCTTTTGAGAT 16

RESULT 627  
 ABA92276/C

D ABA92276 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

C ABA92276;

T 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)

E Human connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) sense PCR primer.

C Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; human; fibrosis; angiogenesis;  
 C cytostatic; vulnery; nephrotropic; cardiant; antiatherosclerotic;  
 C antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; vasotropic; gene therapy;  
 C PCR; primer; ss.

S Homo sapiens.

X WO200207747-A1.

P 31-JAN-2002.

F 17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022347.

C 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219244P.

X (JOSL-) JOSLIN DIABETES CENT INC.

XX King GL;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPT; 2002-171947/22.

XX Modulating fibrosis or angiogenesis, useful for treating inflammatory  
 PT bowel disease, Crohn's disease or acute fibrosis due to trauma or  
 PT surgery, comprises administering modulator of vascular epithelial growth  
 PT factor signaling pathways.

PT Example 8; Page 47; 57pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a sense primer used, with the antisense  
 PS primer given in ABA92277, in the PCR amplification of human connective  
 XX tissue growth factor (CTGF) cDNA from human fibroblast cDNA. The PCR  
 CC products were subcloned into vector pCRII and sequenced. A cDNA probe was  
 CC produced for use in Northern blot analysis. The invention is based, in  
 CC part, on the discovery that vascular epithelial growth factor (VEGF) can  
 CC regulate CTGF e.g. through the PI3 kinase-Akt pathway. CTGF is a potent  
 CC diffusible growth factor and a potent activator of fibrosis, angiogenesis  
 CC and extracellular matrix production. The invention provides a method for  
 CC modulating (decreasing or increasing) fibrosis and/or angiogenesis in a  
 CC tissue by administering an agent that modulates a component of the VEGF  
 CC signal transduction pathway and decreases/increases CTGF activity. The  
 CC method is useful for treating fibrotic and/or angiogenesis related  
 CC disorders, and is particularly useful in protocols involving gene therapy  
 CC or cell therapy. The fibrotic disorders may include a disorder caused by  
 CC scarring (e.g. keloids), scleroderma, kidney fibrosis (e.g. glomerular  
 CC sclerosis or renal tubulointestinal fibrosis), pulmonary fibrosis (e.g.  
 CC diffuse interstitial pulmonary fibrosis), cardiac fibrosis,  
 CC chemotherapy/radiation induced lung fibrosis, pancreatitis,  
 CC atherosclerotic plaques (e.g. restenosis), inflammatory bowel disease,  
 CC Crohn's disease, arthritic joints (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis), cancer  
 CC (e.g. invasive breast carcinoma, stromal mammary tumours or  
 CC dermatofibromas), general fibrosis syndrome, or acute fibrosis in  
 CC response to various forms of trauma, e.g. accidental injuries,  
 CC infections, surgery, burns, radiation or chemotherapy. A method of  
 CC screening for a compound that decreases fibrosis or angiogenesis is also  
 CC provided

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; Mismatches 15; Conservative 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1435 GAAGTACCGAAGAGG 1450

Db 20 GAAGTACCGAAGAGG 5

RESULT 628

AAQ52432/C

ID AAQ52432 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAQ52432;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 02-JUN-1994 (first entry)

DE Pre-C mutant hepatitis virus PCR primer PC83F.

XX Polymerase chain reaction; detection; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9323567-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1993.

PF 07-MAY-1993; 93WO-JP000602.

XX 08-MAY-1992; 92JP-00116293.



D AAC88338 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 X C AAC88338;  
 X T 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 X B Primer 793F.  
 X M Nasopharyngeal carcinoma; Epstein Barr virus; screening; ss.  
 X S Unidentified.  
 X N WO200066769-A2.  
 X D 09-NOV-2000.  
 X F 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-CA000456.  
 X R 30-APR-1999; 99US-0131944P.  
 X A (ADSE-) ADVANCE SENTRY CORP.  
 X I Ng RHW, Daykin V, Phillips J;  
 X R WPI; 2001-007233/01.  
 X T Screening nasopharyngeal carcinoma comprises quantifying the amount of  
 T cellular Epstein Barr virus in control and test samples to define  
 T threshold and test values, respectively, which are then compared.  
 X S Claim 6; Page 17; 36pp; English.  
 X C The present invention relates to screening nasopharyngeal carcinoma and  
 C involves quantifying an amount of cellular Epstein Barr virus in  
 C epithelial cell samples from nasopharynx of control and test patients to  
 C define a threshold and test value  
 X Q Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Claim 6; Page 17; 36pp; English.  
 Y 909 CAAGTGTGTGGAATTT 924  
 b 7 CAAGTGTGTGGAATTT 22  
 ESULT 632  
 AD09162  
 D AAD09162 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 X C AAD09162;  
 X T 11-SEP-2003 (revised)  
 X T 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 X E Enterovirus 71 DNA amplifying degenerate sense RT-PCR primer, 163S.  
 X X Enterovirus 71; EV71; serotype-specific identification; RT; HFMD;  
 W reverse transcription; hand-foot-and-mouth disease; neurologic disease;  
 W encephalitis; meningitis; cranial nerve palsy; Guillan-Barre syndrome;  
 W poliomyelitis-like syndrome; PCR primer; ss.  
 X S Human enterovirus 71.  
 X N WO200134848-A2.  
 X D 17-MAY-2001.  
 X F 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029021.  
 X X 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164520P.

XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 XX Brown BA, Kilpatrick DR, Pallansch MA, Oberste MS;  
 XX WPI; 2001-329101/34.  
 XX Novel nucleic acids, useful as primers in amplification and sequencing  
 PT reactions to rapidly amplify and sequence target enterovirus 71 nucleic  
 PT acids.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 11; 75pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is a degenerate RT (reverse transcription)-PCR  
 CC primer, 163S which is used in the amplification and sequencing of  
 CC enterovirus 71 (EV71). The present invention relates to a method of  
 CC serotype-specific identification of EV71 by RT-PCR. The invention also  
 CC provides nucleic acids which are used as primers in amplification or  
 CC sequencing reactions to rapidly amplify or sequence EV71 DNA. EV71 is  
 CC responsible for hand-foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD) and neurologic  
 CC diseases such as encephalitis, meningitis, cranial nerve palsies, Guillan  
 CC -Barre syndrome and poliomyelitis-like syndrome. The DNAs of the present  
 CC invention are useful for detecting the presence or absence of EV71. They  
 CC are also useful for determining the nucleotide sequence of EV71 DNA.  
 CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)  
 XX Q Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.2%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1399 GAGCATGAAAAGAGAGAGACC 1420  
 Db 1 GAGCAAAACAGGAGAAAGAYC 22  
 RESULT 633  
 ABS51718/c  
 ID ABS51718 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX AC ABS51718;  
 XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human Glypican-2 Precursor-like protein reverse PCR primer #1.  
 XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder;  
 KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder;  
 KW pancreatitis; obesity; diabetes; autoimmune disease; infertility;  
 KW renal artery stenosis; interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW polycystic kidney disease; cataract; Alzheimer's disease; cancer;  
 KW acoustic trauma; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
 KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;  
 KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;  
 KW acne; wound; asthma; human disease; calpain; epsin; zinc finger;  
 KW low density lipoprotein B; LDLB; purinoceptor; CG8841; synaptotagmin;  
 KW serine protease TUSP; mitogen activated protein kinase kinase-2;  
 KW glypican-2 precursor; thymosin beta-10; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200255702-A2.  
 XX 18-JUL-2002.  
 XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050925.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243320P.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243592P.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243642P.  
 XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243681P.

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PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243863P.
PR 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244443P.
PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0244995P.
PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245029P.
PR 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245293P.
PR 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245315P.
PR 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245316P.
PR 19-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262994P.
PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269056P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272923P.
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276565P.
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318119P.
XX
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Gangolli EA, Spytek KA, Gilbert J, Casman S, Bialock A, Li L;
PI Vernet CAM, Shenoy S, Mishra V, Furtak K, Gerlach V, Edinger S;
PI Malyankar U, Stone D, Millet I, Smithson G, Gunther E, Padigaru M;
PI Taupier RJ, Anderson D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590673/63.
XX
XX Isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
XX treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching pathological conditions
XX in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, stroke or
XX Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 203; 236pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new polypeptide that comprises any of
XX 17 fully defined sequences of 43-990 amino acids given in the
XX specification. The NOVX polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody of the
XX invention are useful for treating or preventing a pathological condition
XX in humans with a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau
XX syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation disorders, pancreatitis, obesity,
XX diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial
XX nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, cataract,
XX Alzheimer's disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility.
XX cardiomyopathies, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart
XX defects, scleroderma, endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke,
XX anxiety, pain, leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and
XX asthma. They are also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for
XX treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-
XX associated disorder. They may also be useful in therapeutic applications
XX including protein therapy, as small molecule drug targets, as antibody
XX targets, as diagnostic and/or prognostic markers, in gene therapy, as
XX research tools and in tissue regeneration. The present nucleic acid
XX sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
XX invention to amplify one of the 17 novel proteins of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 369 TATTCATGCGCTGTT 383
XX ||||| |||||
XX 19 TATTCATGCGCTGTT 4
XX
XX RESULT 634
XX ABS51721/C
XX ID ABS51721 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABS51721;
XX XX
XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Glypican-2 Precursor-like protein reverse PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder;

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KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder;
KW pancreatitis; obesity; diabetes; autoimmune disease; infertility;
KW renal artery stenosis; interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis;
KW polycystic kidney disease; cataract; Alzheimer's disease; cancer;
KW acoustic trauma; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;
KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;
KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;
KW acne; wound; asthma; human disease; calpain; epain; zinc finger;
KW low density lipoprotein B; LDLB; purinoceptor; CG8441; synaptotagmin;
KW serine protease TLSP; mitogen activated protein kinase kinase-2;
KW glypican-2 precursor; thymosin beta-10; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200255702-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002.
PD
XX
XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050925.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243320P.
PR
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243592P.
PR
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243642P.
PR
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243681P.
PR
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243863P.
PR
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244443P.
PR
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0244995P.
PR
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245029P.
PR
XX 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245293P.
PR
XX 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245315P.
PR
XX 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245316P.
PR
XX 19-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262994P.
PR
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269056P.
PR
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272923P.
PR
XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276565P.
PR
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318119P.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA
XX Gangolli EA, Spytek KA, Gilbert J, Casman S, Bialock A, Li L;
PI Vernet CAM, Shenoy S, Mishra V, Furtak K, Gerlach V, Edinger S;
PI Malyankar U, Stone D, Millet I, Smithson G, Gunther E, Padigaru M;
PI Taupier RJ, Anderson D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590673/63.
DR
XX
XX Isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
XX treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching pathological conditions
XX in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, stroke or
XX Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 203; 236pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new polypeptide that comprises any of
XX 17 fully defined sequences of 43-990 amino acids given in the
XX specification. The NOVX polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody of the
XX invention are useful for treating or preventing a pathological condition
XX in humans with a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau
XX syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation disorders, pancreatitis, obesity,
XX diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial
XX nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, cataract,
XX Alzheimer's disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility.
XX cardiomyopathies, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart
XX defects, scleroderma, endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke,
XX anxiety, pain, leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and
XX asthma. They are also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for
XX treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-
XX associated disorder. They may also be useful in therapeutic applications
XX including protein therapy, as small molecule drug targets, as antibody
XX targets, as diagnostic and/or prognostic markers, in gene therapy, as
XX research tools and in tissue regeneration. The present nucleic acid
XX sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
XX invention to amplify one of the 17 novel proteins of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 369 TATTCATGCGCTGTT 383
XX ||||| |||||
XX 19 TATTCATGCGCTGTT 4
XX
XX RESULT 634
XX ABS51721/C
XX ID ABS51721 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABS51721;
XX XX
XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Glypican-2 Precursor-like protein reverse PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder;

```

C sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the  
 C invention to amplify one of the 17 novel proteins of the invention  
 Q Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 368 TATTCGATGGCTGTT 383  
 |||||  
 b 19 TATTCATGGCTGTT 4

ESULT 635

CC43708  
 D ACC43708 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

X C ACC43708;

T 27-OCT-2003 (revised)  
 T 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)

X PCR primer used to amplify a shortened PargCo promoter.

E PargCo; promoter; operator; RNA synthesis; polypeptide synthesis;  
 W cell-free system; in vitro protein synthesis; PCR; primer; ss.

X Geobacillus stearothermophilus.

X EP1279736-A1.

X 29-JAN-2003.

F 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402049.

X 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402049.

X (UYNA-) UNIV NANTES.

I Sakanyan V, Snapyan M, Ghochikyan A, Lecocq F;

X WPI; 2003-373763/36.

C Synthesizing RNA or a polypeptide from a DNA template comprises adding to  
 C the reaction mixture the DNA template comprising a promoter with a UP  
 C element and encoding the desired protein and purified alpha subunit of  
 C the RNA polymerase.

S Disclosure; Page 11; 35pp; English.

C The present PCR primer was used to amplify a shortened Bacillus  
 C stearothermophilus PargCo promoter. The amplified fragment was used to  
 C construct recombinant DNA templates to drive protein synthesis in a cell-  
 C free system in the method of the invention. The specification describes a  
 C method of RNA or polypeptide synthesis from a DNA template. The method  
 C comprises providing a cell-free system enabling RNA or polypeptide  
 C synthesis from a DNA template comprising a promoter with at least one UP  
 C element, and recovering the synthesized RNA or polypeptide. The method is  
 C useful for synthesizing RNAs or polypeptides from a DNA template. The RNA  
 C produced from the method is useful as an mRNA for in vitro protein  
 C synthesis, as hybridization probes in diagnostic assays, as substrates  
 C for analysing processing reactions or RNA splicing, and for the  
 C production of specific proteins of interest, such as antigens for  
 C vaccines. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)

X Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1610 AAATTTTAAATATA 1625

Db 6 AAAATTATTAAATATA 21  
 |||||

RESULT 636

ABQ80058  
 ID ABQ80058 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABQ80058;

XX 27-OCT-2003 (revised)

XX 27-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX PargC promoter short fragment primer #1.

XX Primer; PCR; amplify; PargC; promoter; argCJBD; operon; protein array;  
 KW cell free system; operator; intermolecular interaction; near infrared;  
 KW fluorescent dye; ss.

XX Geobacillus stearothermophilus.

XX EP1279963-A1.

XX 29-JAN-2003.

XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402050.

XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402050.

XX (UYNA-) UNIV NANTES.

XX Sakanyan V, Snapyan M, Ghochikyan A, Lecocq FM, Guevel L;

XX Weigel P, Braun F;

XX WPI; 2003-250153/25.

XX Detecting intermolecular interactions between probes and protein targets,  
 PT comprises using protein arrays with cell-free synthesized proteins and  
 PT detection with infrared fluorescent dyes.

XX Example; Page 10; 52pp; English.

CC The sequences given in ABQ80056-59 are primers which were used in the  
 CC amplification and isolation of the B. stearothermophilus PargC promoter  
 CC of the argCJBD operon. This is a strong promoter for driving protein  
 CC synthesis in a cell free system. These primers amplify the full length  
 CC promoter-operator fragment, and also upstream shortened fragments of the  
 CC promoter sequence. The amplified fragments may be used in the method of  
 CC the invention for detecting intermolecular interactions between probe(s)  
 CC and protein targets. The method comprises using protein targets  
 CC synthesized in vitro by a cell-free protein synthesis method and using  
 CC probe(s) labeled with near infrared fluorescent dye. The method of the  
 CC invention is useful for detecting interactions between probes and protein  
 CC targets, where the probe molecule is a nucleic acid, a polypeptide or a  
 CC protein labeled with a near-infrared fluorescent dye. The in vitro  
 CC synthesized proteins or polypeptides are useful for the preparation of  
 CC protein arrays. The method is rapid, sensitive, and multiple dyes can be  
 CC used simultaneously. The method can detect weak intermolecular reactions,  
 CC e.g. with KD less than 10 to the power of -6 M for DNA-protein  
 CC interactions and protein-protein interactions. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to  
 CC standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1610 AAATTTTAAATATA 1625

Db 6 AAAATTATTAAATATA 21

```

RESULT 637
ADD16709/c
ID  ADC16709 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX  ADC16709;
XX  AC
XX  AC
XX  18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX  DT
XX  DE
XX  TagMan PCR probe TGR41NtTqP to isolate human TGR41 cDNA.
XX  human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; TGR41; antimetabolite;
XX  neuroprotective; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; osteopathic;
XX  antibacterial; gene therapy; infection; cancer; ss; PCR; probe;
XX  TGR41NtTqP.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX  WO2003040371-A1.
XX  PN
XX  PD
XX  15-MAY-2003.
XX  PD
XX  05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-JP011495.
XX  PF
XX  06-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00340189.
XX  PR
XX  31-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00159448.
XX  PR
XX  (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX  PA
XX  Ikeda N, Miwa M, Ito T, Ohtaki T;
XX  WIPI; 2003-441575/41.
XX  DR
XX  G-protein coupled receptor protein for treatment of infection and cancer
XX  etc.
XX  PT
XX  PS
XX  Example 3; Page 94; 153pp; Japanese.
XX
XX  This invention relates to novel cDNA sequences encoding the human G-
XX  protein coupled receptor (GPCR) proteins known as TGR41, namely TGR41A,
XX  TGR41V, TGR41A2 and TGR41V2. Specifically, it refers to the recombinant
XX  DNA vectors, the antibodies against the novel proteins as well as their
XX  ligands, a screening method for the detection compounds that affect GPCR
XX  protein binding, and also the resultant diagnostic drugs. The present
XX  invention describes these compounds as antimetabolites, neuroprotective,
XX  cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial. As such,
XX  through using gene therapy they can be useful in the treatment of
XX  disorders associated with the central nervous system, endocrine system,
XX  metabolism, inflammation, circulation, respiration, digestion, immune
XX  system, bone, cartilage, urinary system, transplantation, infection and
XX  cancer. This oligonucleotide is the TagMan PCR probe TGR41NtTqP used to
XX  isolate the human TGR41 GPCR cDNAs of the invention.
XX
XX  Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
  Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

  QY 1653 CCGAGCTCAGGCGAG 1668
      |||||
  DB 20 CCGAGCTCAGGCGAG 5

RESULT 638
ADD22516/c
ID  ADD22516 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX  ADD22516;
XX  AC
XX  ADD22516;
XX
XX  15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX  DT
XX  DE
XX  Flatfish rhabdovirus oligo #7.

```

```

KW  DNA vaccine; flatfish rhabdovirus; HIRRV; fish; immunity;
KW  transcriptional-control; cytomagalovirus immediate-type promoter;
KW  immunogenic; virucide; gene gun; ss; primer.
XX
XX  Hirame rhabdovirus.
OS
XX  JP2003155254-A.
XX  PN
XX  27-MAY-2003.
XX  PD
XX  26-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00294473.
XX  PF
XX  06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271068.
XX  PR
XX  10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274202.
XX  PR
XX  (MEIJ ) MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
XX  PA
XX  (AOKI/) AOKI H.
XX  PA
XX  WIPI; 2003-818526/77.
XX  DR
XX  DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus infected fishes has DNA construct
XX  comprising a transcriptional control sequence coupled to a nucleotide
XX  sequence encoding an immunogenic protein of flatfish rhabdovirus.
XX  PS
XX  Example 6; Fig 5; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
XX  The invention relates to a novel DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus
XX  (HIRRV) infected fishes, which provides immunity against HIRRV. The
XX  vaccination method uses a DNA construct comprising a transcriptional-
XX  control sequence containing cytomagalovirus immediate-type promoter,
XX  operably coupled to a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic
XX  polypeptide of HIRRV. The DNA vaccine has virucide activity. The HIRRV
XX  DNA vaccine is useful for administering to a fish belonging to the
XX  flatfish family by gene gun. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is useful for inducing
XX  immune response in fish infected by HIRRV and is also useful for
XX  preventing HIRRV infection in flatfish. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is
XX  effective in enhancing immunity of fish infected by HIRRV. This
XX  polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo used in the analysis of the
XX  mRNA expression level from the muscles of flatfish, following an
XX  inoculation with the flatfish rhabdovirus vaccine of the invention.
XX
XX  Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
  Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

  QY 1331 CTGAGAGGAGGGGAGA 1346
      ||| |||||
  DB 19 CTGGAGAGGAGGGGAGA 4

RESULT 639
ADD49179/c
ID  ADD49179 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX  ADD49179;
XX  AC
XX  ADD49179;
XX
XX  15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX  DT
XX  DE
XX  Human NOV protein-related reverse PCR primer Ag2251, SEQ ID 152.
XX
XX  Antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
XX  virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;
XX  neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;
XX  antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
XX  antilipemic; gene therapy; NOV protein; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
XX  obesity; viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection;
XX  helminthic infection; protozoal infection; anorexia; cancer;
XX  cardiovascular disease; hypertension; atherosclerosis;
XX  neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
XX  epilepsy; immune disorder; osteoarthritis; haematopoietic disorder;
XX  inflammatory skin disorder; asthma; dyslipidemia; PCR; primer; ss.

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X S Unidentified.
X N WO2003060149-A2.
X D 24-JUL-2003.
X F 06-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US000252.
X R 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345222P.
X R 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348693P.
X R 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349182P.
X R 17-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349733P.
X R 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350263P.
X R 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351977P.
X R 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383758P.
X R 05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385969P.
X R 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387834P.
X R 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396407P.
X R 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0415115P.
X R 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336603.
X A (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
X I Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Edinger SR;
I Ellerman K, Furtak K, Gangolli EA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
I Gunther E, Gorman L, Guo X, Ji W, Li L, Miller CE, Padigar M;
I Patturajan M, Rastelli L, Macdougall JR, Mishra VS, Smithson G,
I Szytek KA, Stone DJ, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Vernet CAM, Zhong M;
I Malyankar UM, Millet I, Kekuda R;
X R WPI; 2003-587288/55.
X X New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
X T preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
T osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
T asthma, or infections.
X S Example C; Page 260; 311pp; English.
X X The present invention relates to novel NOV proteins and their coding
C sequences (ADD49028-ADD49131). The proteins and coding sequences are
C useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
C associated with a human disease, preferably a NOV-associated disorder
C such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
C (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer,
C cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis),
C neurodegenerative disorders (Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
C epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis), hematopoietic disorders,
C inflammatory skin disorders, asthma and various dyslipidemias. The coding
C sequences and proteins may also be used as targets for the identification
C of small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
C differentiation, cell proliferation, hematopoiesis, wound healing and
C angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in generation of antibodies that bind
C immunospecifically to NOV substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic
C methods. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an
C example from the invention.
X Q Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 368 TATTGATGCGCTGTT 383
b 19 TATTCAATGCGCTGTT 4
ESULT 640
DD49176/C
D ADD49176 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X

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AC XX ADD49176;
DT XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human NOV protein-related reverse PCR primer Ag1309, SEQ ID 149.
XX KW Antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
KW virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;
KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;
KW antiallergic; antinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
KW antileptic; gene therapy; NOV protein; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
KW obesity; viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection;
KW helminthic infection; protozoal infection; anorexia; cancer;
KW cardiovascular disease; hypertension; atherosclerosis;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW epilepsy; immune disorder; osteoarthritis; hematopoietic disorder;
KW inflammatory skin disorder; asthma; dyslipidemia; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Unidentified.
XX WO2003060149-A2.
XX PN 24-JUL-2003.
XX PD 06-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US000252.
XX PF 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345222P.
XX PR 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348693P.
XX PR 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349182P.
XX PR 17-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349733P.
XX PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350263P.
XX PR 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351977P.
XX PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383758P.
XX PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385969P.
XX PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387834P.
XX PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396407P.
XX PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0415115P.
XX PR 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336603.
XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX PI Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Edinger SR;
PI Ellerman K, Furtak K, Gangolli EA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
PI Gunther E, Gorman L, Guo X, Ji W, Li L, Miller CE, Padigar M;
PI Patturajan M, Rastelli L, Macdougall JR, Mishra VS, Smithson G,
PI Szytek KA, Stone DJ, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Vernet CAM, Zhong M;
PI Malyankar UM, Millet I, Kekuda R;
XX DR WPI; 2003-587288/55.
XX XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
PT asthma, or infections.
XX PS Example C; Page 260; 311pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel NOV proteins and their coding
CC sequences (ADD49028-ADD49131). The proteins and coding sequences are
CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
CC associated with a human disease, preferably a NOV-associated disorder
CC such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
CC (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer,
CC cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis),
CC neurodegenerative disorders (Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis), hematopoietic disorders,
CC inflammatory skin disorders, asthma and various dyslipidemias. The coding
CC sequences and proteins may also be used as targets for the identification
CC of small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
CC differentiation, cell proliferation, hematopoiesis, wound healing and
CC angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in generation of antibodies that bind
CC immunospecifically to NOV substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic
CC methods. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an

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CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 TATTGATGGCTGTT 383
DB 19 TATTCAATGGCTGTT 4

RESULT 641
AAX56945
ID AAX56945 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC
AAX56945;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 proviral DNA fragment 28.
XX
KW DNA-targeting conjugate; anticancer drug; viral DNA-cleaving agent;
KW viral DNA-binding agent; solid support; primer; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN WO9531434-A1.
XX
PD 23-NOV-1995.
XX
PF 12-MAY-1995; 95WO-US006379.
XX
PR 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242664.
XX
PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
PA (ZWHI-) ZW BIOMEDICAL RES AG.
XX
PI Watanabe KA, Ren W, Weil R;
PI WPI; 1996-010846/01.
XX
DR
XX
PT Derivatized solid supports and reagents for oligo:nucleotide synthesis -
PT and new oligo:nucleotide phosphoramidate conjugates.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 48; 68pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel derivatized solid supports of formula S'-L
CC -Z-CH2CH2-R, where: S' = a solid support; L = a bond or an (in)organic
CC linker; Z = SO2 or S-S; R = OH, an H-phosphate, alkaneophosphate,
CC phosphotriester, phosphite triester, phosphite diester, phosphorothioate,
CC phosphorodithioate, phosphoramidate or phosphoramidite group, OR1, SR1,
CC an optionally substituted or modified nucleotide (N'), or an
CC oligonucleotide of formula (N')gR2; g = 1-200; R1 = a protecting group;
CC R2 = an H-phosphate, alkaneophosphate, phosphotriester, phosphite
CC triester, phosphite diester, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate,
CC phosphoramidate or phosphoramidite group, OH, OR1, SR1 or
CC OP (OCH2CH2CN)OCH2CH2CH2CH2CH2OR1. Also mentioned are compounds of formula
CC R3CH2CH2CH2CH2R4, where: R3 = a protecting group; and R4 = OH or an H-
CC phosphate, alkaneophosphate, phosphotriester, phosphite triester,
CC phosphite diester, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoramidate
CC or phosphoramidite group. Also claimed are new phosphoramidates, a
CC process for preparing an oligonucleotide 5'-phosphate, a process for
CC preparing a solid support useful for preparation of an oligonucleotide 3'
CC -phosphate, a process for preparing an oligonucleotide 3'-phosphate and a
CC process for preparing an oligonucleotide 3',5'-diphosphate. The
CC oligonucleotide 3'- and/or 5'-phosphates may be used to prepare DNA-
CC targeting conjugates, e.g. with anticancer drugs or viral (e.g. HIV) DNA-
CC cleaving or -binding agents. The process for preparing oligonucleotide
CC 3',5'-diphosphates is simple and suitable for use in automatic DNA
CC synthesizers. This sequence represents a fragment of the HIV-1 provirus
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CC genome, used to describe the method of the invention. (Updated on 16-OCT-
CC 2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1334 AAGAGGAGGAGAGGGGG 1352
DB 1 AAGAGGAGGAGAGGGTGG 19

RESULT 642
AAT76223
ID AAT76223 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC
AAT76223;
XX
DT 12-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL5 antisense oligonucleotide HUMIL5AS4.
XX
KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; interleukin; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9640162-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
PI WPI; 1997-051871/05.
XX
DR
XX
PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of
PT subject.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 31; 71pp; English.
XX
CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HUMIL5AS4
CC specific for the human IL5. The method can be used to treat airway
CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an
CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-
CC reactive airways
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1980 CCCTCTGTCTGTCTCTCC 1998
DB 1 CTCTCGTCTTCTTCTCC 19

RESULT 643
```

AT76437/c  
D AAT76437 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
X  
C AAT76437;  
X  
T 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
X  
E Human endothelin ETA receptor antisense oligonucleotide.  
X  
W Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;  
W chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.  
X  
S Synthetic.  
X  
N WO9640162-A1.  
X  
D 19-DEC-1996.  
X  
F 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.  
X  
R 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.  
X  
A (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
X  
I Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;  
R WPI; 1997-051871/05.  
X  
T Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying  
I adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of  
I subject.  
X  
S Example 5; Page 39; 71pp; English.  
X  
C A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,  
C which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine  
C free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the  
C subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific  
C for the human endothelin ETA receptor. The method can be used to treat  
C airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive  
C pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by  
C an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,  
C its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby  
C preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-  
C reactive airways  
X  
Q Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Y 1636 GGGACAGAACCAAGGCC 1654  
b 19 GAGCCAGAGCCAGGCC 1  
  
RESULT 644  
AV66770  
D AAV66770 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
X  
C AAV66770;  
X  
T 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
X  
E CAPS marker PCR primer g3883-1.6 for.  
X  
W LSD1; plant pathogen response; apoptosis; programmed cell death;  
W disease resistance; herbicide resistance; transgenic plant;  
W crop protection; co-dominant amplified polymorphic sequence; CAPS marker;  
W g3883-1.6; PCR; primer; ss.  
X  
S Synthetic.

OS Arabidopsis thaliana.  
XX  
PN WO9837755-A1.  
XX  
PD 03-SEP-1998.  
XX  
PF 27-FEB-1998; 98WO-US004077.  
XX  
PR 28-FEB-1997; 97US-0039063P.  
XX  
PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.  
XX  
XX  
PI Dangl JL, Dietrich RA, Richberg MH, Eppe PM;  
XX WPI; 1998-531501/45.  
DR  
XX  
XX New isolated Arabidopsis genes - useful for producing transgenic plants  
PT which show resistance to cell death caused by pathogens or herbicides.  
PT  
XX  
PS Example 4; Page 13; 88pp; English.  
XX  
XX Primers g3883-1.6 for and g3883-1.6 rev (see AAV66771) are designed for  
CC the PCR amplification of the agamous (AG) co-dominant amplified  
CC polymorphic sequence (CAPS) marker ch42. New PCR based RFLP (CAPS)  
CC markers, including g3883-1.6, were derived during cloning of the  
CC Arabidopsis thaliana lsd1 gene. Wild-type LSD1 (see AAW2366-67) has an  
CC effect in regulating the initial response of plants to pathogens and the  
CC subsequent spread of plant cell death engendered by infection. Transgenic  
CC plants expressing LSD1 mutant genes that affect resistance to herbicides  
CC or plant pathogens that normally result in plant cell death are claimed  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1775 CAACCATAAGACAAACTCC 1793  
Db 1 CATCCATCAACAAACTCC 19  
  
RESULT 645  
AA54019  
ID AAX54019 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX54019;  
XX  
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human IL-5 antisense oligonucleotide fragment.  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
KW prostate cancer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO9913886-A1.  
XX  
PD 25-MAR-1999.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.  
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.



X I Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;  
X WPI; 1999-132278/11.  
X Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,  
T determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying  
T nucleotides which vary between individuals.  
X Example 8; Page 234; 288pp; English.  
X This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic  
C markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in  
C constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The  
C method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic  
C DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the  
C order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the  
C sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)  
C identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between  
C individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can  
C be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's  
C disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be  
C used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The  
C method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the  
C human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-  
C X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention  
X Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
X Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
X Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Y 1444 GAAGAGGAGAAACCAAGG 1462  
b 1 GAAGATAAGAAATCAAGG 19  
RESULT 648  
AAX52794  
D AAX52794 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
C AAX52794;  
X 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
X Human genome biallelic marker primer 162.  
X Biallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;  
X identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;  
X drug toxicity; primer; ss.  
X Synthetic.  
X Homo sapiens.  
X WO9904038-A2.  
X 28-JAN-1999.  
X 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-IR001193.  
X 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.  
X 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
X (GEST ) GENSET.  
X Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;  
X WPI; 1999-132278/11.  
X Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,  
T determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying  
T nucleotides which vary between individuals.

XX Example 8; Page 254; 288pp; English.  
XX This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic  
CC markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in  
CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The  
CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic  
CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the  
CC order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the  
CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)  
CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between  
CC individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can  
CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's  
CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be  
CC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The  
CC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the  
CC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-  
CC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1444 GAAGAGGAGAAACCAAGG 1462  
Db 1 GAAGATAAGAAATCAAGG 19  
RESULT 649  
AAA33672/C  
ID AAA33672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAA33672;  
AC AAA33672;  
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1361.  
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200009525-A2.  
XX 24-FEB-2000.  
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.  
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.  
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
XX Nyce JW;  
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension, or  
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
PT cancers.  
XX Claim 18; Page 434; 1343pp; English.  
PS The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense  
CC

CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets  
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including  
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the  
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185  
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ  
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to  
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.  
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match  
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence  
 CC listing  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1636 GGGACAGAAACCAAGGCC 1654  
 DB 19 GAGCCAGAGCCAGGCC 1  
 RESULT 650  
 AAA33463  
 ID AAA33463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA33463;  
 XX  
 JT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1152.  
 XX  
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.  
 XX  
 CS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200009525-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 24-FEB-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.  
 XX  
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 FI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 UR WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
 PT

PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
 PT cancers.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 18; Page 409; 1343pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets  
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,  
 CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including  
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the  
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185  
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ  
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to  
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.  
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match  
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence  
 CC listing  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1980 CCTCTGCTGCTGCTCTCTCC 1998  
 DB 1 CTCCTCGTCTTCTCTCTCC 19  
 RESULT 651  
 AAA83337/c  
 ID AAA83337 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA83337;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE cdk8 ribozyme binding site #57.  
 XX  
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mammalia.  
 XX  
 PN WO200032765-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX  
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.

1 Disclosure; Page 60; 109pp; English.

2 The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme, designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in restenosis treatment

3 Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

4 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

5 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

6 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

7

8 420 AAGTGTCTGCAACTTAAT 438

9 19 AAGCTCTGTGAACCTTGAAT 1

10

11 RESULT 652

12 AA83812/C

13 D AAA83812 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

14 X C

15 C AAA83812;

16 T 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

17 X cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site #287.

18 E

19 X Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.

20 X Mammalia.

21 S WO2000032765-A2.

22 N 08-JUN-2000.

23 D

24 X 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.

25 F

26 X 04-DEC-1998; 98US-011095AP.

27 R

28 X (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

29 A

30 X Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

31 X

32 X WPI; 2000-412314/35.

33 R

34 X New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

35 X

36 X Disclosure; Page 67; 109pp; English.

37 X

38 X The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme, designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in restenosis treatment

39 X

40 X Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

41

42 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

43 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

44 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

45

46 1581 ATTTCTATTCTCTGTGT 1599

47

19 ATGTTCTATTACTCTGGT 1

RESULT 653

AAZ76920

ID AAZ76920 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC AAZ76920;

XX

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11276.

XX

KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map; genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping; haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation; amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; diagnosis; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO954500-A2.

XX

PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX

PA (GEST ) GENSET.

XX

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX

PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome.

XX

PS Claim 9; Page 2634; 2745pp; English.

XX

CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 GTGTGGAATTTGTCAAGAG 932

DB 1 GTGTAGAATAATGTGAAGAG 19

RESULT 654

AAAF19794/C

ID AAF19794 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX